

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,  
FOR IRELAND,

BEING

THE EIGHTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD  
(IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 69.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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THE EIGHTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
BOARD (IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., CAP. 69.

TO HIS GRACE JOHN WINSTON DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

*Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.*

*Local Government Board,  
Dublin, 17 April, 1880.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,

WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, submit to  
your Grace this our Eighth Annual Report under the statute  
35 & 36 Vic., cap. 69, entitled "The Local Government Board  
(Ireland) Act, 1872."

1. We submit, in the first place, in continuation of similar  
returns in previous Annual Reports, a summary of weekly returns  
of persons relieved, in the workhouse and out of the workhouse,  
for fifty-two weeks from the week ended 15th February, 1879, to  
the week ended 7th February, 1880, both inclusive; and we give,  
in illustration of these and previous returns, the two indoor and  
outdoor diagrams,\* so as to afford a comparison of the fluctuations  
which have occurred in each year for the last seven years.

\* See diagrams in Appendix.

## SUMMARY of Weekly Returns of Persons relieved in Unions in Ireland, from the week

Week ended Saturday.	RELIEF IN ONE WORKHOUSE.														Deaths.	
	Able-bodied.			Weekly Children under 16 years of age.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total Number in Workhouse.	Average Weekly Cost per head for Maintenance (exclusive of clothing).				
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever Fe. Unktd.	Other Cases.	Total.	Males aged 16 and upwards.	Females aged 16 and upwards.	Total.						
1879.																
Feb. 15, 22.	2,908 2,950	5,186 5,306	8,154 8,156	11,846 11,822	1,618 1,603	12,178 12,231	20,186 20,270	6,071 6,788	7,316 7,149	13,787 13,937	53,981 54,188	2 102 2 101	341 328	6.3 6.3		
Mar. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.	2,846 2,687 2,655 2,577 2,604	5,500 5,179 5,068 5,057 5,145	8,047 7,866 7,723 7,634 7,749	11,710 11,733 11,863 11,698 11,463	1,618 1,631 1,649 1,648 1,697	12,378 12,366 12,167 12,143 12,147	20,186 20,447 20,076 19,973 20,144	6,552 6,578 6,486 6,377 6,432	7,320 7,098 7,042 7,049 7,098	13,796 13,676 13,528 13,436 13,433	53,979 54,602 55,212 55,287 55,791	2 102 2 104 2 103 2 104 2 104	338 337 304 290 293	5.3 6.1 5.7 5.2 5.1		
April 5, 12, 19, 26.	2,268 2,154 2,406 2,250	5,066 5,013 5,053 4,994	7,274 7,367 7,459 7,245	11,457 11,334 11,359 11,305	946 900 933 978	12,037 12,735 12,706 12,871	15,562 15,636 15,706 15,945	6,303 6,282 6,258 6,315	6,545 6,507 6,584 6,584	12,554 12,184 12,122 12,509	52,658 51,467 51,638 51,645	2 101 2 102 2 101 2 101	331 308 308 297	6.4 5.9 5.9 5.8		
May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.	2,216 2,280 2,301 2,411 2,222	4,813 4,766 4,796 4,843 4,734	5,059 5,044 5,047 5,054 5,056	11,208 11,153 11,101 11,207 11,216	508 530 508 520 526	12,260 12,427 12,448 12,393 12,166	15,494 15,338 15,366 15,315 15,067	6,267 6,211 6,240 6,203 6,243	6,802 6,843 6,839 6,758 6,748	13,119 13,058 13,035 13,091 13,063	50,880 50,610 50,619 50,507 50,477	2 92 2 93 2 93 2 92 2 92	294 261 245 239 209	5.6 5.3 4.8 4.8 4.0		
June 7, 14, 21, 28.	2,454 2,131 2,137 2,134	4,730 4,754 4,680 4,610	5,591 5,487 5,817 5,732	11,180 11,186 11,061 11,081	618 771 773 788	12,916 12,852 12,160 12,382	18,731 18,160 18,042 18,382	6,302 6,294 6,246 6,443	6,693 6,725 6,790 6,748	12,993 12,942 13,296 13,150	49,897 49,707 49,547 49,381	2 81 2 81 2 81 2 8	156 189 168 124	5.0 5.2 4.1 4.5		
July 5, 12, 19, 26.	2,107 2,142 2,234 2,118	4,333 4,536 4,588 4,635	6,706 6,748 6,822 6,753	11,097 11,396 11,368 11,348	749 712 726 760	12,541 12,373 12,594 12,174	15,286 15,111 15,042 15,034	6,417 6,403 6,308 6,318	6,744 6,795 6,742 6,628	13,161 13,190 13,100 12,973	49,154 49,235 49,232 48,892	2 72 2 72 2 72 2 72	169 191 196 166	3.8 3.9 3.9 3.6		
Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.	2,123 2,143 2,108 2,108 2,212	4,558 4,437 4,467 4,433 4,586	6,216 6,646 6,668 6,586 6,712	11,168 11,007 11,053 10,925 10,923	751 712 712 761 680	12,682 12,686 12,718 12,688 12,843	17,783 17,378 17,318 17,445 17,323	6,328 6,078 6,076 6,373 6,086	6,391 6,371 6,372 6,333 6,666	12,813 12,646 12,648 12,506 12,621	48,486 47,564 47,814 47,421 47,902	2 71 2 71 2 71 2 71 2 71	167 177 191 178 173	3.6 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8		
Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27.	2,169 2,167 2,193 2,268	4,601 4,538 4,521 4,567	6,779 6,725 6,642 6,823	10,858 10,808 10,871 10,926	680 728 693 717	12,827 12,822 12,896 12,968	17,507 17,680 17,589 17,949	6,103 6,130 6,118 6,168	6,693 6,672 6,712 6,794	12,731 12,832 12,847 12,945	47,168 48,136 47,982 48,410	2 72 2 8 2 8 2 74	164 178 175 212	3.4 3.6 3.7 3.5		
Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25.	2,341 2,382 2,381 2,468	4,682 4,716 4,752 4,843	6,836 6,838 7,133 7,326	11,138 11,288 11,288 11,507	761 753 723 692	16,796 17,048 17,575 17,528	17,687 17,809 17,675 18,250	6,104 6,180 6,364 6,440	6,799 6,745 6,808 6,645	12,520 12,929 13,104 13,368	48,671 49,918 49,597 50,445	2 8 2 82 2 84 2 82	176 160 208 168	3.6 3.4 4.2 3.7		
Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.	2,581 2,684 2,773 2,852 2,963	4,875 4,952 5,071 5,224 5,314	7,460 7,606 7,845 8,119 8,297	11,680 11,874 12,143 12,381 12,458	712 845 735 846	12,687 12,795 12,863 12,818	18,492 18,626 18,744 18,364	6,511 6,611 6,608 6,777	6,928 7,097 7,128 7,221	13,465 13,678 13,846 14,068	51,911 51,767 51,551 51,693	2 82 2 82 2 9 2 9	211 236 238 256	4.1 4.0 3.8 4.3		
Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.	2,261 2,268 2,601 2,362	5,677 5,873 5,851 5,718	8,256 9,009 9,022 9,073	12,821 12,963 12,934 12,997	425 758 841 668	12,018 12,359 12,941 12,894	15,538 15,694 15,941 15,869	7,166 7,199 7,375 7,056	7,444 7,440 7,420 7,383	14,683 14,632 14,635 14,461	50,110 50,788 50,542 50,333	2 9 2 94 2 9 2 94	207 238 250 214	6.0 7.4 5.9 5.8		
1880.																
Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.	3,829 3,549 3,527 3,617 3,262	5,709 5,845 5,841 5,905 5,212	9,278 9,354 9,367 9,432 8,432	13,138 13,348 13,453 13,449 12,603	601 957 1,054 1,053 1,028	12,418 12,387 12,893 12,372 12,499	20,319 20,334 20,827 21,372 21,425	7,541 7,369 7,603 7,621 7,603	7,694 7,593 7,744 7,758 7,758	14,735 14,968 15,327 15,419 15,431	57,455 58,246 58,916 59,625 59,691	2 11 2 94 2 94 2 94 2 94	273 277 298 324 348	4.6 4.8 5.1 5.6 5.8		
Feb. 7.	2,025	5,264	9,218	12,341	1,816	20,125	21,541	7,576	7,711	15,287	56,542	2 91	223	5.0		





2. The following tables represent, in figures, the maximum, minimum, and average daily numbers shown in each diagram for the whole series of seven years:—

RELIEF IN WORKHOUSE.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1875-76, .	52,954	1 March, 1875	40,924	6 September, 1875	46,573
1876-77, .	52,110	28 February, 1876	42,383	29 August, 1876	47,113
1877-78, .	51,589	27 February, 1877	39,308	26 August, 1877	44,800
1878-79, .	48,459	11 March, 1878	30,788	26 August, 1878	43,265
1879-80, .	51,730	2 February, 1879	40,179	1 September, 1879	44,676
1880-81, .	54,218	3 February, 1880	42,960	24 August, 1880	47,394
1881-82, .	50,691	31 January, 1881	47,421	23 August, 1881	51,346

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

—	Maximum Numbers.	Date.	Minimum Numbers.	Date.	Average Daily Number.
1875-76, .	33,710	1 March, 1875	26,783	4 October, 1875	30,176
1876-77, .	32,935	21 March, 1876	26,789	10 October, 1876	30,319
1877-78, .	33,151	20 March, 1877	26,957	10 September, 1877	30,246
1878-79, .	35,076	25 March, 1878	29,076	7 October, 1878	31,609
1879-80, .	37,103	9 February, 1879	30,983	6 October, 1879	33,517
1880-81, .	41,900	8 February, 1880	32,951	14 September, 1880	36,274
1881-82, .	47,418	7 February, 1881	35,602	11 October, 1881	39,629

3. In our Annual Reports, dated 1876 and 1877, respectively, we noticed a decrease in the average daily number of Workhouse inmates for two years in succession.

In our Report for 1878, we were called on to report a change in the other direction; the average daily number of inmates being 1,441 more than in the preceding year, attributable, as we then observed, to the indifferent harvest of 1877, and to the inclemency and wetness of the subsequent season. In our Report for 1879, the average daily number of inmates showed an increase of 3,318 over that of the preceding year, and in this Report the average daily number of inmates shows an increase of 3,952 over that of last year.

The Out-door Relief average for the year 1879 was 2,727 over the preceding year, and the average for the present year is 3,355 over that of last year.

The returns up to the 28th of February, in regard to the Workhouse inmates, show an increase of 5,891 over the number relieved at the same time last year; and in respect of Out-door Relief, an increase of 15,401, being a total increase of 21,292.

The following is a comparative statement of the relief afforded on the 28th February, 1880, and the 1st of March, 1879:—

Date.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
28 February, 1880, .	59,070	57,584	117,454
1 March, 1879, .	53,679	42,185	95,162
Increase, . . .	5,891	15,401	21,292

This increase in the numbers relieved does not, however, indicate the full extent of the distress which has prevailed throughout the greater part of Ireland during the past winter the poor in many districts having been supported and provided with clothing and bedding from funds supplied by the Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund, by the Mansion House Committee, and from other charitable sources.

4. During the month of August last unfavourable reports reached us as to the state of the potato crop and the supply of turf throughout Ireland, and, with the view of obtaining information on the subject, we directed our Inspectors to report to us on the state of the potato crop, the general harvest, the sufficiency of the supply of turf saved by the peasantry for their wants during the winter and spring, and on the condition and prospects of the poor in their respective districts. From these reports, which will be found in the appendix, it appeared that the potato crop was almost everywhere deficient in quantity, inferior in quality, and affected by blight, and that, upon the whole, there was not more than half an average crop; that the general harvest was inferior, and that the crops (with the exception of the oat crop, which was good and plentiful) were generally deficient, and below those of the previous year; the supply of turf was everywhere found to be insufficient, and much suffering was anticipated from want of fuel.

In regard to the prospects of the poorer classes, there was every reason to apprehend that there would be great distress in certain districts, and an increased demand for relief, owing to the partial failure of the potato crop, and the scarcity of employment; the farmers were reported to be unable to pay for labour in consequence of their straitened circumstances, occasioned by the low prices obtained for cattle, and by stoppage of their credit, and many of them were found to be already deeply in debt to money lenders and shopkeepers.

The two principal features in these reports were the want of employment and the deficient supply of fuel, and these questions at once received anxious consideration from our Board and from Her Majesty's Government, and on the 14th of November we addressed a letter to the Guardians of all the Unions in Ireland, in which we informed them that we had learned from our Inspectors that there would probably soon be an unusual amount of distress in parts of the country, and we urged them to make all the arrangements which might be necessary for the effectual administration of the existing laws for the relief of the poor, during the winter season.

5. With the view of encouraging Landowners and Sanitary Authorities to provide employment for the labouring classes, the Commissioners of Public Works were authorized, in the month of November, to advance money on favourable terms to Landed Proprietors and Sanitary Authorities in the Poor Law Unions named in the Schedule attached to the Notice published by the Commissioners on the 22nd of November, and in those which might afterwards be scheduled by the authority of the Lord

Lieutenant. The terms mentioned in that notice were subsequently altered, and loans were offered on much more liberal conditions in a further notice which was published on the 12th of January, and in which it was intimated that Landowners and Sanitary Authorities applying for loans up to the 29th of February might obtain them at 1 per cent. interest, no interest being charged for the first two years, and the period for repayment by Landowners being extended to 35 years. It was also provided that these advantages should extend to loans which had been applied for and obtained under the conditions of the notice of the 22nd of November.

On being apprised of these arrangements, we at once issued circulars, transmitting copies of the notices to the Sanitary Authorities in Scheduled Unions, and the following is a list of the Unions which were from time to time scheduled by direction of your Grace on our recommendation:—

Athlone,	Chilken,	Killarney,	Parsonstown,
Balleberough,	Clonsilla,	Kilmeathomas,	Portlanna,
Ballina,	Corriffin,	Kilmeelick,	Rathkeale,
Ballinacree,	Croom,	Kilrush,	Roseomon,
Ballinrobe,	Dingle,	Latherkeasy,	Roscrea,
Ballymahon,	Donegal,	Limerick,	Scariff,
Ballyshannon,	Downre West,	Listowel,	Skibbereen,
Ballyvaughan,	Dunfermighy,	Longford,	Skull,
Ballinglass,	Dungarvan,	Loughrea,	Sligo,
Bandon,	Dunmawey,	Macroom,	Stranorlar,
Bantry,	Eunis,	Mallow,	Strokestown,
Bawnboy,	Emmetymon,	Manorhamilton,	Swineford,
Belmullet,	Galway,	Millford,	Thurles,
Berrisokane,	Glenasmaddy,	Millstreet,	Tipperary,
Boyle,	Glenites,	Mitchelstown,	Tobereury,
Caherdross,	Glin,	Mobill,	Trillick,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Gort,	Mount Bellew,	Tusna,
Cashel,	Granard,	Nenagh,	Tulla,
Castlebar,	Inishowen,	Newcastle,	Tullamore,
Castlerea,	Kantark,	Newport,	Waterford,
Castletown,	Kemmare,	Oldcastle,	Westport,
Cavan,	Killybegert,	Oughterard,	Youghal.
Claremorris,	Killalea,		

The Landowners and Sanitary Authorities in these Unions at once took advantage of the facilities thus afforded for improving their properties, and the districts under their charge, by means of the loans offered to them, and it appears by returns prepared for Parliament that between the 22nd of November, 1879, and the 29th of February, 1880, applications for sums amounting to £1,245,583, were received by the Commissioners of Public Works from Landowners, and that during the same period Sanitary Authorities sought for loans to the extent of £143,962 13s. 8d., of which £36,845 18s. 6d. has been sanctioned by us. We have ascertained that up to the date of this Report £132,460 has been issued to Landowners, and £7,937 to Sanitary Authorities, and the expenditure of this money, with the further sums which are being almost daily issued on the applications above mentioned, will no doubt afford much relief to the unemployed labourers in the distressed Unions.

6. It appeared, however, that in some of those districts there would still be want of employment for the labouring classes owing to the inability of Landed Proprietors and Sanitary Authorities to provide sufficient suitable work for unskilled

labour, and a communication was addressed to us on the 13th of January, by the Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, of which the following is an extract:—

"1 It has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant that in some distressed districts there is great want of employment for the labouring classes owing to the inability of the Landed Proprietors and Sanitary Authorities to provide sufficient suitable employment for unskilled labour; and that in consequence of such want of employment, there is reason to anticipate unusual pressure, and unavoidable suffering, which the ordinary working of the Poor Law and the measures already sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government may not be able to meet.

"It has been further represented to His Grace that in the said districts the poor might, in many cases, be profitably employed in—

"(a.) Fencing roads.

"(b.) Widening, repairing, and levelling existing roads

"(c.) Making new roads.

"2. I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government, with the view of promoting and encouraging such employment in distressed districts, have authorized His Grace, upon receiving a representation, through the Local Government Board, from the Board of Guardians of any Union duly scheduled in pursuance of the Board of Works notice of 22nd November last, that there is great want of employment in their Union for unskilled labour, and consequent distress—that there is no reasonable prospect of such want being supplied by either Landed Proprietors or Sanitary Authorities, or otherwise, and that profitable employment might be given in their Union upon works defined in Paragraph 1 of this Letter; and upon being satisfied from a report from the Local Government Board that such representation is correct; to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Baronial Sessions in which any such Union may be situate wholly or in part, to present for such useful and profitable works as are specified in the accompanying Schedule. His Grace is further authorized to lend money through the Board of Works, on liberal terms, for the immediate execution of such works so presented by the Baronial Sessions as may be approved by the Commissioners of Public Works."

Immediately on receipt of this letter we informed the Board of Guardians of each of the Scheduled Unions of the arrangements contemplated, and enclosed a form of the Resolution to be adopted if they considered it necessary that extraordinary Meetings of Baronial Sessions should be convened in the Baronies in which their Unions are situated wholly or in part, and we annex copies of our letters to Boards of Guardians on the subject, together with a copy of the Instructions for the Justices and Associated Cess-payers issued by Your Grace's authority, containing, amongst other matters, an intimation that the estimated cost of works approved and sanctioned would be advanced by the Commissioners of Public Works, and lodged to the credit of the Barony, and that the amount so advanced would be a charge upon the Barony to be repaid in fifteen years, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent. per annum, and further that the payment of the first instalment might be postponed for two years, and no interest charged during that period.

No time was lost by Boards of Guardians in considering the measure proposed, and we received applications from them requesting us to recommend Your Grace to convene extraordinary meetings of Baronial Sessions in 124 Baronies, and we find that it was deemed necessary to give authority to convene such meetings in 106 Baronies situated in 16 counties.

The works passed at those Baronial Sessions, if approved of by the Commissioners of Public Works, were then transmitted to

the Government, and were referred to us to obtain reports from our Inspectors on the subject, and in forwarding the papers to our Inspectors, we gave to each of them the following instructions :—

"The Board also forward to you a Statement of the Applications for Loans by Landowners and Sanitary Authorities in the Barony, on the terms mentioned in the Notices published by the Commissioners of Public Works on the 22nd of November and 12th January last, specifying those which have been sanctioned, or are still under the consideration of Board of Works.

"The Board request that you will be so good as to make inquiry and report to them :—

"I.—Whether, in your opinion, the Works already commenced, or proposed to be undertaken by Landowners and Sanitary Authorities, together with the ordinary agricultural work which must necessarily be carried on at this season of the year, will afford sufficient employment at present in all parts of the Barony without resorting to the Works passed at the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions.

"II.—If you consider that sufficient employment is already provided, or is likely to be forthcoming, you will please state how long, in your opinion, such employment is likely to last, and when, if at all, it will be necessary to supplement the general employment given to the poor in the Barony by Baronial Works, and in which parts of the Barony such Works should be executed.

"III.—If you consider that sufficient employment is not provided at present, or likely to be so, you will please specify the particular Work or Works passed at the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions which you think should be authorized, with the view of affording employment in the parts of the Barony in which it may not otherwise be supplied.

"In answering these queries, you will please bear in mind that it is essential that the employment afforded by means of Baronial Works should not interfere with the ordinary and necessary cultivation of the land, and that Presentments at Baronial Sessions should be regarded as strictly supplementary to all other means of finding employment, and should be entertained only when all other means have failed. The utmost care should also be taken not to exhaust the Loan Funds, provided by Parliament for the employment of the poor, in extensive Works at a few points which will leave others unprovided for."

The inquiries thus made by our Inspectors enabled the Government to determine whether the works should be finally sanctioned or not, and a list of the Baronies in which Extraordinary Presentment Sessions were authorized to be held, and in which works were passed will be found in the Appendix.

7. Having so far described the measures adopted with the view of providing employment for the labouring classes, we shall now briefly allude to the steps taken by means of the administration of the Laws for the relief of the poor, to meet the exceptional distress which has prevailed in Ireland during the past winter.

We have before mentioned that a deficient supply of fuel was one of the prominent features in the reports of our Inspectors which we submitted to your Grace in the month of October, and we considered it advisable, towards the end of November, to call upon them for further information on this subject, and requested them to ascertain how far the question of the sufficiency of the supply of turf had been affected by the favourable change in the weather, and whether it was probable that what had been saved by the peasantry would suffice for their requirements during the winter and spring; from the replies we received to these queries, there appeared to be every reason to believe that the prospects of the poor in regard to their provision of turf had improved

materially in nearly all parts of Ireland, but that still there were certain districts in which it was to be apprehended that the supply would be insufficient.

The experience of the succeeding months has shown that the view then taken of the position of the poor in regard to fuel was tolerably correct; there has been, no doubt, considerable deficiency in the supply in many districts, and we have reason to believe that labourers and artisans and other poor persons living in towns, and who usually purchase their fuel, have suffered severely from want of firing and the means to buy it, but there has not been, by any means, the general fuel famine throughout all the turf districts which at the latter end of last summer there was every reason to apprehend.

The general condition of the poor, and the amount of distress which might be anticipated during the winter and spring, received our early and earnest consideration, as well as that of Her Majesty's Government, and having received authority to employ temporarily three additional Inspectors, we reduced the districts in the west of Ireland, and directed each Inspector stationed there to furnish us with a report once a month on every union in his charge, describing the general condition of the poor therein, the extent of the demand for relief, the sufficiency of the arrangements made by the Guardians for the administration of relief in the different relief districts, and also to inform us of any other matters connected with the general management of the union, which might appear to require attention.

The temporary Inspectors thus appointed in November were Mr. H. A. Robinson, Major Studdert, and Mr. Algernon Bourke, and in the month of February, having been permitted to increase our staff still further, we appointed Col. Deane, Capt. Spaight, and Major Fox, to act as additional temporary Inspectors for a limited period of three months, and we then issued a further letter of instructions, directing all the Inspectors in the west, north-west, and south-west of Ireland, to report to us every fortnight on the state of the poor in each union in their charge.

We were thus always cognizant of the extent of the poverty and of the condition of the inhabitants in the distressed districts, as well as of the action of the Boards of Guardians in the discharge of their important functions; these special reports contain so much interesting information as to the state of the country that we should have been glad to publish them all in the appendix, but finding them too voluminous, we have selected one report relating to each union in the counties Clare, Donegal, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, and part of West Cork (which may be considered to comprise the poorest parts of Ireland), as well as a report on the islands off the west coast of Galway and Mayo, and we annex extracts therefrom, representing the condition of the poor in those localities at the commencement of this year, omitting such portions of the reports as had reference merely to matters affecting local administration.

8. Early in February the mode of administering relief met with further consideration from Her Majesty's Government, and a Bill was prepared empowering our Board to issue orders in certain

cases authorizing Boards of Guardians to administer relief in food or fuel for a limited time, and under certain conditions, to able-bodied persons who might require such relief, irrespective of the provisions of the 2nd Section of 25 and 26 Vic., which prohibits the granting of out-door relief to the occupier of more than a quarter of an acre of land, and although the Workhouse might not be full. We received instructions at the same time from the Government to allow the Board of Guardians of any union in which exceptional distress prevailed, and if satisfied of the necessity of so doing, to anticipate the sanction of Parliament to the above-mentioned measure, and accordingly on the 12th of February, we sent a circular to each Board of Guardians in Ireland, informing them of the authority we had so received. The following is a list of the unions in which we deemed it advisable to accede to the request of the Guardians to grant them authority to administer out-door relief to able-bodied persons in anticipation of the Act:—

Abbeyleix,	Clogheen,	Glenfles,	Nenagh,
Ardee,	Clogher,	Gunnard,	Newry,
Ballinrobe,	Clonsilla,	Kells,	Omagh,
Bawnboy,	Cockstown,	Kilkeel,	Strickstown,
Belmullet,	Cork,	Kilkenney,	Thomastown,
Borrisokane,	Donaghmore,	Kilmallock,	Thurles,
Callan,	Drughda,	Limerick,	Tipperary,
Carlow,	Dundalk,	Lisnakea,	Trillick,
Carrickmacross,	Dungarvan,	Macroom,	Trim,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Dunmanway,	Monaghan,	Tullamore,
Castlebar,	Ennis,	Millford,	Ulingford,
Cavan,	Enniscorthy,	Mount Bellew,	Waterford,
Claremorris,	Enniskillen,	Mullingar,	Wexford.
Cliston,	Galway,	Nenagh,	

On the passing of the Relief of Distress Act on the 15th of March, we issued orders under the 3rd Section to the Guardians of the Unions mentioned above, enabling them to continue out-door relief to the classes described in that Section, and prescribing the labour test to be enforced in the cases of able-bodied men relieved out of the Workhouse, and we append a copy of that order, and of the instructional letter accompanying it. We afterwards issued similar orders under the 3rd Section of the Act to the Guardians of the Bantry, Boyle, Edenderry, Kenmare, and Oughterard Unions, and also an order to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, in which the conditions as to the labour test differed somewhat from the others.

Nearly all the above-mentioned Orders expired on the 17th of April, and we renewed them in several cases, but in many Unions the Guardians considered it unnecessary to do so, in which opinion we concurred, and on the date of this report such orders were in force only in the following:—

Ballinasloe,	Castlebar,	Ennis,	Mohill,
Bowboy,	Castletown,	Enniscorthy,	Mount Bellew,
Belmullet,	Cliffden,	Ennistymon,	Oughterard,
Boyle,	Clonsilla,	Galway,	Skull,
Callan,	Cockstown,	Kenmare,	Strickstown,
Carrickmacross,	Cork,	Kilkeel,	Tipperary,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Dublin, South,	Limerick,	Wexford.

We have found it necessary in many instances to request Boards of Guardians to increase the number of Relieving Officers in order that they might be within reach of the poor in all parts of their districts, and we also pointed out to the Guardians the importance of requiring these officers to attend at stated times in different



parts of their districts for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, and to cause notices of the same to be given by placards posted at every relief station. We found that the Boards of Guardians generally acquiesced in our views in this respect, and only one case occurred in which we found it necessary to enforce our directions by a sealed order issued under Sec. 4 of the Irish Poor Relief Extension Act.

Ample provision has thus been made for the requirements of the destitute poor in Ireland by means of the Poor Law Statutes, and the Relief of Distress Act, but, up to the date of our Report, they have been liberally relieved by funds distributed through the Committees engaged in different parts of the country, who have afforded that relief which, under other circumstances, would necessarily, have been administered by Boards of Guardians; nevertheless, the strain on the resources of the Poor Law Unions has in some places been very considerable, and this will become evident when the rates are struck during the course of the present year.

That there has been much suffering and exceptional distress in many parts of Ireland is an unquestionable fact, but we are glad to be able to state that privation did not reach starvation in any Union, and having caused careful inquiry to be made by our Inspectors into every case in which it was alleged that death had been occasioned by want, we usually found that it had resulted from other causes which were clearly ascertained.

9. We shall now describe shortly the operation of the Seed Supply Act in Ireland, and inform Your Grace of the proceedings of Boards of Guardians in carrying out its provisions.

When Her Majesty's Government determined to advance money to Boards of Guardians, without interest, for the purchase of seed potatoes and seed oats, or other suitable seed, to be sold at cost price to occupiers of land who were otherwise unable to procure an adequate supply, we were instructed to acquaint the Boards of Guardians of certain Unions that they might anticipate the passing of a Bill which would be brought in for the purpose, and we were further directed to entertain applications from the Guardians of other Unions who might wish to have these advantages extended to them, if we were satisfied that the occupiers of land generally had no seed and no means of purchasing it.

We accordingly issued a circular letter on the 14th of February, to the Guardians of Unions situated in Connaught, and in the Counties of Donegal, Clare, Kerry, and West Cork authorizing them to purchase and sell seed, and between that time and the passing of the Seed Supply Act on the 1st of March, we received applications from five other Boards of Guardians for permission to do likewise; therefore, when the Act received the Royal assent the Guardians of 66 Unions had been empowered to provide seed. We then made orders under our Seal scheduling all these Unions in accordance with the provisions of the 2nd Section of the Act, and we subsequently made further orders scheduling Unions or parts of Unions in different parts of Ireland, and up to the 30th of March, the last day on which we were empowered to

make such orders, we had scheduled 131 Unions, and parts of 22 others.

It was anticipated that Boards of Guardians might, in some cases, be indisposed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and it was therefore provided by the 10th Section that on the default of a Board of Guardians we might, if we should think fit, carry it into execution ourselves, but we were not compelled to resort to that course of procedure in any instance. In four cases we issued orders to the Guardians of very distressed Unions requiring them to put the Act in force, but in the others we only found it necessary to authorize them to do so, and so far from there being any unwillingness on the part of Boards of Guardians generally to provide seed for occupiers of land, we received, up to the 30th ultimo, the most urgent applications to schedule Unions, and parts of Unions, in all parts of the country.

We were instructed to keep the schedule of Unions, for Seed purposes, separate and distinct from the schedule for the purposes of the Board of Works Notices, and having regard to the fact that the 3rd Section of the Act expressly described the circumstances and conditions under which its provisions might be put in force, we did not consider that we should be justified in refusing an application to schedule an Electoral Division or Union when the Guardians satisfied us that the occupiers of land therein were generally unable to procure an adequate supply of seed although the Union might not be included in the List of Unions scheduled as distressed for the purpose of obtaining loans for works on favourable terms.

The loans applied for to purchase seed, which we have forwarded to the Commissioners of Public Works, up to the present, amount to £306,319 6s. 2d.,\* and we believe that it is difficult to over-estimate the advantages which the occupiers of land throughout Ireland will derive from having been enabled to procure a supply of good seed, and to crop the land, which otherwise must in many parts of the country have remained uncultivated.

The circular and instructions which we have issued relating to the execution of the Seed Supply Act will be found in the Appendix.

10. We now continue the series of recent statistics by repeating with one additional year the table showing the number of persons assisted by Boards of Guardians to emigrate, and the cost incurred for that purpose in each year, that is to say, for now thirty years past, ended on the 25th of March. The highest figure in this series was 4,386 in 1852; whereas we find in the year 1878 only 148 persons assisted to emigrate. But in the year ended 25th March, 1879, there has been an increase of 96 in the numbers, and of £212 16s. 8d. in the expenditure over the previous year; and in the year ended 25th March, 1880, there has been an additional increase of 48 in the numbers, and of £170 3s. 10d. in the expenditure over the previous year.

\* Further applications for loans amounting to £266,000 have been transmitted to the Commissioners of Public Works while this Report has been going through the press, and the accounts of fifteen Unions remain up to the present unsettled.

EMIGRATION under the Act 12 & 13 Vic., c. 104, sec. 26, dated 1st August, 1849.

PERIOD.	Amount authorized to be expended by Sealed Contracts.	Number of Persons assisted to Emigrate.			
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years of age.	Total.
Aug., 1849, to 25 Mar., 1851,	£ 11,151 14 11	561	1,244	787	2,592
Year ended 25 March, 1852,	21,010 5 4	790	2,644	952	4,386
" " 1853,	14,517 0 11	492	2,218	1,115	3,825
" " 1854,	12,446 17 6	403	1,202	996	2,501
" " 1855,	24,358 5 2	150	2,847	788	3,794
" " 1856,	3,618 6 9	64	363	403	830
" " 1857,	2,719 15 1	76	363	363	802
" " 1858,	4,177 10 1	58	469	302	829
" " 1859,	2,555 16 6	37	270	180	487
" " 1860,	1,729 19 2	45	178	141	364
" " 1861,	1,465 19 11	44	178	125	347
" " 1862,	528 17 4	12	72	38	122
" " 1863,	2,439 10 3	41	317	139	497
" " 1864,	4,770 4 5	123	501	345	969
" " 1865,	2,518 17 11	93	315	438	846
" " 1866,	3,425 9 11	100	360	600	1,120
" " 1867,	2,023 10 0	66	238	459	765
" " 1868,	1,983 9 6	71	263	435	819
" " 1869,	1,833 13 9	71	205	439	715
" " 1870,	1,959 12 5	49	219	449	717
" " 1871,	2,268 9 11	53	226	422	701
" " 1872,	2,092 3 10	34	223	339	596
" " 1873,	1,564 14 3	44	173	264	581
" " 1874,	2,246 3 3	67	325	474	866
" " 1875,	1,247 15 1	36	192	380	608
" " 1876,	991 0 6	38	97	223	358
" " 1877,	556 17 4	13	71	116	200
" " 1878,	333 4 7	15	49	84	148
" " 1879,	551 1 3	32	83	139	254
" " 1880,	721 5 1	55	95	146	292
Total, . . . £	135,827 12 6	3,742	15,504	12,201	32,017

11. The following is a tabulated account of admissions to the workhouse during the last year, ending 29th September, in comparison with those of the twenty preceding years:—

Year ended 29th September.	Number of Paupers in Work-houses at the commencement of the Year.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.					Number of Deaths in the Work-houses during the Year.	Total number of Persons relieved in the Work-houses during the Year.	Number of Deaths in the Work-houses during the Year.	
		Number admitted to Hospitals.				Total number admitted during the Year.				
		Suffering from Fever or other contagious Disease.	Suffering under other Diseases.	Suffering from accidental Injury.	Total number admitted to Hospitals.					
1860,	26,830	9,553	52,699	2,107	44,359	70,324	114,694	2,576	153,706	8,692
1861,	26,286	9,107	66,460	2,025	47,588	85,312	132,900	2,443	170,549	9,677
1862,	36,284	9,203	63,278	2,217	49,868	114,880	164,593	2,480	204,422	10,550
1863,	41,260	11,183	44,855	2,298	48,364	105,458	223,697	2,515	267,807	12,740
1864,	45,181	14,469	44,967	2,481	61,887	174,270	269,127	2,577	268,285	15,296
1865,	45,037	15,757	45,837	2,280	61,904	181,187	212,221	2,685	261,347	12,765
1866,	45,683	18,430	41,498	2,583	62,291	138,093	201,886	2,751	252,170	12,358
1867,	44,807	18,553	38,507	2,865	64,443	120,144	184,167	2,669	232,204	11,561
1868,	44,237	11,703	47,176	2,433	57,512	138,600	211,207	2,654	258,133	12,162
1869,	46,518	11,390	41,894	2,564	55,607	158,286	266,548	2,597	263,255	11,870
1870,	47,373	8,976	41,662	2,441	54,819	161,226	185,777	2,410	255,362	11,347
1871,	46,012	8,153	59,660	2,539	43,749	138,386	185,135	2,282	239,629	10,897
1872,	45,073	8,718	55,312	2,610	43,640	151,492	181,367	2,193	225,510	10,460
1873,	40,681	10,349	39,339	2,540	52,309	137,239	189,743	1,585	232,294	11,848
1874,	40,894	8,795	45,747	2,422	54,404	102,078	206,489	1,502	269,294	12,354
1875,	41,446	8,469	59,308	2,378	50,403	158,506	209,303	1,514	253,123	10,730
1876,	42,384	8,915	57,664	2,888	47,967	121,162	163,149	1,739	213,794	11,470
1877,	40,596	5,575	50,570	2,588	48,551	90,079	140,601	1,840	182,749	10,873
1878,	39,773	5,940	59,690	2,629	55,120	107,253	157,253	1,703	199,871	10,748
1879,	40,711	5,110	48,156	2,731	54,741	161,934	206,025	1,726	261,102	11,898
1880,	48,868	8,295	47,692	2796	68,585	226,705	236,238	1,928	264,069	13,127

It will be observed from the above that an increase of 4,542 has taken place in the total number admitted in sickness during the year; an increase of 48,081 in the number admitted who were not sick; an increase of 175 in the number suffering from fever and other dangerous contagious diseases, and an increase of 55,967 in the total number relieved.

12. The following is a statement of the result of the Weekly Summaries of In-door Relief, showing the average daily number of recipients of relief for each of the twenty-eight years ended 29th September, 1879:—

Average Daily Number in receipt of Relief during the year, Average Number of Deaths per Week, and Rate of Mortality.

Year ended with Sept.	Estimated Population.	Able-bodied.			Healthy Children under 15.	Sick in Workhouse Hospitals.			All other Classes.			Total No. in Workhouse.	Deaths in Week.		Percentage of In-door Recipients of Population.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Fever.	Other Classes.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Average number during week.	Average weekly Rate of Mortality per 1,000 Inmates.	
1852.	5,495,947	14,918	27,333	55,251	35,981	3,916	32,888	36,506	4,488	7,516	12,102	166,821	463	2.7	2.60
1853.	5,596,338	10,569	26,951	37,520	37,756	2,906	32,110	33,336	3,954	6,887	10,791	122,421	545	3.0	2.66
1854.	5,780,385	7,114	16,355	23,469	35,894	3,167	18,880	21,036	3,182	5,619	8,833	94,190	304	3.0	1.84
1855.	5,707,835	5,048	14,885	19,933	31,843	2,668	18,214	20,377	2,663	5,094	7,757	79,211	282	3.5	1.90
1856.	5,607,383	3,579	10,544	14,254	23,869	1,818	16,475	17,397	2,460	4,648	7,108	63,223	255	3.5	1.94
1857.	5,641,499	2,807	7,765	10,572	17,259	1,364	14,176	16,440	2,224	4,127	6,351	50,623	178	3.5	1.94
1858.	5,615,103	2,212	7,121	9,433	14,200	1,168	14,833	16,947	2,129	4,015	6,144	45,756	160	3.9	1.75
1859.	5,609,113	1,889	6,839	7,554	11,511	974	13,693	14,776	2,243	4,088	6,339	40,286	154	3.8	1.67
1860.	5,588,293	1,897	6,660	7,527	11,216	994	13,664	14,698	2,775	4,755	7,530	41,271	184	4.5	1.69
1861.	5,796,556	2,508	6,890	9,398	12,300	1,039	14,365	15,371	3,139	5,221	8,269	43,154	202	4.5	1.73
1862.	5,794,074	3,025	8,310	11,335	14,507	1,222	16,133	17,356	3,556	6,051	10,003	52,668	244	4.5	1.93
1863.	5,785,711	3,337	8,589	11,926	16,358	1,573	16,901	18,476	4,649	6,601	11,320	57,569	257	4.4	1.91
1864.	5,773,516	3,846	7,630	10,519	16,178	1,654	16,746	18,460	4,704	6,722	11,458	56,925	244	4.3	1.99
1865.	5,677,568	2,646	6,452	9,197	15,259	1,024	16,289	18,306	4,929	6,682	11,215	59,917	237	4.3	1.95
1866.	5,582,023	2,515	5,873	8,088	14,278	1,357	15,615	17,959	4,411	6,477	10,888	50,580	221	4.4	1.90
1867.	5,557,136	2,301	6,133	8,410	15,266	1,237	15,504	16,741	4,819	6,584	11,773	52,156	232	4.8	1.94
1868.	5,545,383	2,006	6,133	8,339	16,054	1,106	15,502	16,639	5,334	7,094	12,623	53,620	225	4.7	1.97
1869.	5,536,217	2,173	5,854	8,064	15,144	1,020	15,568	16,588	5,262	6,845	12,351	51,547	216	4.7	1.94
1870.	5,515,674	2,037	5,270	7,307	15,437	946	15,244	16,390	5,554	6,838	12,922	49,186	236	4.7	1.93
1871.	5,492,739	1,622	4,201	6,442	15,889	969	15,662	16,984	5,061	6,428	11,489	46,605	193	4.2	1.95
1872.	5,368,586	1,769	4,038	6,367	17,462	1,020	16,107	17,146	5,140	6,866	11,746	45,753	229	5.0	1.85
1873.	5,344,131	1,431	4,027	6,658	17,681	980	16,468	16,376	5,500	6,734	11,964	46,711	207	5.2	1.87
1874.	5,216,844	1,475	4,700	6,573	17,673	899	16,610	16,903	5,454	6,777	12,231	46,981	307	4.9	1.88
1875.	5,207,494	1,773	4,505	6,978	17,187	844	16,721	16,022	5,334	6,604	12,058	45,945	338	4.8	1.87
1876.	5,221,618	1,979	4,120	5,849	16,134	667	15,695	16,368	5,279	6,667	11,374	45,029	294	6.7	1.82
1877.	5,338,546	1,743	3,935	5,744	15,859	799	15,560	16,606	5,239	6,146	11,382	43,504	297	6.7	1.82
1878.	5,151,040	2,047	4,448	6,495	16,546	855	16,878	17,743	5,735	6,519	12,748	47,022	297	6.8	1.86
1879.	5,363,337	2,495	4,746	7,135	17,155	812	17,798	18,610	6,255	6,811	13,092	49,596	256	5.1	1.93

13. We here continue from last Report a form of table exhibiting for the last thirty years—the whole period, in fact, subsequent to the famine—the per-centage in each successive year of the several classes of workhouse inmates as compared with the whole number—

[CLASSIFIED RETURN.]

CLASSIFIED RETURN of the Number of Inmates of Workhouses in Ireland, on the first Saturday of January; and the per-centage of the several classes on the total Number of Inmates.

First Saturday of January.	Inmates not in Hospital.				Number in Hospital.	Total Number in Work-houses.	Percentage on Total Number.				
	Alphabetical.		Children under 16 years of age.	Other classes.			Alphabetical.		Ch/Men under 16 years of age not in Hospital.	Other classes not in Hospital.	In Hospital.
	Males.	Females.					Males.	Females.			
4 Jan., 1851	22,178	49,758	91,589	14,007	28,322	204,604	10.7	24.1	45.4	6.8	14.0
5 " 1852	16,184	37,024	56,504	11,334	26,075	168,268	9.6	22.4	43.5	7.0	12.5
1 " 1853	13,281	30,628	43,944	10,835	21,906	138,764	9.6	20.9	44.7	7.8	12.5
7 " 1854	9,259	21,284	30,543	8,730	22,539	104,604	8.8	20.2	40.9	8.4	21.6
6 " 1855	6,107	16,307	22,494	8,352	20,106	85,998	7.8	19.1	40.2	9.8	20.5
5 " 1856	4,646	15,709	20,355	7,337	18,595	72,347	6.4	19.0	57.7	10.7	26.3
3 " 1857	3,512	9,989	13,501	5,641	16,371	55,183	6.4	19.8	34.8	12.0	30.0
2 " 1858	2,891	8,887	11,628	5,387	16,596	45,908	5.8	19.9	31.7	13.0	29.6
1 " 1859	2,947	6,390	12,732	6,447	15,253	43,589	5.1	15.9	22.2	14.8	33.0
7 " 1860	2,184	6,791	11,707	7,557	15,600	43,338	5.1	15.7	27.1	17.4	34.7
5 " 1861	2,922	7,193	12,705	8,475	15,550	43,358	5.5	16.5	26.8	17.9	33.3
4 " 1862	3,495	8,194	15,222	8,811	17,455	55,168	6.3	16.7	27.3	17.8	31.5
3 " 1863	4,090	9,644	16,759	11,193	18,491	60,088	6.7	16.1	27.9	18.6	30.7
2 " 1864	3,648	8,321	12,170	11,895	18,263	59,867	6.1	14.9	28.7	19.6	30.5
7 " 1865	3,362	8,024	16,981	12,104	19,267	60,458	5.7	13.5	38.9	20.9	30.5
6 " 1866	2,991	6,754	15,434	11,601	17,405	54,435	5.6	12.7	38.5	21.1	31.4
5 " 1867	2,915	7,224	11,791	11,911	17,206	54,900	5.5	13.2	38.7	21.3	31.8
4 " 1868	2,928	7,089	15,995	22,951	16,739	60,563	5.1	12.5	30.0	23.9	29.6
3 " 1869	2,932	7,062	16,944	13,126	16,870	55,984	5.1	12.4	39.8	23.1	29.6
1 " 1870	2,895	6,338	15,058	12,735	16,290	58,687	5.0	11.6	38.1	23.7	31.4
7 " 1871	2,592	5,570	13,524	12,858	15,892	50,915	4.9	11.0	35.5	24.3	33.2
6 " 1872	2,285	5,197	12,421	12,303	16,532	48,738	4.6	10.7	35.5	25.0	34.0
4 " 1873	2,331	5,447	12,359	12,498	17,032	48,826	4.7	10.9	34.3	25.5	34.1
3 " 1874	2,385	5,280	12,165	12,777	16,645	48,192	4.6	10.7	34.7	26.0	33.9
2 " 1875	2,323	5,150	12,137	12,853	17,312	49,905	4.7	10.4	34.5	25.9	34.3
1 " 1876	2,343	4,780	10,374	11,580	16,597	46,214	4.5	9.9	32.0	25.9	35.9
7 " 1877	2,107	4,233	10,225	11,547	16,784	45,752	4.6	9.8	29.6	25.1	35.7
5 " 1878	2,510	4,872	11,176	12,806	18,602	49,385	5.1	9.9	25.6	25.9	35.5
4 " 1879	2,513	5,118	11,385	13,358	19,683	51,754	5.6	9.9	22.0	25.5	36.9
3 " 1880	3,509	5,739	15,128	14,738	20,319	57,492	6.1	10.0	22.8	25.7	35.4

14. We here subjoin a tabular statement showing, from month to month, the number of "night-lodgers," a term corresponding to "casuals" in England, for the past twelve months, in continuation of a similar table in last Report.

#### RETURN of NIGHT-LODGERS or CASUALS relieved.

Week ended	Number relieved during the week.				Number in Workhouse at close of the week.			
	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children under 15.	Total.
1st March, 1879,	1,670	333	242	2,545	249	62	54	356
5th April, "	1,800	433	351	2,584	212	48	54	314
3rd May, "	1,996	493	440	2,925	251	62	53	366
7th June, "	1,731	490	399	2,538	213	56	77	346
5th July, "	1,671	459	379	2,709	224	68	58	351
2nd August, "	2,159	469	442	3,070	246	54	51	351
6th September, "	2,157	534	435	3,146	285	84	85	458
4th October, "	1,511	569	521	3,021	281	124	118	523
1st November, "	2,153	499	533	3,185	361	101	100	562
6th December, "	2,214	480	319	3,021	371	114	75	560
3rd January, 1880,	1,947	355	367	2,569	369	80	70	530
7th February, "	2,372	525	381	3,330	467	109	95	661
6th March, "	2,664	570	412	3,646	442	118	76	636

15. As part of the statistics, which are brought up very nearly to the date of this Report, the following table exhibits in the accustomed form :—

CLASSIFICATION of Causes of Death in Workhouses, from 25th January, 1879, to 24th January, 1880.

Causes of Death.	In the four Week-ended													Previous Year.	
	2nd Feb.	2nd March.	2nd April.	2nd May.	2nd June.	2nd July.	2nd Aug.	2nd Sept.	2nd Oct.	2nd Nov.	2nd Dec.	2nd Jan.	Total.		
Age, . . . . .	353	283	295	250	166	151	161	163	160	159	215	220	2,946	2,976	
Apoplexy, . . . . .	12	8	8	10	3	8	5	6	10	8	3	12	6	103	102
Asthma, . . . . .	30	17	14	14	10	11	2	—	19	14	12	17	14	186	150
Atrophy, . . . . .	161	152	125	118	99	89	63	64	55	79	100	124	1,133	1,263	
Bruit Disease, . . . . .	45	41	45	47	40	45	30	30	25	21	49	47	496	470	
Cancer, . . . . .	26	14	20	14	20	17	14	13	12	10	16	27	221	226	
Childbirth, . . . . .	2	3	3	1	1	1	5	1	3	—	3	—	33	19	
Cholera, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumption, . . . . .	71	63	77	87	94	69	58	49	49	57	62	67	577	543	
Convulsions, . . . . .	24	12	10	12	16	11	14	15	14	22	20	21	220	199	
Croup, . . . . .	9	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	22	21	
Diarrhœa, . . . . .	34	41	34	33	32	29	25	27	16	27	17	26	411	477	
Dyspey, . . . . .	40	28	26	22	30	22	19	21	24	25	36	22	263	295	
Dysentery, . . . . .	—	3	6	1	3	5	6	2	5	5	1	5	2	44	64
Epilepsy, . . . . .	6	12	12	11	7	7	4	7	6	4	9	12	9	109	112
Fever, . . . . .	47	27	42	66	79	64	27	69	37	43	44	43	523	665	
Gangrene, . . . . .	8	4	3	7	5	4	3	2	2	5	6	5	58	50	
Heart Disease, . . . . .	31	25	45	31	22	22	29	30	31	32	38	49	425	551	
Hæmoptoe, . . . . .	9	4	4	8	8	7	1	4	3	4	1	10	66	81	
Inflammation or other diseases of															
Bowel, . . . . .	20	16	11	13	9	12	10	9	12	17	12	22	122	93	
Kidney, . . . . .	13	10	23	8	10	8	8	9	7	7	6	13	10	129	148
Liver, . . . . .	15	10	14	9	11	10	8	11	8	6	19	8	12	141	156
Lungs, . . . . .	271	279	216	228	149	127	107	99	85	126	171	408	2,742	2,274	
Mucous, . . . . .	15	14	5	2	2	1	3	—	1	—	4	4	10	62	130
Pneumonia, . . . . .	44	23	26	41	23	25	28	29	29	25	21	49	28	411	279
Pleurisy, . . . . .	6	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	2	1	27	14
Rheumatism, . . . . .	10	6	9	11	9	8	8	6	6	7	4	8	174	169	
Scorbutic, . . . . .	7	2	1	3	5	1	3	5	17	10	12	23	14	103	39
Scrophulous, . . . . .	15	12	9	11	16	12	8	10	10	10	6	7	10	126	145
Small-Pox, . . . . .	27	25	11	4	4	6	4	3	4	3	3	7	8	112	254
Typhoid, . . . . .	19	14	4	16	10	8	11	4	7	6	7	9	11	120	119
Other Diseases, . . . . .	22	20	18	36	14	18	7	15	26	29	34	29	281	319	
Total, . . . . .	1,443	1,316	1,525	1,087	910	807	706	706	696	770	903	1,420	12,144	—	—
Previous year, . . . . .	1,271	1,092	1,261	850	901	815	325	654	678	832	1,094	1,302	12,789	—	—

The total number of deaths in the workhouses in the fifty-two weeks comprised in the Table has been 12,144. In the corresponding Table in the last Annual Report the total number of deaths was 12,789; so that there has been an increase of 355 deaths, as compared with the number last year.

Deaths by fever were 705, as against 645; by lung disease, 2,742, as against 2,274; and deaths by small-pox 112, as against 254 in last year.

The number of orphans and deserted children put out to nurse from the Workhouses in Ireland, under the provisions of the Act 39 and 40 Vic., c. 38, extending the legal age from 10 years to 13 years, on the 7th February last was 2,077, an increase of 174 over the number in the preceding year.

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF YEAR ENDED 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1879.

16. We now proceed to the statistics arising out of the accounts of the Unions for the year ended 29th September, 1879.

We deal in the first place with Poor Relief Expenditure.

Year ended 29th September.	Net Annual Value.	Poor Rate lodged.	Poor Relief Expenditure during the Year.					Number relieved.				
			In-Maintenance and Clothing.	Out-door Relief.	Cost of Relief to Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums and Eastern Hospitals.	Salaries and Rations of Officers.	All other Expenses.	Total.	In Work-house.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.	Total.
1879, 1878.	£ 15,608,918	£ 1,401,888	£ 443,916	£ 117,378	£ 11,738	£ 131,130	£ 141,535	£ 847,925	304,568	46,436	757	351,359
	13,607,357	941,038	449,634	119,418	20,240	132,470	143,034	845,038	248,102	73,235	708	254,045
Increase, Decrease.	51,566	79,320	5,698	6,890	1,679	340	154	2,347	55,567	11,190	49	67,356

From the above table it will be seen that there has been a decrease of £5,698 in "in-maintenance and clothing," but an increase of £6,860 in "out-door relief," an increase of £1,679 in cost of "deaf, dumb, and blind," but a decrease of £340 in "salaries and rations of officers," and a decrease of £154, in "all other expenses," making a total net increase of £2,347. The increase in the total number relieved has been 67,206.

## TREASURY SUBSIDIES.

17. The following is a statement of the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes, and for Salaries under the "Public Health (Ireland) Act," for the year ended 25th March, 1879 :—

	Amount allowed for the Year
	£ s. d.
Medical purposes, . . . . .	71,190 18 7
Educational purposes, . . . . .	9,325 6 8
<b>Total for Medical and Educational purposes, . . . . .</b>	<b>80,519 5 3</b>
<b>For Salaries under Public Health Act, . . . . .</b>	<b>13,707 9 7</b>
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>94,226 16 10</b>

The total amount allowed under the Parliamentary Grant for Medical and Educational purposes for the year ended 25th March, 1879, namely, £80,519 5s. 3d., is £995 8s. 4d. more than the amount for the previous year.

The amount for Salaries under Public Health (Ireland) Act, namely, £13,707 9s. 7d., is £156 13s. 4d. more than for the previous year.

EXPENDITURE FOR ALL PURPOSES FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS PAST.

[STATEMENT.

18. STATEMENT of the Annual Collection and Expenditure of Poor Rates for twenty-one years, ended on the 29th September, 1879; showing the Net Annual Value of Property rated, the Amount of Poor Rate collected, and the Expenditure under the Poor Relief and Medical Charities Acts, &c., for each year ended 29th September, from 1859 to 1879, inclusive.

Year ended 31st September,	Net Annual Value of Property rated.	Amount of Poor Rate collected.	Expenditure for Relief of the Poor.										Expenses under the Poor Law Amendment Act.	Expenses under the National Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure.	Percentage of the Expenditure on various Valuations.
			In Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Total for the Relief of the Poor, including the Poor Law, and the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.		Salaries and Pensions of Officers.	Other Expenses.	Total Relief Expenditure.	Expenses under Medical Charities, Vaccination, and other Acts.	Expenses under the Sundry Acts.	Expenses under the Sundry Acts.				
					£	£										
1859.	12,213,120	524,065	294,393	3,289	297,682	93,905	32,340	130,027	—	—	—	—	317,614	0	0	0
1860.	12,200,024	590,310	372,602	5,314	377,916	92,844	31,401	124,245	—	—	—	—	558,638	0	0	0
1861.	12,425,110	584,548	327,870	8,675	336,545	94,413	34,631	129,044	—	—	—	—	621,474	0	0	0
1862.	12,547,475	605,715	373,316	14,750	388,066	95,592	35,321	130,913	117	—	—	—	635,776	0	0	0
1863.	12,625,830	723,843	380,737	18,373	399,110	96,232	103,921	199,153	1,511	—	—	—	716,328	0	0	0
1864.	12,734,451	744,034	366,732	21,473	388,205	97,654	104,912	199,566	632	—	—	—	734,219	0	0	0
1865.	12,185,167	748,432	363,199	25,353	388,552	99,403	103,944	199,347	714	—	—	—	731,952	0	0	0
1866.	12,398,023	745,737	371,363	28,748	399,111	101,613	102,931	199,544	421	—	—	—	734,667	0	0	0
1867.	13,045,325	762,544	410,269	40,675	450,944	105,663	103,025	208,688	1,401	12,779	13,108	—	824,449	0	0	0
1868.	13,117,709	843,607	436,042	46,765	482,807	106,730	110,399	217,129	2,050	12,452	8,902	—	817,295	1	1	1
1869.	13,133,409	815,410	403,235	40,184	443,419	111,407	105,679	217,086	2,449	12,425	3,266	—	817,772	1	1	1
1870.	13,108,007	753,845	391,304	59,181	450,485	113,801	106,675	220,476	1,400	12,405	3,266	—	815,573	1	1	1
1871.	13,239,384	789,053	392,166	60,744	452,910	117,724	106,306	224,030	1,702	12,435	3,266	—	810,183	1	1	1
1872.	13,329,354	740,595	401,040	60,477	461,517	124,130	114,401	238,531	3,970	12,435	3,266	—	834,013	1	1	1
1873.	13,400,281	856,364	410,760	91,154	501,914	125,190	119,676	244,866	3,727	12,414	6,773	—	907,790	1	1	1
1874.	13,449,553	941,251	457,946	90,937	548,883	126,769	130,031	256,800	4,618	12,401	6,773	—	1,001,939	1	1	1
1875.	13,485,509	930,071	398,097	94,775	492,872	125,675	126,541	252,216	4,445	12,407	6,773	—	978,014	1	1	1
1876.	13,512,652	938,010	398,097	97,463	495,560	126,723	126,092	252,815	4,445	12,407	6,773	—	1,045,505	1	1	1
1877.	13,540,515	877,422	460,755	101,227	561,982	129,644	132,665	262,309	4,233	12,429	6,773	—	1,030,740	1	1	1
1878.	13,607,217	941,636	440,631	110,115	550,746	132,470	132,630	265,100	6,305	12,407	6,773	—	1,030,740	1	1	1
1879.	13,650,913	1,011,830	445,930	117,275	563,205	132,130	132,076	264,206	8,240	12,400	6,767	—	1,119,755	1	1	1



Hence it will be seen that while the total expenditure of Poor Rates for all purposes, viz.: relief, medical relief, burial grounds, registration of births, deaths, and marriages, Sanitary measures, expenses under Superannuation Acts, payments under Cattle Disease Acts, and under National School Teachers' Act, was, in 1878, £1,124,221, making a poundage of 1s. 7½d. on the valuation. The expenditure in 1879 for these purposes was £1,119,755, thus showing a decrease in the total expenditure of £4,466, leaving the poundage of the expenditure on the valuation at 1s. 7¼d.

The current Sanitary Expenditure for the year was £50,767, in comparison with £48,157 in the previous year.

# MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, AND VACCINATION ACTS.

19. We next submit to your Grace the report of our proceedings under these Acts of Parliament for the year ended 30th September, 1879.

The subjoined table exhibits, in the usual form, the progress and fluctuations of the medical relief afforded under the Medical Charities Act, for each year of the twelve years ended 30th September, 1879, in each province, and for the whole of Ireland.

The cases are distinguished, as usual, into those prescribed for at the Dispensaries, and those attended at the patients' houses, each class of cases occupying a separate column.

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

Period.	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.			PROVINCE OF MENTANA.			PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			Total for IRELAND.		
	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
Year ended 31st Sept., 1865.	125,638	53,051	178,709	191,986	54,476	246,462	181,996	58,219	240,215	78,864	17,229	96,093	404,684	183,155	587,839
" " 1866.	133,513	56,980	190,493	183,453	55,856	239,309	190,176	62,105	252,281	77,308	18,559	95,867	479,530	195,797	675,327
" " 1867.	127,974	50,972	178,946	182,408	57,813	240,221	192,452	64,854	257,306	76,390	20,051	96,441	468,841	205,848	674,689
" " 1868.	119,782	55,609	175,391	175,752	55,668	231,420	186,001	64,102	250,103	71,957	19,005	90,962	457,958	194,853	652,811
" " 1869.	115,368	56,169	171,537	180,921	65,027	245,948	189,096	60,384	249,480	68,073	20,779	88,852	458,170	215,632	673,802
" " 1870.	114,498	53,412	167,910	153,953	59,439	213,392	165,375	60,967	226,342	63,376	18,371	81,747	428,777	191,009	619,786
" " 1871.	113,867	53,757	167,624	153,074	51,929	205,003	182,570	60,177	242,747	63,326	17,975	81,301	446,027	198,138	644,165
" " 1872.	116,396	63,436	179,832	150,509	54,704	205,213	168,164	61,844	230,008	60,321	18,053	78,374	428,530	198,662	627,192
" " 1873.	110,595	56,369	166,964	145,349	54,477	199,826	165,386	61,076	226,462	59,031	17,507	76,538	427,561	189,419	616,980
" " 1874.	110,552	55,997	166,549	139,711	52,220	191,931	158,194	59,415	217,609	57,106	16,843	73,949	425,573	184,475	610,048
" " 1875.	116,613	55,367	171,980	144,906	57,602	202,508	160,236	62,379	222,615	55,639	17,460	73,099	428,446	192,068	620,514
" " 1876.	113,686	59,633	173,319	137,041	56,844	193,885	158,971	66,243	225,214	56,639	16,228	72,867	471,277	200,299	671,576

In Ulster there has been an increase of 1,963 cases prescribed for at the Dispensaries, and an increase of 4,266 of those attended at their own houses.

In Munster there has been a decrease of 7,867 cases prescribed for at the Dispensaries, and of 818 of those attended at their own houses.

In Leinster there has been a decrease of 7,265 cases prescribed for at the Dispensaries, but an increase of 3,864 of those attended at their own houses.

In Connaught there has been an increase of 1,000 cases prescribed for at the Dispensaries, and an increase of 799 of those attended in their own houses.

The last three columns in the Table show a net decrease of 4,058 cases for all Ireland, including both classes, as compared with previous year.

## VACCINATION.

20. In the following table are shown the number of cases of vaccination in each year from 1855 to 1879; the compulsory Act having been passed in 1864:—

TABLE.

Year ended Sept. 30th,	Number of Cases of Vaccination.	Year ended Sept. 30th,	Number of Cases of Vaccination.
1855, .	45,711	1868, .	131,426
" " 1856, .	84,181	" " 1869, .	125,672
" " 1857, .	47,855	" " 1870, .	140,220
" " 1858, .	54,984	" " 1871, .	179,889
" " 1859, .	140,411	" " 1872, .	262,484
" " 1860, .	107,306	" " 1873, .	138,873
" " 1861, .	90,256	" " 1874, .	139,587
" " 1862, .	89,863	" " 1875, .	137,340
" " 1863, .	108,510	" " 1876, .	114,487
" " 1864, .	191,810	" " 1877, .	117,679
" " 1865, .	169,142	" " 1878, .	133,045
" " 1866, .	137,124	" " 1879, .	126,911
" " 1867, .	125,741		

The next table presents the record of the vaccinations performed at the Dispensaries and Vaccination Stations since 1864, distinguishing the cases of children born since January, 1864, from those of persons born before that time, the former being liable to, the latter exempt from, compulsory vaccination.

TOTALS for Ireland of Number of Cases of Vaccination performed during the Years ended September 30th.

Years.	Cases of Children born since January 1st, 1864.	Other Cases.	Totals.
1865,	97,160	71,902	169,142
1866,	104,730	32,394	137,124
1867,	107,473	18,268	125,741
1868,	118,613	12,813	131,426
1869,	117,912	7,760	125,672
1870,	135,057	5,163	140,220
1871,	139,053	40,836	179,889
1872,	142,662	139,822	262,484
1873,	119,819	19,554	138,873
1874,	119,337	20,250	139,587
1875,	119,675	17,665	137,340
1876,	112,489	1,998	114,487
1877,	115,190	2,489	117,679
1878,	123,149	10,896	133,045
1879,	118,427	8,484	126,911

The following table contains a summary of the total number of cases of vaccination during the year ending 30th September, 1879, the cases being classified under the headings, "under one year old when vaccinated," "above one year old," and "other persons."

	Children Born since 1st January, 1864.		Other Persons.	Total.
	Under one year old when Vaccinated.	Above one year old when Vaccinated.		
Total of Ireland, . .	85,062	23,565	8,484	126,911

The following are the totals under each of the above headings for the previous year ended 30th September, 1878:—

94,079	28,070	10,896	133,045
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It will be observed that there is a decrease in the total number of cases vaccinated and re-vaccinated in all Ireland of 6,134 cases.

#### DEFAULTERS UNDER THE VACCINATION ACT.

21. There were 140,469 births registered in the year 1876, 139,659 in the year 1877, 134,370 in the year 1878, and 135,408 in the year 1879. The number of children vaccinated yearly in those years, and coming under the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, are returned as 112,489; 115,190; 122,149; and 118,427, respectively, showing during the year ended September 30, 1879, an increase in the number of births of 1,038, but a decrease of 3,722 in the number of children vaccinated as compared with the previous year.

With respect to defaulters under the Compulsory Vaccination Act a return was prepared for the half-year, ended the 30th June, 1878, and the result was given in the last Annual Report.

From that Return it appeared that 11,230 children out of 16,489 returned as defaulters had been vaccinated, 2,341 not being found at the addresses given, or who had left the district, 2,918 were still unvaccinated, owing to various causes assigned, and 1,148 were unfit for vaccination.

The following particulars are tabulated from the returns of births for the following half-year, ended 31st December, 1878:—

No. of Births Registered in Half year ended 31st December, 1878.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Incapable of Vaccination.	Vaccination postponed on Unfitness	Dead, unvaccinated.	Not found at Address.	Had Small-pox.	Defaulters returned unaccounted for.
89,768	55,604	95	2,849	2,334	1,801	161	6,874

A copy of the circular calling for the Returns from which these particulars are extracted will be found in the Appendix to the last Annual Report, pages 104-5.

22. On the 15th of August the Vaccination Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1879, 42 & 43 Vic., cap. 70, was passed, containing amongst other provisions an important one which requires that the vaccination of children shall be performed within "three" months after the birth, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable:—section 3.

In the circular of the 5th September, 1879, which will be found in the Appendix, the attention of the several Boards of Guardians was drawn to the provisions in the Act, a copy of which was forwarded to them therewith.

### COW-POCK INSTITUTION.

23. During the year ending 31st of March, 1880, 2,910 applications have been received from Medical Officers of Workhouses and Dispensaries, and other public institutions; from military Medical Officers stationed in Ireland, and from private practitioners, for lymph, and 15,493 points, and 2,869 tubes charged with lymph were distributed. During the same period 2,174 vaccinations have been performed at the Cow-pock Institution, Sackville-street, and the branch in York-street, Dublin.

### SMALL-POX.

24. The number of deaths in workhouses from small-pox, and the number of cases of the disease treated by Dispensary Medical Officers for each of the last sixteen years are given in the following table:—

DEATHS IN WORKHOUSES FROM SMALL-POX, and NUMBER OF CASES OF SMALL-POX treated by DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Deaths in Workhouses from Small-pox.		Number of Cases of Small-pox treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	
Period. 12 Weeks ended	Number of Deaths.	Period. 12 Weeks ended	Number of Cases.
11th February, 1865, . . .	145	30th September, 1864, . . .	1,505
10th February, 1866, . . .	59	30th September, 1865, . . .	2,400
9th February, 1867, . . .	9	30th September, 1866, . . .	579
8th February, 1868, . . .	5	30th September, 1867, . . .	105
6th February, 1869, . . .	3	30th September, 1868, . . .	155
5th February, 1870, . . .	1	30th September, 1869, . . .	27
4th February, 1871, . . .	13	30th September, 1870, . . .	51
3rd February, 1872, . . .	462	30th September, 1871, . . .	713
1st February, 1873, . . .	677	30th September, 1872, . . .	10,317
31st January, 1874, . . .	110	30th September, 1873, . . .	986
30th January, 1875, . . .	142	30th September, 1874, . . .	961
30th January, 1876, . . .	41	30th September, 1875, . . .	881
27th January, 1877, . . .	3	30th September, 1876, . . .	29
26th January, 1878, . . .	12	30th September, 1877, . . .	117
25th January, 1879, . . .	254	30th September, 1878, . . .	1,259
24th January, 1880, . . .	112	30th September, 1879, . . .	1,344

The following table shows in each Province where the disease prevailed to the greatest extent, and the quarters of the year when it most prevailed :—

SUMMARY of SMALL-POX cases attended by Dispensary Medical Officers during the year ended 30th September, 1879,—taken from their Quarterly Returns.

PROVINCES.	Quarter, 31st Dec., 1878.	Quarter, 31st Mar., 1879.	Quarter, 30th June, 1879.	Quarter, 30th Sept., 1879.	Total.
Ulster, . . . .	5	5	8	12	28
Munster, . . . .	6	2	7	—	15
Leinster, . . . .	355	408	284	152	1,199
Connacht, . . . .	78	29	—	—	107
Total Ireland, . .	444	457	299	164	1,364

#### REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURNS.

Number of DEATHS from SMALL-POX during the year ended 31st December, 1879, abstracted from the Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.

PROVINCES.	1st Quarter, 31st Mar., 1879.	2nd Quarter, 30th June, 1879.	3rd Quarter, 30th Sept., 1879.	4th Quarter, 31st Dec., 1879.	Total.
Ulster, . . . .	2	2	3	6	13
Munster, . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Leinster, . . . .	308	151	109	84	652
Connacht, . . . .	23	—	1	—	24
Total Ireland, . .	334	153	113	90	680
Total Ireland, 1878, .	88	272	249	247	856

25. It will be observed that the returns of "cases," taken from the particulars supplied by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, represent the extent of the disease among patients attended under the Medical Charities Act, while the return of "deaths" has reference to the information supplied to the Registrar-General, which embraces also the cases treated in private practice.

The deaths in workhouses in 1879 are less by more than half the number in 1878. The number of cases treated in Dispensary Districts under the Medical Charities Act being slightly in excess of those in the previous year.

The total mortality in the whole is 661 in 1879, as compared with 856 in 1878.

The Return above given of the cases in the several provinces shows that the disease was most prevalent in the province of Leinster—as it had been in the previous year. It has continued during the years 1878-9 as an epidemic in Dublin, but being much more prevalent on the south than the north side of the city, the hope expressed in our last report, that with the approach of warm, dry weather it might disappear not having, we regret to say, been fulfilled. There has, however, been

a marked diminution in the number of cases in the last two quarters of the year 1879 as compared with the March and June quarters, and although the disease showed a tendency to increase in January, the numbers fell again in February.

A report which we have received on the subject from Dr. MacCabe, the Inspector of the district in which the Dublin Unions are comprised, will be found in the Appendix—and the details in the report clearly indicate the preservation of life which vaccination affords, and the fatal results which follow neglect of that salutary precaution.

The following Table shows the Unions where the disease principally appeared, so far as is shown by the Dispensary Returns for the year 1879:—

Unions.	Quarter ended 31st March.	Quarter ended 30th June.	Quarter ended 30th Sept.	31st Dec., 1879.	Total.
Ballymena, . . .	-	3	4	13	20
Celbridge, . . .	1	1	.	12	14
Dublin, North, . .	90	126	44	47	307
Dublin, South, . .	232	129	89	63	513
Galway, . . .	15	.	.	.	15
Loughrea, . . .	13	.	.	.	13
Rathdown, . . .	26	6	.	4	36
Rathfrum, . . .	15	13	9	1	38

Recourse has frequently been had during the year to the provisions of the Public Health Act, section 141, authorizing the removal of persons to hospital where the patient was without proper lodging or accommodation, or lodged in a room occupied by other persons not so suffering.

The practice of holding "wakes" in houses where persons have died from infectious disease has been checked to some extent by the provisions in section 142 of the Public Health Act, prohibiting the practice under a penalty of £5, having been enforced.

There cannot be a doubt that infection is spread by such a practice, and that danger ensues to persons lodged in a room occupied by other persons than the patient, as well as to the patient himself, by his not being removed to hospital, where the best means of recovery are provided, and, as observed in the last Report, the continuance and prevalence of infectious disease is undoubtedly encouraged by neglect of any or all of the precautions against it, which ought to be adopted with persistence and energy.

#### FEVER IN DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.

26. The following is a return of the number of cases of fever reported as attended by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts during each of the fifteen years ended 30th September,

1879, beginning with 26,566 cases of attack in 1865, and ending with 10,999 in 1879 :—

Year ended	Number of Cases.	Decrease per Year.	Increase.
1865,	26,566	—	—
1866,	22,937	4,279	—
1867,	18,975	3,312	—
1868,	17,490	1,575	—
1869,	16,882	518	—
1870,	15,744	1,138	—
1871,	15,574	170	—
1872,	15,064	—	30
1873,	14,454	1,150	—
1874,	14,424	30	—
1875,	13,230	1,144	—
1876,	11,646	1,634	—
1877,	11,206	250	—
1878,	10,846	451	—
1879,	10,999	—	54

There were 2,683 deaths from the disease in the year, embracing patients treated in private practice as well as dispensary cases.

Scarlatina was much more prevalent than in 1878. There were 3,008 cases treated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in 1879, against 2,118 in 1878, being an increase of 821. The disease prevailed to a slight extent only in Connaught—169 cases in all, and the other 2,839 cases are pretty equally distributed between the three other provinces.

#### MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE.

27. The next table gives the expenditure under the Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts for the last twelve years, ended 29th September, 1879.

##### MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE, Years ended 29th September.

Year.	Ulster.	Munster.	Leinster.	Connaught.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1868,	34,017	35,431	36,401	16,135	121,965
1869,	34,623	35,646	36,824	16,823	123,716
1870,	34,464	37,686	38,150	17,856	129,938
1871,	36,881	38,862	41,151	18,111	135,005
1872,	38,006	41,376	42,480	18,884	141,643
1873,	38,893	40,061	42,081	18,135	139,170
1874,	40,334	39,722	41,953	19,013	140,922
1875,	39,832	40,029	41,743	19,848	141,432
1876,	40,032	39,304	42,898	19,099	141,463
1877,	39,548	39,663	43,342	18,703	141,076
1878,	39,584	43,274	44,030	19,024	144,912
1879,	40,283	40,657	44,660	20,230	146,030

And the following shows in more detail, and under the usual heads a comparative statement of the expenditure for the two years ended September 29th, 1878 and 1879, respectively :—



MEDICAL CHARITIES EXPENDITURE.

	1878.	1879.
	£	£
1. Medicines and medical appliances, . . . . .	24,845	25,001
2. Rent of Dispensary buildings, . . . . .	8,125	8,213
3. Books, forms, stationery, printing, and advertising, . . . . .	1,087	1,211
4. Salaries of { Medical Officers, . . . . .	88,098	88,640
{ Apothecaries, . . . . .	2,745	2,754
5. Fuel, porters, and incidental expenses, . . . . .	13,120	11,547

EXPENSES UNDER VACCINATION ACTS:

6. Vaccination fees and other expenses:—		
Fees to Medical Officers, . . . . .	6,228	6,629
Other expenses, . . . . .	733	1,125
Total, . . . . .	£144,912	£146,039

PROVIDING DISPENSARY-HOUSES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.

28. In connexion with the administration of the Medical Charities Act we refer here to the "Act to give facilities for providing Dispensary-houses and Dwelling-houses for Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in certain parts of Ireland," which received the Royal Assent on the 21st of July last.

This Act enables the Commissioners of Public Works to make loans for assisting any owner (a Board of Guardians being included under that designation) under the provisions of the Act; and upon production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Local Government Board, in the manner and subject to the requirements of the Act, in the erection, enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of any house or building to be used as a Dispensary or as a Dispensary residence.

The necessary proceedings, preliminary to obtaining the certificate, are detailed in the Act, copies of which we furnished to the several Boards of Guardians.

Rules and regulations for the granting of loans under the Act have been framed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury in accordance with the 3rd section of the Act. A copy of these rules, together with copies of the forms of memorials for loans prepared by the Commissioners of Public Works for the use and information of intending borrowers will be found in the Appendix.

A disposition has been shown in many instances to take advantage of the provisions of the Act and proceedings under it are still pending in several cases.

Certificates have been issued under the Act in the following unions:—Tralee Union, for Castleisland Dispensary District; Milford Union, for Rosguill Dispensary District; Downpatrick Union, for Strangford Dispensary District.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT (IRELAND) ACTS.

*Provisional Orders, &c.*

29. Since the date of our last Report we have issued the following provisional orders:—

A provisional order, dated 9th April, 1879, separating the Town of Bangor from the rural sanitary District of Newtownards Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated the 10th April, 1879, authorizing the corporation of Waterford to levy the "Domestic Water Rate" and the "Public Water Rate" under the "Waterford Water Act, 1871;" and the application of such rates in repayment of the principal and interest on the mortgage for the sum of £50,000 advanced by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland for constructing waterworks, and authorizing the Corporation to borrow a further sum not exceeding £15,000 for the purpose of the said works.

A provisional order, dated 5th May, 1879, separating the Town and District constituting the Town or Township of Killarney from the rural sanitary District of Killarney Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated 8th May, 1879, constituting the Town of Parsonstown an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated 23rd May, 1879, separating the Town of Thurles from the rural Sanitary District of Thurles Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated 14th July, 1879, separating the Town of Trim from the rural Sanitary District of Trim Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated 15th July, 1879, separating the Town of Monaghan from the rural Sanitary District of Monaghan Union, and constituting it an Urban Sanitary District.

A provisional order, dated 17th February, 1880, empowering the Urban Sanitary authority of the Urban Sanitary District of the Town of Kinsale, to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts, with respect to the purchase and taking of Lands otherwise than by agreement, with respect to certain Lands, water and water rights required for the purpose of works for supplying the Town of Kinsale with water for drinking and domestic purposes.

A provisional order, dated 23rd February, 1880, separating the Town of Banbridge from the rural sanitary district of Banbridge Union, and constituting it an urban sanitary district.

A provisional order, dated 25th February, 1880, forming a united district consisting of townlands in the Croom Union and Limerick Union to be called the Skule Bog Drainage District, and constituting a joint board to be the governing body of the district.

A provisional order, dated 16th March, 1880, separating the town of Ballinasloe from the rural sanitary district of Ballinasloe Union, and constituting it an urban sanitary district.

In the following cases we have received petitions for provisional

orders, but the proceedings preparatory to the issue of the order have not yet terminated:—

*The Town of Clonmel.*—To put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands, otherwise than by agreement, in regard to certain lands required for a manure depot, and to lands required for a quarry to obtain materials for repairing the roads and streets in the town.

*The City of Armagh.*—To put in force the provisions of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands, otherwise than by agreement, in regard to certain lands required with a view to certain works for an improved supply of water.

*The Town of Tralee.*—To transfer the powers of the Grand Jury of the County of Kerry in respect to roads, bridges, and public works within the town, to the Town Commissioners.

*Longford Union.*—To put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with reference to the purchase and taking of lands, otherwise than by agreement, in regard to certain land required for the enlargement of the burial-ground at Ballymacormack in the Longford Union.

*Kilkeel Union.*—To put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with reference to the purchase and taking of lands, otherwise than by agreement, in regard to certain lands required for works for an improved supply of water to the village and district of Rostrevor.

*Town of Wicklow.*—To put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with reference to the purchase and taking of lands, otherwise than by agreement, in regard to certain lands required with a view to works for supplying the town of Wicklow with water.

*Town of Ballymena.*—To transfer the powers of the Grand Jury of the county of Antrim in respect to roads, bridges, and public works within the town to the Town Commissioners of Ballymena.

*Town of Dromore, County Down.*—To separate the town of Dromore from the Rural Sanitary District of Banbridge Union, and to constitute it an Urban Sanitary District.

By-laws have been submitted to and approved by us, for regulating common Lodging-houses in the Unions of Abbeylisle and Mallow, also in relation to Waterworks in the towns of Coleraine and Portrush. In relation to new streets and Buildings in the town of Ballymena, in relation to Markets in the town of Killarney, in relation to the use of Locomotives on streets in the city of Dublin, and to Baths and Wash-houses in Belfast.

Orders have been made and gazetted prohibiting further interments in the burial-ground attached to the Parish Church of Coleraine in the town of Coleraine; in the burial-ground of Cloneen in the county of Tipperary, subject to certain exceptions therein mentioned; in the burial-ground of the united parishes of St. Werburgh's and St. John's in the city of Dublin, and in the

burial-ground in the parish of Donnybrook in the South Dublin Union, subject to certain exceptions therein mentioned.

We have also issued Licences under the 10th Section of the Burial-grounds Act, and the 168th Section of the Public Health Act, 1878, in certain individual cases, authorizing, when the circumstances appeared to warrant it, interments in the following burial-grounds which had been ordered to be closed, namely: the burial-ground attached to the Abbey Church in the town of Galway, Parsonstown Old Churchyard in the town of Parsonstown, the burial-ground attached to the Parish Church of Coleraine in the town of Coleraine, and the burial-grounds of Whitechurch, Cruagh, Templeogue, and Monkstown, in the county of Dublin.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH.

30. Our Report upon Public Health is continued from 34th and subsequent paragraphs of the last annual Report, in which details were given of the operations in regard to sewerage and water-supply, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1878, in continuation of the detail of proceedings under the Act of 1874.

Since our last Report the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act has been passed. The Act received the Royal Assent on the 15th August, 1879.

The Act provides for the "incorporation of the Urban Sanitary Authorities for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1878"—carries on all orders made under the Burial-grounds Acts, prior to the passing of the Public Health Act, 1878—gives additional powers to Boards of Guardians in relation to the burial of poor persons—enables those Urban Sanitary Authorities who are empowered to pave or flag footways, to borrow money for the purpose under the provisions relating to loans contained in the Public Health Act; enables Urban Authorities to make by-laws relating to "Locomotives," and contains a provision respecting the transmission of Returns as to Burials, either to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, or to the Registrar-General as the Local Government Board may order.

31. The extent of the operations relating to sewerage and water-supply is still in some degree measured in rural districts by the number of the orders under seal, fixing the area of charge for each such operation, together with the loans borrowed for these purposes through the Public Works Commissioners.

In the year 1875-76 the number of such orders was 79; in 1876-77 it was 89; in 1877-78 it was 122; and in 1878-79 it was 117; that is to say, 407 orders under seal in the four years ended 25th March, 1879.

From 25th March, 1879, to the 25th March, 1880, the number of additional orders of charge has been 126, issued to 81 different Unions, and included in 145 areas of charge.

On the whole, therefore, 533 orders, fixing areas of charge for sewerage or water-supply, or both, have been issued during the last five years.

These orders have been applied for by 154 different Boards of Guardians out of 163 acting for rural sanitary districts.

The number of rural sanitary districts in which no such orders have been issued is now reduced from 17 to 9, viz.: the Unions of Ballymena, Berrisokane, Castleblaney, Dundalk, Dunfanaghy, Ennis, Galway, Londonderry, and Oughterard.

The preceding statements relate to rural sanitary districts only, orders fixing areas of charge not being applicable to urban sanitary districts, inasmuch as in such districts all sanitary expenses are chargeable upon funds levied from the whole district.

32. In both urban and rural sanitary districts a considerable part of the expenditure on sewerage and water supply is carried out by means of loans which, on recommendation from the Local Government Board, are issued to the Sanitary Authority in each case by the Public Works Commissioners for Ireland.

In the year ended 31st March, 1876, loans were so recommended to the extent of £37,584; in the following year to the further amount of £41,085; in the year ended 31st March, 1878, to the amount of £62,056, and in the year ended 31st of March, 1879, £124,454, making a total of £265,179 in the course of the four years.

In anticipation of increased demands for loans under recent exceptional circumstances, we caused forms of particulars to be prepared, showing Sanitary Authorities and Local Engineers the nature of the several points demanding their attention, and the plans, specifications, and estimates required to be submitted to the Local Government Board to enable them to discharge their functions as to sanction of loans, in pursuance of sections 237 and 238 of the Public Health Act.

A similar form of particulars regarding loans for burial-ground purposes, under section 247 has also been prepared. Copies of these forms will be found in the Appendix.

LIST of LOANS sanctioned by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, IRELAND, from the 31st March, 1879, to the 31st March, 1880.

Name of Sanitary District		Amount.		Purpose.	Date of Sanction.
		£	s. d.		
Ardee,	Rural, .	2,500	0 0	Sewerage.	23rd Feb., 1880.
Athlone,	do., .	800	0 0	Constructing a Sewer in Moate.	20th Feb. 1880.
Ballina,	do., .	420	0 0	Sewerage, Crossmolina.	17th Feb. 1880.
Ballinrobe,	do., .	1,000	0 0	Sewerage Works.	10th Dec., 1879.
Ballymoney,	do., .	1,400	0 0	Works at proposed new Cemetery.	6th March, 1880.
Ballyvaughan,	do., .	1,450	0 0	Waterworks, Ballyheehan and Liscavarna.	30th July, 1879.
Belfast,	do., .	750	0 0	Sewerage of Jordanstown.	15th July, 1879.
Blackrock,	Urban, .	600	0 0	Asphalting Streets.	9th January, 1880.
Do.,	do., .	500	0 0	Sewerage Works.	23rd Feb., 1880.
Boyle,	Rural, .	500	0 0	Sewerage Works.	16th January, 1880.
Castlesher,	do., .	935	0 0	Sewerage Works.	25th March. 1880.
Castlederg,	do., .	257	6 6	Water Works.	18th October, 1879.
Castlereagh,	do., .	1,169	0 0	Sewerage Works.	17th January, 1880.

LIST of LOANS sanctioned by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, IRELAND, from the 31st March, 1879, to the 31st March, 1880—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.		Amount.		Purpose.	Date of Sanction.
		£	s. d.		
Castleross	Rural	550	0 0	Sewerage of Ballaghobreen.	5th March, 1880.
Cleonskilly	do.	700	0 0	Water Works.	31st Dec., 1879.
Do.	do.	150	0 0	Sewerage, Timoleague.	25th March, 1880.
Cleonsmal	Urban	6,000	0 0	Town Hall.	25th Nov., 1879.
Cork	do.	35,000	0 0	Artisans' Dwellings.	1st May, 1879.
Croon	Rural	600	0 0	Sewerage of Ballingarry.	24th January, 1880.
Do.	do.	100	0 0	Fedamore Pump.	26th Feb., 1880.
Dalkey	Urban	2,700	0 0	Sewerage and Asphalting.	24th January, 1880.
Dingle	Rural	60	0 0	Sewer.	20th Feb., 1880.
Dromore West	do.	75	0 0	Sewerage of Augris.	13th January, 1880.
Dublin	Urban	100,000	0 0	Paving Purposes.	9th January, 1880.
Do.	do.	15,500	0 0	Sewerage Works.	5th August, 1879.
Do.	do.	14,500	0 0	Sewerage Works.	13th Nov., 1879.
Do.	do.	6,000	0 0	Water Works.	27th May, 1879.
Do.	do.	15,000	0 0	Abattoir.	6th March, 1880.
Dundalk	do.	3,000	0 0	Extension of Main Sewer.	17th Feb. 1880.
Dunmanway	Rural	100	0 0	Sewerage, Dundarady.	23rd January, 1880.
Ennis	do.	1,250	0 0	Sewerage Works.	3rd Feb., 1880.
Enniskillen	do.	7,273	15 3	To pay balances of Loans, and for Sewerage and Water Works.	2nd Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	556	0 0	Supplementary Water Pipe.	17th March, 1880.
Ennistymon	do.	650	0 0	Water Works.	2nd Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	1,249	10 0	Miltown-Mulbay Sewerage.	5th March, 1880.
Galway	Urban	1,150	0 0	Repair of Water Works.	3rd Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	141	1 7	Sewerage Works.	30th October, 1879.
Do.	do.	863	1 6	Sewerage Works.	14th October, 1879.
Do.	Rural	1,000	0 0	Sewerage of Workhouse.	31st March, 1880.
Glin	do.	350	0 0	Sewerage of Turbert.	20th January, 1880.
Do.	do.	70	0 0	Sewerage of Glin.	15th January, 1880.
Do.	do.	30	0 0	Sewerage of Glin.	24th January, 1880.
Grannard	do.	860	0 0	Sewerage Works.	6th January, 1880.
Inishowen	do.	1,816	0 0	Merville Water Works.	10th January, 1880.
Kells	Urban	220	0 0	Sewerage Works.	22nd March, 1880.
Kenmare	Rural	100	0 0	Sewerage Works.	31st Dec., 1879.
Do.	do.	500	0 0	Water Works.	7th January, 1880.
Do.	do.	100	0 0	Sewers.	20th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	100	0 0	Sewers and Pump, Kiltgarvan.	20th March, 1880.
Killadysert	do.	{ 125	0 0	Sewerage of Killadysert	30th January, 1880.
		{ 45	0 0	Water Works at do.	
		{ 75	0 0	Sewerage of Labasheeda	
Killala	do.	1,000	0 0	Sewerage Works.	27th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	300	0 0	Do., Ballycastle.	27th Feb., 1880.
Kilrush	do.	207	9 0	Sewerage of Cross.	27th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	79	8 0	Do. Mullagh.	27th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	370	0 0	Sewerage Works.	4th Feb., 1880.
Kingstown	Urban	{ 1,050	0 0	Intercepting Sewer.	24th Nov. 1879.
		{ 400	0 0	Adelaide-road Sewer.	
Limerick	do.	2,380	0 0	Sewers.	20th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	2,000	0 0		2nd Feb., 1880.
Macroon	Rural	300	0 0	Sewerage Works.	26th January, 1880.
Mallow	do.	6,000	0 0	Water Works.	19th Feb., 1880.
Do.	do.	250	0 0	Water Works.	8th March, 1880.
Mitchelstown	do.	300	0 0	Gulbally Water Works.	3rd Nov., 1879.
Do.	do.	800	0 0	Kildorrery do.	2nd March, 1880.
Omagh	do.	2,300	0 0	Sewerage Works.	19th Feb., 1880.
Omagh	do.	300	0 0	Sewerage Works.	19th Feb., 1880.
Parsonstown	Urban	600	0 0	Sewerage Works.	16th Dec., 1879.
Pembroke	do.	3,000	0 0	Town Hall & Asphalting.	25th Sept., 1879.
Do.	do.	400	0 0	Sewerage Works.	10th October, 1879.

LIST of LOANS sanctioned by the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, IRELAND, from the 31st March, 1879, to the 31st March, 1880—continued.

Name of Sanitary District.		Amount.	Purpose.	Date of Sanction.
		£ s. d.		
Bathkeale,	Rural,	1,200 0 0	Sewerage Works.	3rd Feb., 1880.
Do.,	do.,	230 0 0	Pallascerry Water Works.	3rd Feb., 1880.
Do.,	do.,	200 0 0	Workhouse Sewerage.	19th Feb., 1880.
Rathmines,	Urban,	6,000 0 0	Sewerage of Harold's Cross.	23rd Feb., 1880.
Sligo,	Rural,	122 0 0	Sewerage, Ballisodare.	16th Feb., 1880.
Strokestown,	do.,	1,100 0 0	Water Supply.	13th Feb., 1880.
Do.,	do.,	63 0 0	Ardskillen Pump.	2nd Feb., 1880.
Templemore,	Urban,	500 0 0	Sewerage.	12th Feb., 1880.
Tipperary,	Rural,	3,060 0 0	Sewerage Works.	2nd Feb., 1880.
Tobercurry,	do.,	500 0 0	Drainage Works.	9th January, 1880.
Trillick,	do.,	350 0 0	Hospital.	17th Dec., 1879.
Tuam,	do.,	135 0 0	Sewerage of Headford.	3rd Feb., 1880.
Tulla,	do.,	200 0 0	Sewerage Works.	20th January, 1880.
Do.,	do.,	67 4 6	Sewerage of Killyshen.	5th January, 1880.
Waterford,	Urban,	15,000 0 0	Completion of Water Works.	11th August, 1879.
Wicklow,	do.,	6,000 0 0	Water Works.	31st Dec., 1879.
Yonghal,	do.,	6,000 0 0	Water Supply.	27th Feb., 1880.

The total amount of the loans included in the above list is £292,824 which, added to the previous sums, constitutes a total of £558,003 for the five years in question.

This expenditure, which is independent of disbursements from the current rates for the same purposes, relates mainly to the cost of structural works for water-supply and sewerage.

The amount of sanitary expenditure in Rural Sanitary districts amounted in the year ended 29th September, 1879, to £50,767 in comparison with £48,157 in the preceding year.

#### ARTISANS AND LABOURERS' DWELLINGS IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1875.

33. In paragraphs 35, 36, and 37 of the Annual Report for 1877, and in paragraph 31 of the Report for 1879, an account is given of the steps which had been taken in Belfast, Dublin, and Cork, under the Artisans' Dwellings Act up to that time.

The Act is legally applicable to only six places in Ireland—namely, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford.

We have now to report, in continuation of the account given already, that in Belfast the Improvement Scheme has been carried out, and the street authorized thereby opened up for public traffic.

The loan of £12,000 for this scheme has been obtained from the Commissioners of Public Works since our last Report.

With respect to the two unhealthy areas in Dublin, with which the Corporation are dealing, the Arbitrator has, in one case, that of the Coombe area, made his final award, and Titles are being investigated.

As regards the other, or Boyne-street area, no steps have yet been taken to acquire the interests therein, but some of the dilapidated houses have been closed under the provisions of the Public Health Act as uninhabitable.

£18,000 out of the loan of £20,000 estimated for the purpose of carrying out the scheme in the Coombe and Boyne-street areas has been applied for and advanced.

In Cork there were seven areas with respect to which representations were made. Maps, Plans, and Schedules have been prepared and duly deposited for taking compulsory possession of No. 1 area, and an Arbitrator has been appointed by the Board of Works who was to hold his first inquiry on the 12th of April. The Sanitary Authority have resolved to proceed with No. 2 and No. 5 areas, immediately afterwards, but they think it more prudent to finish No. 1, before taking up the others as there may be some difficulty in providing accommodation for persons who may be disturbed. The mortgage for £35,000 to be borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works has been executed, and £500 paid on account of that loan.

No application has been made as yet by the Corporation of Londonderry to make use of the powers given by the Act.

As regards Waterford, the Act has not been applied as yet, but the Corporation have erected labourers' dwellings under the provisions of the Act 29 and 30 Vict., cap. 44 (the Labouring Classes' Lodging-houses and Dwellings Act).

The Corporation of Limerick have taken no action as yet under the provisions of the Act; but the question has been under their consideration.

#### SANITARY ORDERS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1878.

34. It appeared to us to be advisable and necessary to revise the Sanitary Orders which were in force since the year 1874, and accordingly, on the 8th of August last, we made new Sanitary Orders under the Public Health Act, 1878. We annex copies of these orders and of circulars which were issued at the time to the Sanitary Authorities throughout Ireland.

#### DEPARTMENTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

35. We cannot conclude this Report without expressing to Your Grace our deep sense of the loss which the Department has sustained in the retirement of the late Vice-President of the Board, Sir Alfred Power, K.C.B., who held that office, and the office of Chief Poor Law Commissioner, since the year 1848, and whose ability and devotion to his duties have been of so much advantage to the public service. The office of Vice-President was conferred on Mr. Henry Robinson, who was Assistant Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and had formerly been one of the Inspectors of the Board.

We have further to report, with much regret, the death of one of the Commissioners, Mr. Richard Montesquieu Bellow; the



vacancy thus created on the Board has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. George Morris.

Mr. Samuel Horsley, one of our Inspectors having retired early last year, we appointed as his successor Mr. Henry James Macfarlane.

Having received authority from the Treasury to employ an Engineering Inspector we selected Mr. Charles P. Cotton, C.E. for that post.

We have recently been deprived, by death, of the services of Mr. Reuben Simms one of our Senior Auditors, and he has been succeeded by Major Richard Massey Studdert who had previously been employed as one of our Temporary Inspectors.

We have the honour to be

Your Grace's obedient faithful servants,

JAMES LOWTHER,  
HENRY ROBINSON.  
T. H. BURKE.  
CHARLES CROKER-KING,  
GEORGE MORRIS.

*N.B.—The Appendix is in course of preparation.*

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APPENDIX  
TO THE  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD  
FOR IRELAND,  
BEING  
THE EIGHTH REPORT UNDER "THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD  
(IRELAND) ACT," 35 & 36 VIC., c. 69.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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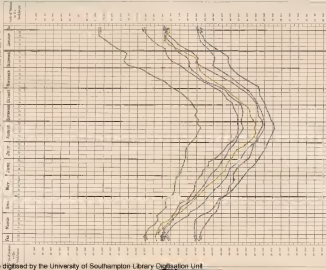
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# Q & A

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

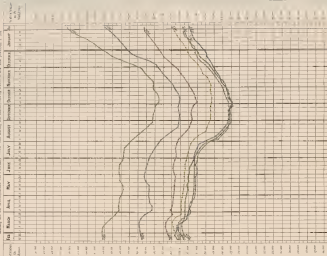




# DIAGRAM

WATERWAYS TRAIL, "NATIONAL ROAD" FROM WASHINGTON TO WHEELING, IN THE  
STATE OF MARYLAND IN THE COUNTY OF WASHINGTON (MOUNTAIN ROAD)

Quoting the 1880 Population Census, and showing the estimated population of the State of Maryland, 1880.





APPENDIX  
TO THE  
EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND.

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APPENDIX A.

ORDERS, CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION, AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE POOR LAW ACTS.

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I.—ORDERS.

No. 1.—GENERAL ORDER assessing the amount payable as RESULTS FEES in the UNIONS which have become contributory for the year ending 31st March, 1880, under the NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS' ACT, 1875.

TO the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE to this Order; to the TREASURER of each of such UNIONS; and to all Persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, have received from the Commissioners of National Education an estimate for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1880, of the full amount payable as results fees in respect of pupils attending the National Schools in each of the unions which have become contributory unions, under an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act to provide for additional Payments to Teachers of National Schools in Ireland:"

AND WHEREAS the unions which have become contributory under the said Act are those of which the names are placed in the first column of the schedule hereto:

AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is enacted that the Commissioners of National Education shall require the Local Government Board in every year to provide a sum equal to one-third of such full amount payable as results fees as aforesaid, and that the said Local Government Board shall thereafter provide such sum in the manner by the said Act prescribed; and the Local Government Board have received from the Secretary of the Commissioners of National Education a requisition to provide, in the year 1879-80, a sum equal to one-third of such full amount aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS it is by the said Act further enacted—"Upon the receipt of every such estimate the Local Government Board shall, by an order under their seal, assess upon each contributory union a sum equal to one-third of the full amount payable as results fees in respect of pupils attending the National Schools in such contributory union, and shall transmit a copy of such order to the guardians and likewise to the treasurer of such contributory union, stating the amount so assessed on such contributory union."

AND it is further enacted that "forthwith on the receipt of such order by the treasurer of any contributory union he shall, out of the funds then

lying in his hands to the credit of the guardians of such union, or if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him and placed to the credit of such guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on such contributory union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to the credit of the Commissioners of Education to a separate account, to be entitled "The Results Fees Account:" and that the guardians of such contributory union shall in their account with the electoral divisions of such contributory union debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said amount according to the net annual value for the time being of the property rateable to the rates for the relief of the destitute poor in each such division:"

AND WHEREAS it is provided by the said Act that if in any financial year the sum provided by the Local Government Board in respect of any contributory union exceeds the amount required for the purposes of the Act in such year in respect of such contributory union, such surplus shall be carried to the credit of the next following financial year, and in such last-mentioned year only such sum shall be raised by assessment on such contributory union as shall be necessary in addition thereto to make up the sum which would in the ordinary course under the said Act be required to be provided by the Local Government Board in respect of such contributory union in such next following year:

AND WHEREAS we have received from the Commissioners of National Education a statement of the surplus of previous assessments, as set forth in the fourth column of the schedule hereto:

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the powers vested in us by the said Act, We do hereby assess upon each of the unions named in the first column of the schedule hereto the amount set opposite to its name in the fifth column, such sum being equal to one-third of such full amount payable as results fees as aforesaid by such union, as set forth in the second column of the said schedule, less the amount of surplus of previous assessments, as set forth in the fourth column.

#### SCHEDULE—CONTRIBUTORY POOR LAW UNIONS.

NAME OF UNION.	Full Amount of Results Fees payable to the Teachers of National Schools situated in Union. (Estimated.)	Amount equal to one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees.	Surplus of Previous Assessments.	Amount Assessed on each Union, being one-third of the full amount of estimated Results Fees less amount of Surplus previous Assessments.
1st Column.	2nd Column.	3rd Column.	4th Column.	5th Column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Ballyvaughan, . . .	276 11 3	92 3 9	42 3 9	50
Benbridge, . . .	2,065 7 0	688 9 0	138 9 0	750
Belfast, . . .	12,371 4 9	4,123 14 11	423 14 11	3,700
Castleromer, . . .	1,216 18 6	405 12 10	155 12 10	250
Cavan, . . .	1,336 5 9	445 8 7	145 8 7	500
Clogheen, . . .	1,550 16 0	516 18 8	66 18 8	450
Closam, . . .	1,702 1 9	567 7 3	117 7 8	450
Cookstown, . . .	1,431 4 3	477 1 5	77 1 5	400
Downhamore, . . .	379 9 6	126 9 10	46 9 10	80
Downpatrick, . . .	2,670 2 0	890 0 8	190 0 8	700
Edenderry, . . .	1,074 3 9	358 1 3	158 1 3	200
Irvinestown, . . .	1,206 15 3	402 5 1	152 5 1	250
Kells, . . .	1,030 10 9	343 10 3	93 10 3	250
Lisnady, . . .	1,329 2 6	443 0 10	143 0 10	300
Lisburn, . . .	2,638 18 9	879 12 11	129 12 11	750



## SCHEDULE—CONTRIBUTORY POOR LAW UNIONS—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	Full Amount of Bessels Fees payable to the Teachers of National Schools situated in Union. (Estimated.)	Amount equal to one-third of the full amount of estimated Bessels Fees.	Surplus of Previous Assessments.	Amount Assessed on each Union, being one-third of the full amount of estimated Bessels Fees less amount of Surplus of previous Assessments.
1st Column.	2nd Column.	3rd Column.	4th Column.	5th Column.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Milford, . . .	922 2 9	307 7 7	157 7 7	150
Monaghan, . . .	2,521 10 0	840 10 3	90 10 3	750
Navan, . . .	1,482 10 3	494 3 5	94 3 5	400
Newry, . . .	3,878 6 9	1,292 15 7	342 15 7	950
Strabane, . . .	1,635 14 6	545 4 10	45 4 10	500
Trim, . . .	973 3 6	324 7 10	124 7 10	200

Sealed with our Seal, this Twenty-seventh day of May, in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

HENRY ROBINSON,

R. M. BELLEW,

CHARLES CROKER-KING,

HEDGES EYRE CHATTERTON.

We, THE LORDS JUSTICES-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNORS OF IRELAND, do approve this Order.

By Command of the Lords Justices,

T. H. BURKE.

No. 2.—GENERAL ORDER assessing on the several UNIONS in IRELAND the sum required for the purposes of the CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE hereunto annexed; to the TREASURER of each of such UNIONS, and to all Persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Forty-second year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for making better provision respecting Contagious and Infectious Diseases of Cattle and other Animals, and for other purposes," it is among other things enacted that on receipt of the certificate of the Chief Secretary or Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage, to be specified in such certificate, on the net annual value of the property in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purposes of the Act, the Local Government Board shall, by Order under their seal, assess that sum on the several unions, in proportion to the net annual value of the property therein, and the said Board shall transmit copies of the Order to the Guardians and to the Treasurer of each union:

AND WHEREAS by the said Act it is further enacted that on receipt of such Order, the Treasurer of each union shall, out of the union funds, pay over the amount assessed on the union to the Bank of Ireland, to be placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund, and the Guardians of each union shall debit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum, according to the net annual value of the property therein.

AND WHEREAS it is provided by the said Act that no larger sum shall be levied under the said Act at any one time than shall be equivalent to a poundage of One Halfpenny in the Pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions; nor shall any larger sum be levied under the said Act in the whole than shall be equivalent, taken with any money before the commencement of the said Act carried to the Cattle Plague Account, to a poundage of Fourpence in the Pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions:

AND WHEREAS a Certificate under the hand of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, bearing date the Eleventh day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine, has been received by us, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in which it is certified that a sum of Fourteen Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds Six Shillings and Seven Pence and One Farthing sterling, being equivalent to a rating of One Farthing in the Pound on the net annual value of the property in all the unions in Ireland, is required for the purpose of the said Act:

Now, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby assess the said sum of Fourteen Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-four Pounds, Six Shillings and Seven Pence and One Farthing, upon the several unions in Ireland, in proportion to the net annual value of the property in each union according to the valuation thereof now in force as follows; that is to say, we assess upon each union the amount set opposite to its name in the schedule hereunto annexed.

## SCHEDULE.

Union.	Amount assessed.	Union.	Amount assessed.
Abbeyleix, . . . . .	70 5 11	Castlecumber, . . . . .	33 15 0
Antrim, . . . . .	128 19 6	Castlederg, . . . . .	27 6 10
Ardee, . . . . .	98 1 10	Castleross, . . . . .	74 19 8
Armagh, . . . . .	213 3 0	Castletown, . . . . .	12 14 6
Athlone, . . . . .	92 2 5	Cavan, . . . . .	117 11 1
Athy, . . . . .	115 1 10	Cellbridge, . . . . .	119 15 0
Bailieborough, . . . . .	41 16 2	Claremorris, . . . . .	43 19 8
Ballina, . . . . .	51 3 5	Clifden, . . . . .	18 13 5
Ballinasloe, . . . . .	81 15 3	Cloghern, . . . . .	65 10 3
Ballinrobe, . . . . .	63 16 1	Clogher, . . . . .	58 14 6
Ballycastle, . . . . .	46 5 5	Cloghilly, . . . . .	53 1 10
Ballymahon, . . . . .	64 10 9	Cloose, . . . . .	59 14 1
Ballymena, . . . . .	134 1 10	Cloam, . . . . .	74 14 10
Ballymonee, . . . . .	85 19 1	Coleraine, . . . . .	105 6 6
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	53 15 7	Cookstown, . . . . .	67 1 7
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	20 14 6	Cotehill, . . . . .	75 11 6
Balrothery, . . . . .	99 4 4	Cork, . . . . .	858 2 9
Baltinglass, . . . . .	76 18 7	Cerrofin, . . . . .	21 5 8
Banbridge, . . . . .	167 4 1	Croom, . . . . .	65 9 9
Bandon, . . . . .	76 11 9	Delvin, . . . . .	54 19 4
Bantry, . . . . .	23 12 9	Dingle, . . . . .	23 16 4
Bawnboy, . . . . .	41 10 5	Donaghmore, . . . . .	42 13 6
Bellagh, . . . . .	665 15 1	Donegal, . . . . .	35 15 5
Belmullet, . . . . .	11 8 2	Downpatrick, . . . . .	184 18 0
Berrisokane, . . . . .	43 6 9	Drogheda, . . . . .	130 0 9
Boyle, . . . . .	76 14 11	Dromore, West, . . . . .	38 9 10
Caherdreen, . . . . .	23 15 4	Dublin, North, . . . . .	379 13 5
Callan, . . . . .	76 0 1	Dublin, South, . . . . .	650 12 2
Carlow, . . . . .	156 3 0	Dundalk, . . . . .	110 15 4
Carrickmacross, . . . . .	52 8 5	Dunfermly, . . . . .	12 0 3
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . . . .	50 5 3	Dungannon, . . . . .	97 15 10
Carrick-on-Suir, . . . . .	82 14 1	Dungarvan, . . . . .	56 3 2
Cashel, . . . . .	111 17 5	Dunsmarway, . . . . .	34 12 9
Castlebar, . . . . .	48 9 2	Dunshaughlin, . . . . .	110 0 3
Castleblayney, . . . . .	78 11 2	Edwinstree, . . . . .	99 12 4

## SCHEDULE—continued.

Union.	Amount assessed.				Union.	Amount assessed.			
	£	s	d.			£	s	d.	
Ennis, . . . . .	77	5	5½		Mohill, . . . . .	41	5	8	
Ennisceortley, . . . . .	115	0	6½		Monaghan, . . . . .	98	13	2½	
Enniskillen, . . . . .	110	7	4		Mount Bellew, . . . . .	42	3	5½	
Ennistymon, . . . . .	38	10	0½		Mountmellick, . . . . .	106	10	4	
Fernoy, . . . . .	107	16	8		Mullingar, . . . . .	164	8	11½	
Galway, . . . . .	68	17	6		Nass, . . . . .	159	5	0½	
Glennamaddy, . . . . .	33	2	6		Navan, . . . . .	102	5	9½	
Glenties, . . . . .	20	19	8½		Nenagh, . . . . .	98	1	5½	
Gila, . . . . .	29	14	0½		Newcastle, . . . . .	64	14	4½	
Garoy, . . . . .	83	13	4		Newport, . . . . .	13	13	4½	
Geri, . . . . .	44	18	7½		New Ross, . . . . .	108	19	0½	
Gortin, . . . . .	20	8	6½		Newry, . . . . .	173	10	0½	
Greuard, . . . . .	89	3	1		Nowtownards, . . . . .	144	12	3	
Inishowen, . . . . .	40	14	10½		Oldcastle, . . . . .	65	2	1½	
Irvinestown, . . . . .	50	18	1½		Omagh, . . . . .	98	10	1½	
Kasturk, . . . . .	80	8	5½		Oughtierd, . . . . .	15	10	4½	
Kells, . . . . .	100	0	4½		Parsonstown, . . . . .	107	1	4	
Kennmare, . . . . .	20	3	10½		Portlanna, . . . . .	37	0	3	
Kilkeel, . . . . .	44	13	0		Rathdown, . . . . .	205	8	4½	
Kilkenny, . . . . .	104	7	1½		Rathfrum, . . . . .	136	10	0	
Killdysert, . . . . .	26	9	6½		Rathkeale, . . . . .	58	12	2	
Killala, . . . . .	21	9	7½		Roscommon, . . . . .	67	4	5½	
Killarney, . . . . .	79	3	4½		Roscrea, . . . . .	74	11	7½	
Kilmacdonagh, . . . . .	35	4	3½		Seariff, . . . . .	26	17	1½	
Kilmallock, . . . . .	142	12	2		Shillelagh, . . . . .	52	4	0	
Kilrush, . . . . .	54	12	7½		Skibbereen, . . . . .	48	1	2½	
Kinsale, . . . . .	61	16	10½		Skull, . . . . .	15	16	7	
Larne, . . . . .	100	5	9½		Sligo, . . . . .	101	17	6	
Lattierkenney, . . . . .	32	7	11½		Strabane, . . . . .	103	9	6½	
Limsavady, . . . . .	72	3	2½		Stranorlar, . . . . .	31	8	1½	
Limerick, . . . . .	203	14	0½		Struckstown, . . . . .	52	19	1½	
Listburn, . . . . .	179	2	6½		Swineford, . . . . .	42	4	8	
Lisnare, . . . . .	51	18	3½		Thomastown, . . . . .	69	0	3½	
Lisnaskea, . . . . .	60	7	9½		Thurles, . . . . .	93	18	11½	
Listowel, . . . . .	54	14	2½		Tipperary, . . . . .	148	1	10½	
Londonderry, . . . . .	161	10	11½		Tobiacurry, . . . . .	42	7	2½	
Longford, . . . . .	62	12	0½		Tralee, . . . . .	89	16	7½	
Loughrea, . . . . .	79	7	7½		Trim, . . . . .	113	11	10½	
Lurgan, . . . . .	148	16	4½		Tunam, . . . . .	80	3	2½	
Macroom, . . . . .	66	4	3½		Tulla, . . . . .	34	17	9½	
Magherniel, . . . . .	95	12	8½		Tullamore, . . . . .	86	13	4	
Mallow, . . . . .	110	16	9½		Uringford, . . . . .	47	12	0	
Manorhamilton, . . . . .	45	6	8½		Waterford, . . . . .	157	17	5	
Middleton, . . . . .	98	8	10½		Westport, . . . . .	32	8	7½	
Mifflon, . . . . .	31	2	7½		Wexford, . . . . .	112	4	7	
Millicroft, . . . . .	29	0	2		Youghal, . . . . .	63	1	9½	
Mitchelstown, . . . . .	51	4	0½						

Sealed with our Seal, this Twenty-fourth day of June, in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

R. M. BELLEW,  
CHARLES CROKER-KING.

J. T. BALL, C.

We, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, do  
approve this Order.

By Command of the Lords Justices,

T. H. BURKE.

No. 3.—FORM of ORDER authorizing OUT-DOOR-RELIEF under the  
RELIEF OF DISTRESS (IRELAND) ACT, 1880. (FORM No. 1.)

— Union.

To the GUARDIANS of the POOR of the — Union; to the CLERK and  
other OFFICERS of the said Union; and to all other persons whom  
it may concern:

WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880," do hereby authorize the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union to administer relief in Food and Fuel, or either of them, out of the Workhouse to poor persons, whether such poor persons might under the Poor Law Acts have obtained relief out of the Workhouse or not, in the Union, or in any Electoral Division or Divisions thereof, from the date of this Order to the

or until we may, by Order under our Seal, sooner  
revoke this Order either wholly or with reference to any particular person or class of persons in receipt of such relief:

AND we do hereby make the following Rules and Regulations as to the granting, ordering, and giving of Relief to all persons who shall be relieved by the said Guardians under the authority of this Order, that is to any:—

1. Every person relieved under the authority of this Order shall be relieved in food or fuel only.

2. Every able-bodied male person relieved in food under the authority of this Order shall, so far as is practicable, be set to perform a task of work during eight hours at least of every day for which he receives such relief: Provided always, that when relief under this Order is given to any person who may be in the occupation of land, and whose labour is required for the cultivation of such land, the Guardians shall not require him to perform the task of work specified in this Order, when and for so long as he proves to their satisfaction that he is engaged in the cultivation of his holding.

3. No able-bodied person who shall be in employment and in receipt of wages shall receive relief under the authority of this Order.

AND for the more effectual administration of Relief under this Order, we do hereby authorize and direct the said Guardians to appoint so many Relieving Officers as shall be found sufficient from time to time, to superintend the labour of such persons as shall be set to work, in pursuance of the regulations in this Order contained, and otherwise to assist in the administration of Relief under this Order, as the said Guardians, subject to our approval, shall direct.

Sealed with our Seal this                      day of                      in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Eighty.

[No 4.—FORM.]

**No. 4.—FORM of ORDER authorizing OUT-DOOR RELIEF under the RELIEF OF DISTRESS (IRELAND) ACT, 1880. (Form No. 2.)**

— Union.

To the GUARDIANS of the Poor of the — Union ; to the CLERK and other OFFICERS of the said Union ; and to all other persons whom it may concern :

WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, in pursuance of the provisions of "The Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880," do hereby authorize the Guardians of the Poor of the said Union to administer relief in Food and Fuel, or either of them, out of the Workhouse to poor persons, whether such poor persons might under the Poor Law Acts have obtained relief out of the Workhouse or not, in the Union, or in any Electoral Division or Divisions thereof, from the date of this Order to the  
or until we may, by Order under our Seal, sooner revoke this Order either wholly or with reference to any particular person or class of persons in receipt of such relief :

AND we do hereby make the following Rules and Regulations as to the granting, ordering, and giving of Relief to all persons who shall be relieved by the said Guardians under the authority of this Order, that is to say :—

1. Every person relieved under the authority of this Order shall be relieved in food or fuel only.
2. Every able-bodied male person relieved in food under the authority of this Order shall, so far as is practicable, be set to perform a task of work during eight hours at least of every day for which he receives such relief.
3. No able-bodied person who shall be in employment and in receipt of wages shall receive relief under the authority of this Order.

AND for the more effectual administration of Relief under this Order, we do hereby authorize and direct the said Guardians to appoint so many Relieving Officers as shall be found sufficient from time to time, to superintend the labour of such persons as shall be set to work, in pursuance of the regulations in this Order contained, and otherwise to assist in the administration of Relief under this Order, as the said Guardians, subject to our approval, shall direct.

Sealed with our Seal this                      day of                      in the  
Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
Eighty.

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**II.—CIRCULARS.**

**No. 1.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS.**

Sir,  
Local Government Board,  
25th August, 1879.

I am directed by the Local Government Board to state that, in consequence of the changes which have recently taken place among their Inspectors, it appears to be advisable at present to refer them to the instructions which have from time to time been issued for their guidance, and I am therefore to enclose extracts from the various circulars on the

subject, which represent the views the Board now entertain in regard to the most important of the duties and functions of the Inspectors under the Irish Poor Relief Acts.

The senior Inspectors are, no doubt, perfectly familiar with all the instructions contained in these extracts, and are well aware of the nature of the responsible duties which devolve upon them, but such may not be the case with some of those more recently appointed, and it is hoped that the views of the Board which are now made known to them will insure more uniformity of action on their part than at present exists.

The Board desire especially to advert to the periodical inspections of unions and workhouses, and to the reports of the Inspectors thereon. There is much diversity of practice among the Inspectors in this respect; many of them inform the Board of the result of their inspections in able and comprehensive reports, and bring under the Board's notice all matters of importance and interest connected with the general management of the unions, and the condition of the workhouses, while, on the other hand, the reports, in some cases, are not so full and satisfactory, and it has occurred in more than one instance that serious defects in the management of workhouses have been brought to light at special inquiries, and have then been made known to the Board for the first time, the periodical reports previously received having been silent on the subject, although the defects existed at the time of the inspections to which the reports related.

With a view, therefore, to secure uniformity in these half-yearly reports, and to prevent any matter of importance being overlooked, the Board have prepared a form in which they request the Inspectors will report on the several points mentioned therein in the space left for observations under each head; a supply of forms for the purpose is forwarded herewith.

The Board at the same time wish the Inspectors clearly to understand that they should not confine themselves merely to answering the queries in the form, if there are any other points to which the attention of the Board ought to be directed, and the Board trust that any other matters of interest connected with the administration of the Poor Law Acts in each union may be fully represented to them on the last sheet of the form, or on supplemental sheets, if necessary.

The classes relieved in workhouses have undergone considerable change since some of the annexed circulars were issued, and much of the space which was formerly occupied by able-bodied and healthy inmates has now been allocated to the aged and infirm, and the sick; the Board desire to impress on the Inspectors the importance of seeing, in each union, that the arrangements for the treatment of, and attendance on, the sick and infirm are sufficient and satisfactory, and that every thing necessary for their care and comfort is duly supplied.

The Board wish the Inspectors to direct particular attention to the industrial as well as the literary education of the children; the importance of this subject cannot be too strongly urged, and the Board hope that the Inspectors will use all their influence with Boards of Guardians for the purpose of having such arrangements maintained as will secure for the children the industrial training which is necessary to fit them to earn their living in after-life; the Inspectors should also ascertain that the regulations regarding classification are strictly enforced, in order that the school children and adults may not be allowed to associate with each other, except under the circumstances distinctly provided for by the workhouse rules.

The Inspectors should examine very carefully all the monthly reports of the Relieving Officers on the orphan and deserted children at nurse; it is essential to the well-working of the boarding-out system that the

inspection of such children should not be carried on in a perfunctory manner, but that the most careful inquiry should be made every month as to their state of health, the manner in which they are treated, the suitability and cleanliness of the houses in which they are located, and whether those who are of a proper age regularly attend school.

The Board desire also to advert to the duties of the Inspectors under the Medical Charities Act. The inspection of dispensaries is one of the most important of these duties, and should not be neglected. The Inspectors ought to ascertain at each inspection that the dispensary building is suitable and in good repair, that the medicines are kept dry, and are reported to be of good quality, that the attendance of the medical officer is regular, and that all the books mentioned in the Dispensary Regulations are kept and duly posted.

The Inspectors should also make careful inquiry as to the administration of the Vaccination Acts, and should ascertain whether there is any reason to apprehend that the parents of children born in each district fail to comply with the requirements of these Acts. The Inspectors should at the same time inquire whether there is always a sufficient supply of lymph at each dispensary, and should see that the Vaccination Registers are properly kept.

Whenever an Inspector finds that the condition of a dispensary is defective in regard to any of the points above referred to, or that the Vaccination Acts and regulations on the subject do not receive the necessary attention, he should at once report to the Board on the subject.

The Board have not hitherto required the Inspectors to make periodical visits to the dispensaries within any prescribed time, as they think it advisable to allow them to exercise their own discretion, to some extent, in the matter, but the Board consider that each dispensary should, as a general rule, be inspected once in every year.

By Order of the Board,

B. BAYES, Secretary.

To each Inspector.

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EXTRACTS from former INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS Annexed to foregoing Circular.

EXTRACT from CIRCULAR to ASSISTANT POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS, dated the 25th of November, 1842.

*Management and Inspection of Workhouses.—Front Buildings.*—The whole of the front buildings of the Workhouse are under the especial charge of the porter, and he should see that the approach, the entrance hall, and the large and small probationary yards are clean and in good order. No dirt or litter of any kind should be permitted. The porter's own room must be kept particularly clean and neat, and he should be neat and clean in his person and dress, and set an example of order and regularity in every respect.

*Visitors' Book.*—The Visitors' Book must be kept on a table or desk in the entrance hall, with pen and ink at hand; and the porter should invite persons visiting the House to record their observations, which should be regularly

exhibited to the Board of Guardians at each meeting. The Assistant-Commissioner should also make a point of examining this book whenever he visits the House, and give his attention to any remarks which may be recorded therein.

*Entrance.*—The approach from the outer gates should be neatly laid out, according to the nature of the ground. In some places a circular clump of shrubs and flowers would be suitable and ornamental, in front of the entrance; but in whatever mode the approach is formed, it should be kept clean and free from weeds; and to this, subject to the Master's directions, the porter must carefully attend.

*Probationary Yards and Wards.*—The probationary yards should be covered with stone broken very small, or gravel, and must be so laid out that the water may run freely off, and the surface be kept dry and clean. There are four of these yards provided, in order that if any infectious or doubtful cases should be admitted, they may be kept in the probationary ward, and have the means of air and exercise so long as may be deemed necessary, without interfering with the admission of other paupers. The probationary wards and yards will, moreover, be found useful in the event of a pressure upon the Workhouse at any time, and it must not be supposed that they can be dispensed with, or appropriated to other purposes, because they may happen to be unused for a season. They must be kept always in order, and in a state fit for occupation at any time.

*Master's Garden.*—A gravelled pathway should be formed from the entrance hall to the main building, through what is called the Master's Garden. The Master ought to take a pride in laying out and ornamenting with shrubs and flowers the slip of garden on each side the pathway. The older boys will be glad to be employed in preparing and weeding and managing this garden, and the Master should select those who are best behaved for this purpose. It would thus be made a kind of reward to be employed in the Master's Garden; and the knowledge of, and taste for flowers, which the boys would thus acquire, would probably remain with them in after-life, and exercise a beneficial influence on their character and conduct. This would in itself be a great good, independently of the pleasing effect which this approach, if neatly kept, would have on the appearance of the premises generally. The pathway through it should be wide enough for three persons to walk abreast, and should have a narrow edging of grass, if box cannot be procured, on each side of it.

*Boys' Yard.*—On the right of the Master's Garden is the boys' yard, and on the left that of the girls'. These yards are large and open, for the purpose of affording play and exercise ground for the children. They should be so formed, with paved channels and water-courses, as to be readily kept dry. The surface should have a covering of broken stone, with gravel or stone pounded very fine spread over it, so as to set and form a smooth surface that will not hurt the children's feet, and that will admit of being frequently swept and kept clean, and free from dirt or weeds. The charge of these yards (under the Master), is with the Schoolmaster and the Schoolmistress respectively, who are to employ the children in sweeping and cleaning and keeping them in order.

*Children's Yards.*—There should be a grass plot, or a clump, or a border of flowers and shrubs in each of the children's yards, but these ornaments must not be permitted to occupy so much space as to interfere with the play and exercise of the children. A circular or oval grass plot, or clump of flowers and shrubs in the centre, or a border of flowers under the wall, would still leave abundant space for the children to play and take exercise, and would give a cheerful appearance to the yards, as well as afford to the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress an opportunity of employing the children in weeding and decorating and keeping their little gardens in order. This would, moreover, as in the case of the Master's Garden, afford means for exciting emulation among the children, and for inspiring them with a taste for flowers, and for habits of neatness and order, the value of which in after-life can hardly be over-estimated. These yards are much in sight, and if neatly kept, and ornamented in the way above recommended, would, with the Master's Garden, form a pleasing whole, that could hardly fail of being beneficial in the way of example.

*School-rooms.*—The boys' and girls' school-rooms open into their respective yards, and must never be overlooked when the House is visited. The duties of



the Schoolmaster and the Schoolmistress are extremely important, not only to the children placed immediately under their charge, but likewise to the whole community. If these children be so educated and trained, as to fit them for earning their own livelihood, and becoming useful and respectable members of society it is impossible to doubt that a great good will be thereby effected. The amount of this good will mainly depend upon the education and training which the children may receive in the Workhouse Schools, and the importance of this point cannot be too frequently or too urgently impressed upon the Master and Matron, and the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, each and all of whom must strenuously endeavour to do their utmost in furtherance of this object.

*Education and Training of Children.*—The only good education is that which fits and qualifies a person for the performance of his or her duties in that station in life in which it has pleased Providence to place them. Such an education is not limited to reading, writing, and arithmetic, or to the acquisition of what is called learning, but it likewise comprises careful, moral, and religious instruction, as well as training in habits of industry; and for the working classes, training also in the laborious occupations of every-day life. It is not the head alone which must be attended to—the hands must be taught and accustomed to labour, for with these the pauper children in our Workhouses will have to earn their livelihood; and as they become fitted for so doing, means of employment must be found for them. When this time arrives, if it be seen that the children reared in our Workhouses are orderly and industrious, that the girls are well trained and fitted for household work, and the boys for farming and other out-of-door employments, there will then be little difficulty in finding situations for them. If rightly educated and well trained, they will, in fact, be sought for; and the duty of so educating and training them devolves primarily upon the Master and Matron, and the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress.

The girls should be early taught to knit, and to use the needle. They can hardly begin too young. They should each be able to make all their own clothes, and be accustomed to do so; and they should be particularly neat and clean in their persons. The Matron must keep the Schoolmistress supplied with proper materials for employing the children in the school room, and the elder girls should be employed in the ordinary work of the House, in scouring and cleaning, washing and ironing, &c., to fit them for becoming good servants. It is, of course, necessary that this industrial training and occupation should be so arranged as not to interfere with regular tuition in the school, and with the religious instruction of the children, which are vitally important, and must be duly attended to.

The boys must be early trained to out-door occupations, and be accustomed to labour with their hands, which will give them habits of industry, and increase their muscular strength. The yards, the gardens, and the cultivation of the land surrounding the House, will afford the means of employing the boys who are old enough for such work, and the Master must take care that they are all employed to the best advantage. The Schoolmaster must assist in superintending the labour of the boys, as well as in directing their education in school hours; and their moral and religious instruction will, of course, be attended to by the respective chaplains. In addition to out-of-door occupations, a few of the boys should be taught tailoring, a few shoemaking, and one or two might be taught carpentering, or any other handicraft, if the means for doing so exist in the House. The shoes and clothing of the inmates will always afford employment for tailors and shoemakers, and there is always considerable demand for these trades in the country. If there be not a tailor or a shoemaker among the inmates, it will be wise economy to hire a competent person of each trade to instruct the boys, and to make and repair the shoes and clothing of the paupers. The room at the end of the school-room is provided for this purpose, and for setting the boys to work at such trades.

The necessity of enforcing cleanliness, neatness, and order in the persons, dress, and habits of the children, cannot be too strongly urged. It is by this, in a great measure, that we may hope to effect improvement in the habits of the people, and the Assistant Commissioner's attention must be earnestly directed to this object. Whenever he visits a Workhouse he should carefully inspect the schools, and examine into the state of the children. Their faces,

necks, hands, and feet should be clean—their clothing must be kept in perfect repair—not a stitch or a button should be wanting.

*Infant Schools.*—In some of the larger Workhouses, infant schools might be established with advantage. The presence of the very young children, who are incapable of continuous attention, is apt to interfere with the instruction of the elder children; and it is desirable, therefore, when their number is considerable, that they should be kept separate; and this could be most conveniently done by establishing an infant class for children of both sexes, of six years and under. It is necessary that these very young children should be amused as well as instructed, and with them a change of occupation is always an amusement. They should never be kept too long at their lessons, and, indeed, this rule applies to the other schools likewise. As a general rule, three hours' schooling in the day is quite enough in our Workhouse Schools. The rest of the day should be devoted to labour with the hands, and to play and recreation, which are necessary for the children's health, and the development of their powers, mental and physical.

*Master's and Matron's Apartments.*—On the right of the entrance to the main building is the Master's sitting-room, and on the left the Matron's, with their respective store-rooms in the rear. In reference to all these rooms, it need only be remarked, that they ought to be kept in the most exact order and neatness. If the Master and Matron's rooms, and their own store-rooms, are not clean and orderly, how will it be possible for them to enforce cleanliness, neatness, and order in the other parts of the establishment? They should constantly bear this in mind, and be careful to have everything about them in the best order, as an example to others, as well as for their own comfort and credit.

*Kitchen.*—The kitchen, cooking utensils, and everything about it, must be kept perfectly clean, and the Master should take care that the fuel is economically used, and that the fires and dampers are properly attended to. All the cooking ought to be performed by women, except, perhaps, in the largest houses, where the services of men may be necessary; but in all other instances none but women should be permitted to enter the kitchen. The adult male inmates will generally be aged and more or less infirm, and there will be abundance of out-door employment for them; but among the female inmates there will always be a number of able-bodied women, for whom it will often be difficult to find suitable employment. The in-door work, therefore, must always be given to the women. Where the cooking is done entirely by women, there is no mingling of the sexes, and classification is preserved. All that need be done by the men, in this department, is to work the pump. On the score of convenience, as well as on the ground of discipline and general expediency, it is necessary that men should be excluded from the kitchen, and that the whole of the cooking should be performed by women.

The kitchen yard should be properly levelled for carrying off the water, and well paved. The pump will, of course, get out of repair occasionally by constant use, and an engagement should be entered into with some respectable tradesman to repair it when necessary, from time to time. The same may be said with reference to the locks, doors, and windows. Trifling defects may generally be remedied by the Master, who should be furnished with tools and materials for the purpose, and who, by judicious management, may keep the premises in repair, and save the Union from expense in this respect; but the assistance of a regular tradesman will, nevertheless, be occasionally necessary.

*Wash-house.*—Of the wash-house and laundry little need be said, except that they are to be kept clean. The wash-house yard, like the kitchen yard, must be paved and kept dry and clean.

*Dining-hall.*—The dining-hall should be regularly cleaned after every meal, and the tables, forms, and everything about it should be in clean and perfect order.

*Men's Yard.*—The men's yard must be so levelled, and laid out with paved water-courses, as that it may readily be kept dry; and it must have a good covering of broken stone, with gravel, or stone pounded into gravel, at top. The heavy work of the House will have to be done in the men's yard, and it must, therefore, be formed with substantial materials. In the event of the

admission of a considerable number of able or partially disabled men, at any time, it may be necessary to have a large amount of stone-breaking, or the breaking of bones and other heavy work performed in this yard, and it should be prepared accordingly. It must, nevertheless, be always kept in a clean and orderly state; no dirt or litter should be permitted to lie about; and the water-courses should be swept each day, as often as is necessary for keeping them clear and clean.

*Idiot and Lunatic Wards.*—The wards, yards, and cells, prepared for the reception of male idiots and harmless lunatics, and the similar wards, yards, and cells for female lunatics, must be kept clean, dry, and thoroughly ventilated. The poor people to whom this part of the institution is appropriated, should be treated with great kindness, and care should be taken that no more coercion is ever used than what may be absolutely necessary. The especial attention of the Visiting Committee and the Medical Officer should be directed to this object.

*Infirmery.*—The infirmery is divided into two portions, one for the males, the other for the females. Too much attention cannot be paid to the cleanliness and ventilation of the several wards. The ventilators in the turrets should be opened the first thing every morning; and in hot weather, or if there are many inmates, the ventilators should be kept open all night. On this point, and on the ventilation and general economy of the infirmery, the Medical Officer's directions must be attended to.

*Infirmery and Lunatic Yards.*—The infirmery yards, and the lunatic yards adjoining, must be kept dry and clean; no stagnant water or dirt, or rubbish of any kind must be allowed to accumulate, but the whole must be kept neat and in good order. These yards may either be gravelled, or laid down in grass; but in the latter case a gravelled footpath should be made round the yard, for the use of the convalescents. The footpaths must be regularly swept, and kept dry and clean. If the yards in the rear of the infirmery and idiot wards are laid down in grass, and neatly kept, it will give a cheerful appearance to this part of the premises, and may also afford the means of bleaching occasionally, which the Matron will probably find a convenience.

*Women's Yard.*—The Master should be particularly careful in laying out the women's yard, so that it may be kept dry, and have its surface clean, smooth, and nicely kept. A portion of this yard will be occupied by the clothes posts, which should be placed on the side next the outer wall, where the clothes will dry better than if placed near the buildings. Stout wooden battens, nailed securely from post to post, are better than ropes, to hang the clothes upon. Ropes injure the clothes, and sometimes break, and are apt to loosen and break the posts if pulled tight; but wooden battens, securely nailed to the top and middle of the posts, help to keep them firmly in the ground, and are better in every respect, being little more expensive at first, and much more economical in the end.

*Necessaries.*—The necessaries must be washed every day, and care should be taken to keep them always clean, and as little offensive as possible. The Master must himself look to this essential particular on the men's side, and the Matron on the women's side, and the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress in their respective yards. The healthiness of the inmates will, in no inconsiderable degree, depend upon the care and attention observed in this respect.

*Drains.*—Much care has been bestowed on laying out the drains in the several yards. Under the grated entrance to each drain, a well or small tank is formed, to receive the sand and dirt which may be washed down with the water, and which, if permitted to enter the drain, would soon stop it up. These wells require to be cleaned out occasionally, say once a week, and if proper attention is paid to this the drains will never be stopped or become filled.

*Ladders.*—Three ladders of different lengths ought to be provided in each Workhouse. One of the ladders should be long enough to reach the roof of the main building, and one should be of a length and size for reaching the interior of the turrets, whenever the ventilators happen to require repair, &c. The other ladder may be shorter, and will be required for whitewashing and other purposes about the House. The ladders are generally hung on stout hooks, driven into the wall of the infirmery, in the men's yard.

*Women's Day-Room.*—The women's day-room, and the adjoining dormitory of the infirm and bed-ridden females, require the Matron's frequent inspection throughout the day, to ensure cleanliness and proper ventilation. The habits of these aged persons are often the reverse of cleanly, and they will always close the windows if not narrowly watched. They must, however, invariably be treated with the kindness and consideration befitting their age and helplessness, and no harshness should ever be used towards them. They must be kept clean in their persons, and their clothing should be clean and in good repair. Nothing ragged or dirty should ever be permitted, but neatness and order should be strictly observed. There may be some difficulty in establishing this at first, but the Matron must be firm and vigilant, and she will then soon succeed, and the aged women themselves will ere long become sensible of the increased comfort of their condition.

*Dormitories.—Stairs and Passages.*—The several dormitories, both on the male and female sides of the House, must be all kept clean and well ventilated. The floors should be either washed or dry-rubbed daily, and every stain and particle of dirt removed. The stairs and passages should be treated in like manner; nothing should be permitted to hang or lie about, and all must be kept in the most exact order. The Master will find his advantage in this exactitude; for if he permits an irregularity in one instance, it will surely occur in others, and thus disorder will spread through the establishment, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary; but if he insist upon and enforce strict order in every case, the whole will work with regularity and with comparative ease and comfort to himself and the inmates of the House.

*Classification.*—Classification must be strictly observed in the dormitories, as elsewhere: and the doors between the male and the female sides of the building should never be opened, except by the Master or the Matron themselves. Indeed, as a general rule applicable to all the wards and yards, as well as to the day-rooms and dormitories, the most careful attention should be paid to classification. The doors between the rooms of one class and another must always be kept locked, and no mingling of classes should ever be permitted, except in the cases specially provided for by the Workhouse Regulations. The Master and Matron alone should have pass keys, and they should not entrust them to any one, but ought to keep them exclusively in their own possession.

*Ventilation.*—The turrets and the passages constitute the chief means of ventilating all the upper floors of the building, especially at night, when the dormitories are occupied; and care should be taken to keep the ventilators in the turrets in a perfect state, and constantly open; except, perhaps, in very cold weather, when they may be closed for a few hours at night; but they must again be opened the first thing in the morning. The windows in the several rooms must also be opened every morning, and the beds should not be folded up immediately after the people rise, but be laid open for an hour, that the effluvia and dampness may pass off. The beds may then be neatly folded up, and placed at two feet distance from the walls, in a regular line, ready for the evening, when they will be again spread out and prepared for use. The sliding ventilators which are fixed in the walls of the dormitories should be kept free from rust, and in a state to open and shut easily. They must always be opened in the morning, and also at night, whenever the room feels close.

*Dormitories.*—It is the duty of the Master and the Matron to visit daily all the dormitories in their respective sides of the House, as soon as the rooms are cleaned, and the beds made up and arranged. If this is properly done, it may be seen at a glance whether the pillow, coverlid, blankets, and sheets belonging to each bed, are in their proper place, and in a proper state. The Master and Matron should occasionally open the beds, to ascertain if they are dry and clean, and in good repair, and that nothing is hidden in them by the paupers, which will often be the case unless well looked after. The Assistant Commissioner whenever he visits the House should in like manner inspect the dormitories and examine the beds, and make a point of having some in each ward opened out before him. By attending to this, the beds will be kept in a proper state, and the health of the inmates be greatly promoted.

*Clothing Stores.*—The clothing stores, which are fitted up with shelves, and in which all the articles of clothing required for the use of the inmates, should be regularly sorted and arranged. The Master and the Matron are respectively

answerable for the good order of the clothing stores; and they ought each to feel that their credit for good management will in no slight degree depend upon the condition in which these stores are kept. The old clothes returned to store on any paupers quitting the House should be washed and thoroughly repaired before they are put by in the store-room; and every article of clothing should there be so arranged as to admit of ready inspection, each kind being kept separate, and fit for immediate use.

*Elderly Men.*—Great attention will be necessary on the part of the Master to enforce cleanliness amongst the elderly men, whose habits are often dirty. They must be treated kindly, but with firmness, and order and regularity must be strictly maintained. Their clothing should be attended to, and repaired when necessary; and they must be supplied with clean linen once a week, and be kept in a clean and proper state, as well in their persons as in their dress. There is generally more difficulty in finding employment for the elderly men than for the elderly women. Working the pump, breaking stones, sweeping and cleaning the yards, and such kinds of light outdoor employment, will for the most part occupy the old men who are not able to dig. Others of them will be too infirm even for this, and with these last little can be done except setting them to pick oakum. The stronger and more robust of the elderly men, and the able-bodied, if there are any, must of course be employed on the land surrounding the House, and in such work as is too heavy for the infirm to execute.

*Co-operation of Officers.*—It is absolutely essential that harmony and cordial co-operation should prevail among the several officers. The efficient management of the Workhouse, and the well-working of the Union, will in a great measure depend upon this. If one officer needs assistance in any way, another ought at once to afford it, and each should support and aid the other. This is more especially requisite in the case of the Master and Matron, whose duties are necessarily much blended; and if any disagreement should arise between them, or if any punctilious tenacity were to be manifested by either, the business of the Workhouse would be impeded, and the interest of the Union would suffer injury. It is extremely important, therefore, that the Master and the Matron should cordially work together in the management of their respective departments. Where the Master and Matron are man and wife, as is for the most part the case, the harmony of action is of course secured; and where they are not so, they must each bear in mind the necessity for their mutual agreement and co-operation, any failure in which would certainly entail serious consequences on the offending party, or on both.

*Teachers.*—The duties of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress are very important. It is impossible to go through our Workhouse Schools and not become sensible of the vast importance of the instruction and training there imparted to the children of both sexes; and for the imparting of this instruction the schoolmaster and the schoolmistress are responsible, and they are in a great measure responsible for the industrial training also.

*Mats and Scrapers.*—Mats should be provided for all the outer doors, and the Master should take care that these are supplied. They are easily made by the paupers, out of the straw provided for bedding. A scraper at the front entrance and at the doors of the main building and infirmary, would also be useful, and serve to keep the passages clean. Forethought and arrangement in these and other matters on the part of the Master will do much towards ensuring order, cleanliness, and comfort throughout the establishment. He should bear constantly in mind the homely maxim that a "stitch in time will save nine." To no one can this truth be more valuable than to the Master and the Matron of a Workhouse. It ought to be impressed upon their minds, and should be their guide in the performance of their every-day duties.

*Board-room.*—Of the Board-room little need be said. It should be kept clean in every part. The tables, chairs, and books should be all arranged in proper order. The Visiting Committee's Book and the Chaplain's Book are to be kept on the Board-room table, ready for recording observations of the Committee and the Chaplains.

*Paupers' Clothing.*—The clothing worn by the paupers when admitted, and which is taken from them when they get the Workhouse dress, after they have been washed and cleansed in the Probationary Ward, must be preserved, in

order that it may be again put on whenever the pauper quits the House. The old clothing should be thoroughly cleansed and purified before it is put away, and the Master must see that this is done. The best way of cleansing will be to boil the clothing for a couple of hours to destroy the vermin, and then to wash and fold it up. If there be any infectious taint, it may be well to soak the clothes for a day in cold water before boiling them. In some places a stove is preferred, as destroying the vermin and any infectious taint more effectually; but boiling will generally answer both purposes best, unless a special disinfecting apparatus has been provided. Each bundle of the old clothing should be ticketed with the name of the pauper to whom it belongs, and the date of its being put away in store.

*Workhouse Grounds.*—The ground which surrounds the building, constituting the Workhouse site, must be cultivated by the paupers, under the direction of the Master, and the superintendence of the schoolmaster when boys are employed, and it ought to be made useful and productive. There will always be an ample supply of excellent manure from the offal of the House, and if the ground is made the most of, and well laid out, and judiciously managed, it cannot fail of yielding good crops, and becoming a source of profit to the Union. This land will also afford the means of training the elder boys to husbandry labour, and teaching them improved methods of management and cropping, which is of great importance in the way of example. The Master should, in fact, endeavour to become a skillful agriculturist, and should make himself acquainted with the best modes of farming, so as to be able to instruct the boys in correct principles of cultivation. The schoolmaster should assist him in this respect; and with proper care and exertion the Workhouse ground may be made of great value to the Union, by affording the means for the instruction and training of the elder boys, as well as for the useful employment of the male paupers.

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EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS, dated the 26th of October, 1847.

*Collectors' Accounts.*—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland enclose for your information a copy of a General Order issued by them, to provide for a more frequent and more effective examination of the Collectors' accounts by the Clerk of the Union.

The Commissioners enclose also a copy of a circular letter accompanying the order, and addressed to each Board of Guardians in Ireland.

The Commissioners trust that these regulations will have the effect of securing due accountability on the part of the Collectors of Poor Rates, and a regular and certain knowledge by the Commissioners and Boards of Guardians, of the progress of the collection, and of the lodgments made from time to time on account of each electoral division.

The regulations, however, in the order are confined to the above purposes, and do not directly relate to the very important object of insuring, on the part of the Collectors, assiduity and vigour in soliciting and enforcing payment of the rates by individual ratepayers without fear or favour.

The Commissioners request that you will see that a regular system of accounting, on the part of the Collector, is carried out, through the agency of the Clerk of the Union, in conformity with the provisions of the present order. Your personal attendance may be necessary, in some cases, to establish this system of accounting in the first instance; and the Commissioners trust that you will omit no opportunity of ascertaining whether the duties proscribed for the several officers, in the order, are duly and punctually discharged by them.

In any Union in which the Guardians may, with the Commissioners' consent, provide the Clerk with assistance to discharge his increased duties, the Commissioners propose to insist that the important task of examining and checking the Collectors' accounts, shall be performed by the Clerk in person, and not intrusted to any assistant or deputy.

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS, dated the 12th of February, 1848.

*Inspection of Workhouses.*—The Commissioners would suggest that each Inspector in visiting the Workhouse should carefully go over the Workhouse rules and regulations, and should consider whether any of them are not duly observed.

If the Inspector discovers that any are violated or neglected, he should consider with whom the blame really rests.

If the blame rests with master or matron, he should make a special report on the conduct of either the one or the other, or of both, as the case may be; and it will become a subject for consideration with the Commissioners whether they will allow them, or either of them, to continue in their present office.

If the blame rests with the Guardians, as will almost necessarily be the case if there is not a sufficient stock of bedding, clothing, and of the other supplies required in a workhouse, the Inspector should bring the subject pointedly under the notice of the Board of Guardians, and respectfully urge them to remedy the evils which are complained of.

If the Board of Guardians disregard the representations which may be made to them by the Inspector, the Commissioners request that the Inspector will make a formal report on the subject to this office, in a separate and distinct communication.

At the same time, the Inspectors should not fail to continue impressing upon the Visiting Committee the paramount importance of their complying with article 37 of the workhouse regulations, in reference to their carefully examining the Workhouse of the Union once in every week at the least, and reporting the result of their examination to the Board of Guardians in the Visiting Committee's report book.

EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS, dated the 12th of October, 1850.

*Contracts.*—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are desirous of addressing you on certain points of duty, with which you are already conversant, but which appear to the Commissioners to be of peculiar prominence and importance at the present time.

The relief of the poor being now administered chiefly in the Workhouses, by far the most important of your duties hereafter will relate to the inspection and management of those establishments.

Many of the contracts for supply of food are renewable at this period of the year. In reference to these and the contracts for other Workhouse supplies, the Commissioners request that you will use the utmost vigilance in detecting and exposing any infringement of the provisions of the 93rd section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, by any of the Guardians or any Officer of the Union, supplying goods, either directly or indirectly, for their own profit. There is much unwillingness on the part of individuals, even when complaining of such abuses, to prosecute for the penalties imposed by the above section; and the Commissioners are desirous of receiving the details of every case of this character which may occur, not merely for the purpose of local interference for the prevention of such abuses, but that they may take advantage of any fitting case to make a public example of offenders by prosecuting for the penalties.

*Condition of Workhouses.*—In the supervision of the Workhouses and Auxiliary Workhouses, your attention will be constantly directed to the state of order and cleanliness in the yards, offices, and other premises appurtenant to the Workhouse; the effectual cleansing of the sewers at proper and convenient seasons; the cleanliness and constant ventilation of the dormitories, day-rooms, work-rooms, and other portions of the building occupied by the inmates; the means taken for the proper reception and safe custody of all stores of provisions, bedding, clothing, and other necessities; the dress, discipline, classification, and industrial employment of the healthy inmates; the infants and children of tender years; the due observance of the dietary, and the proper distribution of food to all classes; the education and industrial training of the boys and girls; and, finally, the conduct of the several Officers in the discharge of their respective duties.

*Dieteries.*—The chief components in the dietaries now in use are cereal food, with other vegetable produce, and milk. These elements being few and simple, and each used in considerable quantity, it is manifest that any defect in their quality must materially detract from the sufficiency of the dietary in respect of nutriment. You will, therefore, apply the most scrupulous attention to the quality of all articles of food supplied by the contractors, especially in reference to the provisions of section 92 of the Irish Poor Relief Act, which authorize the Commissioners to "direct the Guardians of any Union to take or institute any proceedings, civil or criminal, against any contractor who shall have violated the terms of any such contract, or who shall have been guilty of any fraud in relation thereto." In any case involving fraud, such as adulteration of the articles supplied, or defect in weight, the Commissioners hope to receive from you the fullest possible detail of the facts, as they are prepared, in the event of the Guardians declining to take criminal proceedings, themselves to prosecute the parties offending.

*Visiting Committee.*—The local executive powers provided for the administration of the Poor Law are vested in the Board of Guardians of each Union; and on the proper exercise of those powers the permanent well-working of the law will, for the most part, depend. You will, therefore, endeavour on all suitable occasions to procure an efficient supervision of the Workhouses, and of the conduct of the Paid Officers in charge of them, by the Board of Guardians themselves; and while affording every assistance you can to promote the salutary exercise of those powers, it is desirable that the Guardians should nevertheless feel the entire weight of that responsibility which really attaches to their proceedings, and how much the welfare of the poor, as well as the interests of the ratepayers, are dependent on their exertions.

The duties assigned to the Visiting Committee by the 59th Article of the Workhouse Regulations embrace all the matters above enumerated, and are so defined that their punctual and efficient discharge must insure even the largest establishment against the continuance of any serious abuse; while on the other hand those duties cannot be neglected without betraying the Board of Guardians into a dangerous dependence on the fidelity and vigilance of their Paid Officers, or on the services of the Inspectors, whose supervision cannot be effectual without the co-operation of those in whom are vested the legal powers of local management and control.

*Inspectors' Powers.*—The Commissioners desire to add, in conclusion, a few words on the relation in which you stand towards themselves as an Inspector under the Poor Law Acts. The powers vested in you by the 19th and 20th sections of the 10th and 11th Vic., c. 90, are intended to secure a proper administration of the Poor Laws by the local authorities, by enabling you to supply the Commissioners with all requisite information for their interference when necessary, and for the exercise on every fitting occasion of the powers confided to them.

It is not only when under special instructions of the Commissioners to make inquiry, that you are responsible for the active exercise of those powers, for the purpose of detecting abuse, and of reporting to the Commissioners the misconduct of any parties implicated therein. The prompt and voluntary exercise of those powers will often be more availing for the detection of abuse, than where a formal complaint made by some person to the Commissioners has led them to instruct you to institute an inquiry. They wish you also to understand that when conducting an inquiry under their directions, you are not bound to confine yourself to the subject-matter of the inquiry so directed; but if new matter of complaint should arise, you are fully at liberty to pursue inquiry into it, at such times and in such manner as you shall find convenient, without waiting for special instruction to do so.

Independently of such special reports as you may have occasion to make to the Commissioners from time to time, they are desirous of receiving from you a report once in each month,\* as to the state of every building used as a Workhouse or Auxiliary Workhouse in your district, and on the general condition of the inmates maintained therein.

\* Only required now once in each half-year.



## CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS, dated the 7th of January, 1853.

*Mode of Conducting Inquiries.*—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had their attention called from time to time to difficulties felt by Inspectors in the conduct of inquiries, more especially of inquiries instigated into the truth of charges preferred against the Paid Officers of Unions.

The Commissioners are desirous of leaving a large discretion with their Inspectors as to the mode of conducting such inquiries, but there are some points on which, having already been called on to express their opinion to individual Inspectors, they think it right to make the same views known to the Inspectors generally.

The 19th section of the statute 10 & 11 Vict., c. 30, defines the limits to which an Inspector's power of inquiring upon oath, or by way of declaration instead of oath, extends, authorizing as it does the exercise of those powers only in relation to some "matter connected with the execution of the laws in force for the relief of the poor in Ireland," and these powers of inquiry, it may be well to observe, are given exclusively to Poor Law Inspectors, and cannot be exercised by Justices of the Peace, or Guardians of Unions.

Under these words a question has sometimes arisen, how far the private conduct of officers, or candidates for office, may be made the subject of inquiry by an Inspector, in order to show whether they are fit to continue in office, or to be appointed to office, as the case may be. On such occasions it has been considered that acts of misconduct evidencing unfitness for office, can always be made the subject of inquiry, when they are supposed to have occurred in any relation whatever to the discharge of the official duties of the person complained of.

Thus an alleged act of drunkenness on the part of the Master of a Workhouse, although not occurring in the Workhouse, or on the part of a Relieving Officer, although not on duty at the time, would be thought a proper subject for investigation, because in both these cases the officer becomes physically unfit to discharge important duty which may devolve on him at any moment. It is not, however possible to say, as a general rule, that alleged acts of impropriety, immorality, or violence, in the private dealings and intercourse of an officer or candidate for office can be officially inquired into by a Poor Law Inspector, if such acts are supposed to have no relation to the discharge of public duty. At the same time the result of any inquiry which may have been made in Courts of Justice or by other competent authority into acts of private misconduct may properly influence opinion as to the fitness of an officer or candidate for office, and such result should therefore, whenever a question arises thereon, be duly ascertained and reported.

Every act evidencing unfitness for office, which is in any way connected with the discharge of official duty under the Poor Law Acts is beyond doubt a proper subject for inquiry by a Poor Law Inspector. And here it is important to observe, that the probability of inquiry being made into the same acts by other authorized parties will not justify an Inspector in failing to exercise his power of inquiry into those acts, so far as circumstances will permit him to do so.

It has sometimes been supposed that where a Paid Officer has been charged with an act of official misconduct, amounting to misdemeanour or felony, that an Inspector ought to forbear inquiry, lest his proceedings may prejudice the officer on his trial before a jury.

The Commissioners are not prepared, however, when a question has arisen, whether a Paid Officer is to continue in his office, or be removed from it, to permit the powers of inquiry given to them and to their Inspectors to remain in abeyance, and to leave this issue to the decision of some other tribunal. The responsibility of deciding the question of the officer's continuance in office has been expressly confided to the Commissioners, together with ample power to discharge themselves of it effectually, and the Commissioners are not disposed to decline that responsibility in any case. So long, therefore, as an officer accused of official misconduct of a criminal character is at large, the Commissioners expect their Inspectors to lose no opportunity of ascertaining the truth of the charge, and of exercising his powers of inquiry for that purpose to their fullest extent.

When the officer is actually in the hands of justice, and thus unable to come forward to defend himself from the charge, or to explain his conduct, it may sometimes become necessary for the Commissioners to postpone the inquiry, and to suspend him from his office until he is again at liberty, and the direction of the Commissioners will, of course, be always applied for, if needed by the Inspector, under special circumstances of this nature.

The time and place for holding an inquiry, and the notice thereof to parties concerned; the summoning of witnesses; the permission to employ advocates or legal advisers; the admission or exclusion of the public press; the admission or exclusion of other parties; the mode of examining the witnesses; these are all matters on which the Inspector will exercise the fullest latitude of discretion, according to the occasion, and according to the circumstances attending the inquiry. As a general rule, the party complaining (if any one stands in that position), the party accused, such members of the Board of Guardians of the Union to which the transaction relates, as may wish to attend, will be present, and likewise any other person whom the Inspector may think proper to admit. The Inspector on all such occasions will bear in mind that his main duty is to procure information on which the Commissioners may safely act in the execution of their powers, and he will therefore not permit any impediments to interfere with the making of a full and complete inquiry, nor sacrifice that object to any desire of satisfying the public mind or gratifying private curiosity. He will also remember that he has none of those powers by which Courts of Justice are enabled to control the behaviour of bystanders, and which are often found necessary to the orderly conduct of proceedings to which the public are admitted without reserve.

In the examination of witnesses the Inspector will not allow himself to be restricted by any formal rules, or feel bound to adopt any particular course or line of procedure, except such as may appear to him best calculated to elicit information, and which may be at the same time in accordance with the principles of natural justice, and the dictates of common sense; *the main rule of conduct in this regard being to shut out no information which may assist the Commissioners in arriving at a right conclusion on the circumstances of the case.*

There are two points, however, on which the Commissioners desire to introduce uniformity of practice. These are, in the first place, to take down as correctly as possible the exact words of each witness in the first person; and secondly to read over his deposition to each witness before he is permitted to sign it.

*Report on Inquiries.*—In cases of doubt, difficulty, or importance, the Inspector will carefully abstain from announcing, in the course of an inquiry into facts, his opinion whether they are, or are not, established by the evidence. Even in his confidential report to the Commissioners he should be very guarded in expressing a decisive opinion as to the result of the inquiry, giving nevertheless in his report a careful summary of the evidence, making such comments as occur to him on the demeanour and credibility of the several witnesses, and supplying the Commissioners, as far as possible, with all the materials for the formation of a right judgment, which his personal conduct of the inquiry may enable him to furnish.

The reasons for maintaining such a reserve are sufficiently obvious. If, as not rarely happens, the Commissioners take a different view of the effect of the evidence from that taken by the Inspector who conducted the inquiry, a manifest inconvenience arises from the public record of the Inspector's opinion. Again, if the Commissioners, on the communication of further facts, or from the imperfect state of the inquiry, so far as it has proceeded, or from any other cause, see fit to direct further inquiry into the case, it cannot but be felt that an Inspector who has already committed himself to a foregone conclusion on the subject, has, to a certain extent, incapacitated himself for the conduct of such further inquiry.

Similar reasons exist for an Inspector's abstaining, in a report on any matter of peculiar importance, from expressing a strong and decisive opinion as to the course which he may think the Commissioners ought to pursue. In possessing the Commissioners, as far as lies in his power, with the materials on which their judgment is to be formed, an Inspector will be considered to have discharged his duty; and when recommending for adoption any particular course

of action, he will always bear in mind that general views and material considerations may occur to the Commissioners which are not known to him, and by which the Commissioners may find it necessary to be guided in their decision on the particular case under question.

The above remarks will be considered as pointing out a line of official practice which it may be generally expedient to follow, but which may not be applicable in exceptional cases; for example, when the fitness of a Paid Officer or candidate is in question, not in reference to any particular facts or transactions, but in reference to his general qualifications, it is right that the Inspector should express unreservedly his opinion to the Commissioners as derived from his own personal observation of the general conduct of the officer, or the merits of the candidate, as the case may be. Although it is always felt to be difficult to remove an officer without clear proof of some overt act of incompetence or contumacy, there are occasions on which the Commissioners would promptly act on the Inspector's mere opinion of the habitual conduct and general unfitness of a Paid Officer; and also where individual acts are in question; the Inspector's opinion of the general character and fitness of the officer is of the utmost value.

*As to Resignation of Officers.*—It is extremely desirable, however, than an Inspector should not, under any circumstances, undertake to negotiate, on his own authority, the resignation of any Union Officer, and especially that he should not endeavour to procure a resignation from any officer by threatening to exercise his powers of inquiry, and to found thereon a report to the Commissioners. The Inspector's assumption in this manner of an authority which resides in the Commissioners, is at all times liable to be followed by inconvenience; and as in nearly all the instances of this nature which have occurred, it has been found necessary to institute subsequent inquiries in relation to the case, it is needless to point out with what disadvantages an Inspector who has already committed himself to a condemnation of the officer's conduct, must enter on a subsequent inquiry into the sufficiency of the grounds which may have existed for his opinion. Besides this, it is clearly due to every public officer who may be removed from office, or who may be called on to resign it, that the grounds on which that step is taken, should be openly ascertained and recorded, in order that the means may exist for testing the justice and reasonableness of such a proceeding on the part of the superior authority; while on the other hand the existence of a clear record of those grounds is a most effective and valuable protection to the public service, in the event of public officers, who have been removed or compelled to resign, again offering themselves for public employment.

The Commissioners wish their Inspectors to understand, that in enunciating these general principles for the conduct of inquiries under the Poor Law Acts, the Commissioners are not attempting to give directions applicable to every variety of combination of circumstances which may occur in practice; and they trust that in any case in which an Inspector may think that those principles cannot be applied without inconvenience, he will freely declare his opinion to that effect, and seek from the Commissioners further directions for his guidance under the circumstances of that particular case.

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EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR, dated the 20th of January, 1853.

*Agricultural Training.*—The Commissioners believe that there are few Workhouses which have not a sufficient quantity of land attached to them to enable the Guardians to set apart a portion for the purpose of training an agricultural class. The crops to be raised would most probably be those requiring the greatest amount of care and spade labour; and should the cultivation of the land by the boys go no further than to raise the various kinds of vegetables required for the use of the inmates, a better system of cultivation of the more useful green crops might probably be introduced into the district.

The agricultural instruction (in Unions where there is no skilled Agriculturist), both in the school-rooms and field, will devolve on the Schoolmaster, who should devote a portion of his time to these objects, without sacrificing the three hours in school prescribed by article 23 of the Workhouse regulations.

It has been observed, that where the school-hours have been limited, and the children employed in the open air, they have assumed a stronger and healthier appearance, whilst they have not fallen back in other branches of knowledge. The Commissioners believe it to be of the utmost importance that children who have to live by their labour should be trained to labour early; a boy who has not handled a spade at the age of fourteen, will rarely turn out an active labourer, and that it is, therefore, most desirable that the boys generally should be accustomed to work at the earliest practicable age.

It has been observed, that the success of all benevolent institutions for the education of the children of the poor, at home and on the continent, has, in no small degree, turned on the amount of industrial teaching provided for the children, and that those institutions have been less useful where the chief efforts have been directed to literary attainments. The Guardians, should, of course, provide the necessary agricultural implements, suited to the age and strength of the children.

The Commissioners have, therefore, to request that you will take an opportunity of conveying these views to the Boards of Guardians of any Union of your district, in which proper arrangements for agricultural instruction of the boys are not in operation, or in which you may consider the existing arrangements may be improved by adopting the above suggestions.

It has been represented to the Commissioners, that the minimum amount of nutriment required to be given to class 4, by the Dietary Regulations (article 13 in Workhouse rules), is scarcely sufficient for boys between the ages of 12 and 15, when engaged several hours of the day in active and laborious employment; and the Commissioners have been requested, in some cases, to constitute these boys into a separate class, intermediate to classes 3 and 4, with an additional allowance of food.

On full consideration hereof, the Commissioners have determined not to alter the existing regulations, relating to the dietaries, but they desire to point out that they are prepared, under paragraph No. 10 of those regulations, to entertain any proposal which may be made to them by the Board of Guardians, under the advice of the Medical Officer, to give a somewhat larger allowance of food to boys between the ages of 12 and 15, engaged in agricultural or other industrial training, than to the other children included in class 4.

#### EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO BOARDS OF GUARDIANS, dated the 11th of January, 1853.

*Hiring out or apprenticing Boys or Girls.*—The Commissioners take this opportunity of placing before the Board of Guardians their views on hiring out or apprenticing boys or girls who are inmates of the Workhouse.

In the first place it is to be borne in mind that the Guardians have no legal authority to make any contract or engagement of this nature, either by themselves or by any of their officers, except under the provisions of the Merchant Seamen's Act, whereby they are expressly empowered to bind out pauper boys as apprentices to sea service, subject to certain conditions set forth in that Act.

No other description of instrument, whether for the hiring or apprenticing of Workhouse children, ought to be executed either by the Guardians or any of their officers as parties to the same: inasmuch as their execution of the instrument, whatever it may be, can give no additional validity to its contents, and can only create misconception as to the real nature of the document.

It frequently happens that persons are desirous to hire as servants, or take as apprentices, boys and girls who are inmates of Workhouses, and such engagements, whether made before or after discharge from the Workhouse, must be entered into by the children as free agents, or by their parents for them, as they case may be.

It follows clearly from this, that after the discharge of the children from the Workhouse, the Guardians of the Union and their Officers have no legal authority to interfere with the contracting parties, whether they be master and servant, or master and apprentice, but that the relations and obligations of

those parties towards each other, must be regulated and enforced by the ordinary jurisdiction in such cases.

The responsibility of the Guardians, therefore, in reference to these arrangements is altogether limited to the time which is antecedent to the discharge of the children from the Workhouse; and this consideration leads the Commissioners to urge on their attention the paramount importance of due precaution being used when applications are made to them for children either as servants or apprentices. Instances have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners in which the grossest ill-usage appears to have been practised towards Workhouse children by parties who had been permitted by the Guardians to hire them from the Workhouse; and in which the children have returned to the Workhouse from such service in a lamentable state of emaciation, disease, and filth. It is in the power of the Guardians, so long as the children remain under their care, to decline the application of persons who may not be known to them to be reputable parties, and likely to afford to young children taken into their service due support, moral guidance, and domestic protection.

1. The first point, therefore, requiring the attention of the Guardians is the character and social position of the person applying, and on this head the Guardians will not fail to satisfy themselves of such person's eligibility before they permit him to take a child from the Workhouse.

2. The child should be of sufficient age and bodily strength to enter on service, and if an orphan, should be of competent understanding to act as a free agent either in hiring himself as a servant, or binding himself as an apprentice.

3. The Guardians should take care that the terms of the engagement, whatever they may be, are made mutually binding on the parties, and in a manner which may be capable of proof if occasion should arise, so as to provide, as far as possible, against an unnecessary or improper termination of the service, and the consequent return of the child to the Workhouse.

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EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS, dated the 11th February, 1853.

The Commissioners desire me to refer to the terms of the latter paragraphs of their Circular of the 11th ultimo, on the subject of hiring and apprenticing children from the Workhouse, in which their views are fully set forth; and to request you will omit no available opportunity of urging those views, and those contained in the present Circular, on Boards of Guardians, for adoption, in your district.

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EXTRACT FROM CIRCULAR TO INSPECTORS, dated the 3rd of November, 1855.

*Repair of Workhouse Buildings.*—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to acquaint you that they have recently caused an inspection of Workhouses in Ireland to be made, with the view of ascertaining the general state of repair of the buildings, and the steps necessary to be taken in reference to any neglect or oversight which might appear, in any case, upon such inspection.

Statements of the particulars of such matters as appeared, on the inspection, to require attention, are now in course of preparation, and will be forwarded to the Guardians of the Unions to which they relate, when completed, and will then be referred to you for your information.

It is the wish of the Commissioners that you should take the earliest opportunity after receiving the statements referred to, of ascertaining what steps may have been taken by the respective Boards of Guardians in reference to them; and that you should, if necessary, bring the subject specially under the consideration of the Guardians, and urge them to take the necessary steps.

The Commissioners also desire that, independently of the repairs now required to be done, you should hereafter give particular attention to the state of the Workhouse Buildings, and the repairs which may, from time to time, appear to be necessary in order to uphold and maintain the buildings in an

efficient and satisfactory state. Attention to these matters on the part of the Inspectors has now become more necessary than heretofore, in consequence of the change which has recently been made in regard to the Architect's department; and the Commissioners, therefore, desire to receive Reports from you on the subject, in reference to the Unions in your district, on the occasion of every inspection of a Union Workhouse which may be made by you with a view to your Quarterly \* Report. The Commissioners expect you, in making this Report, to point out such unremedied defects in the state of the buildings as ought to receive immediate attention from the Guardians, arranged under the following heads :—

1. Slating and Ridge covering.
2. Lead Gutters and Flashings.
3. Eve Shoots or Gutters, and Down Pipes.
4. Floors of Mortar, Brick, Tiles or Flags, Chimney Shafts, Coping of Yard Walls, &c.
5. Dashing and Plastering of Walls outside.
6. Windows, Doors (inner and outer), Timbers in Girders and Joists bearing on the Walls.
7. Painting inside and outside.
8. Locks, Latches, Window Fastenings, &c.
9. Drains, surface and underground, Traps and Gratings at the end of them, and the state of the Yards.

Copies of such of your Reports, as may show that any step necessary for the due maintenance and repair of the Buildings has been omitted or neglected by the Board of Guardians, which body is the responsible authority for the execution of all such necessary work, will be sent to the Guardians in due course.

In a Report which the Commissioners recently received from Mr. Wilkinson (late Architect to the Commission) he submits copies of general Specifications, prepared with a view to such repairs as may, from time to time, become necessary in the Workhouse Buildings.

In submitting these Specifications, Mr. Wilkinson calls attention to the importance of taking care that the repairs which are from time to time required, shall be duly and promptly executed; the Workhouse Buildings, especially the exposed external woodwork, being much more liable to decay, where this is neglected, than they otherwise would be.

Mr. Wilkinson states, as the result of recent surveys, that the Buildings generally have proved themselves, on the whole, to have been substantially executed, and to require only ordinary attention to maintain them in an efficient state of repair.

The portion of the work which is most liable to suffer from neglect, is that which requires protection from paint; and it appears from Mr. Wilkinson's Report, that this is a matter which has not, in all cases, received the attention which its importance demands, either as to the frequency of painting, or the manner in which the painting work has been executed. It is important that the materials used should be of good quality—that the work should be carefully stopped or puttied where sills of wood adjoin sills of stone, and elsewhere, where such preparations are proper before painting.

Frequent attention appears also to be essentially necessary to the state of the mortar pointing to the tops of yard walls, chimney shafts, and other places much exposed, which often need repair; this is the case also in regard to mortar pointing around frames of doors and windows.

The drains, and also the catch-pits at the mouths of the drains, which were provided to receive sediment and prevent the choking of the drains, require regular attention; and it is probable, where the drains, as originally laid down, have not been opened, that they may now, more or less, require taking up, and cleansing and re-laying. Mr. Wilkinson recommends the use of 6-inch or 9-inch circular tile pipes in all cases where new drains may be necessary; and he states, that these circular drains can be made water-tight, and will be free from disturbance by rats.

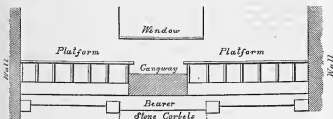
At most of the original buildings, excellent under-ground rain-water tanks

\* Now half-yearly.

have been provided; and Mr. Wilkinson states, that these tanks are sometimes neglected or improperly used, and that in some houses they are altogether forgotten; the want of such a receptacle having been complained of while it was already there.

These tanks would appear to be of considerable value where regularly and properly used, but they require cleaning occasionally; and it is suggested by M. Wilkinson that circular pipe tiles be used to lead into them, where the others may require to be taken up.

Mr. Wilkinson states that it is found that where the gangways of the floors rest on the walls at the gable ends, such rests are immediately over arches, and that the vibration has caused cracks in some of the walls between and above the windows. These gangways were most of them alterations of the centre floor joists in order to provide sleeping platforms, and avoid the necessity for bedsteads. This, he states, is a defect for which he wishes to suggest a remedy, whenever opportunities are favourable—viz., to put a small bearer resting on stone corbels, as shown by the following sketch:—



This space should be at least the width of the window above, so that the corbels may not come under the window opening.

It appears from Mr. Wilkinson's Report that it may probably, before long, be found necessary to put new pieces of plank flooring at the ends of the gangways against the walls, owing to the frequent saturation of this part of the floor by urine buckets, or tubs, being placed there at night.

Mr. Wilkinson refers also to the ventilators over the main stairs in the larger houses. He thinks it probable that, in some instances, these ventilators may, before long, be found to require considerable repairs; and, in that event, he suggests the use of stone side walls, according to a drawing annexed to his Report.

Mr. Wilkinson strongly remarks upon the necessity, in an economical point of view, of attending regularly and systematically to such repairs as may from time to time become necessary, in order to maintain the buildings in an efficient state; and he observes that decay will increase in proportion to the neglect the work receives.

He considers that an annual expenditure is necessary, and he states that he believes the best way will be to make contracts with respectable local persons for the glazing, the carpentry, and the smith's work; and with some respectable plumber for keeping the pumps, pipes and lead works in order; also the roofs, though a slater is the proper person to employ. Regular attention to the spouting and down-pipes appears, by Mr. Wilkinson's Report, to be of the utmost importance, inasmuch as the neglect of them is calculated to occasion decay to the woodwork inside the walls, through the dampness resulting from the overflow. For painting he advises the purchasing good materials, and employing tradesmen (taking care that the work to be painted is first well cleaned), or else some person trustworthy as a competent painter. He also advises the employing of a mason as occasion may require for any repairs in the walls, flagging, or mortar pointing.

The Commissioners have thought it right to communicate Mr. Wilkinson's general views, as above stated, on the subject of the maintenance of the Workhouse Buildings and Fever Hospitals in a satisfactory state of repair, and to point out to you those particulars which appear to be of the greatest importance in reference to the upholding and preservation of the buildings, in order that, in your conferences with Boards of Guardians, and in your Reports to the Commissioners on the subject, you may have the benefit of his experience, and be thus enabled more clearly to point out such matters as may require to be done, and more effectually press upon Boards of Guardians the duty and necessity of attending to them promptly.

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CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS, dated the 23rd of April, 1861.

*Exercise and Recreation of Children.*—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are desirous of calling your particular attention to the 27th Article of the General Workhouse Regulations, relating to the exercise and recreation of the children of either sex in Workhouses.

The following is the regulation referred to, namely:—The Master of the Workhouse may allow the paupers of each sex, under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Board of Guardians may impose, to quit the Workhouse under the care and guidance of himself, or the Matron, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Porter, or some other paid Officer of the Workhouse, for the purpose of exercise."

It is hardly necessary for the Commissioners to dwell upon the importance, as regards the health of the children, which attaches to an observance of the regulation under which the children may be taken out daily, or on alternate days, for exercise and recreation, beyond the Workhouse grounds, for such periods as may be found to be convenient.

The systematic observance of the regulation, moreover, will render it necessary for the Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress, or other Officer of the Workhouse, to see that the children taken out to walk in the public thoroughfares are clean and neat in their persons, and orderly in their general behaviour, and much benefit will result from the constant recurrence of the requisite inspection of the children when they are proceeding out of the Workhouse.

The Commissioners believe there is reason to think that in many unions the children are not regularly taken out by the teachers beyond the Workhouse premises; and wherever this is found to be the case, they request that you will supply a special observation on the subject, in the periodical reports made of the inspection of Workhouses in your district; or in cases of habitual neglect of the regulation, that you will make a separate report upon the matter, detailing the facts which have come under your notice.

For this purpose you will, no doubt, enforce the duty on the porter of the Workhouse of entering in his book the hour at which the children leave and return to the Workhouse, and of the number taken out, of boys and girls, respectively.

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CIRCULAR to INSPECTORS, dated the 4th of April, 1879.

I am directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland to forward to you a copy of a Circular, dated the 3rd instant, and of its enclosure, relating to the "Exercise and Recreation of the Children in Workhouses," to which, especially at this season of the year, the Board think it desirable to invite the attention of Boards of Guardians.

You are aware that the several Inspectors were addressed on this subject in April, 1861 (Annual Report, 1862), and again in April, 1875; and, as intimated in the Circulars then issued, the Board will be glad that you should refer to the subject in your Periodical Reports on the Workhouses in your District, making a special report in any case where the Regulation is habitually neglected, or insufficiently carried out.

The observance of the Regulation will be productive of advantage in many ways, as the Board have pointed out to the Guardians in the Circular referred to.



## NO. 2.—EXERCISE and RECREATION of CHILDREN in WORKHOUSES.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
3rd April, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to forward herewith a copy of their circular letter of the 9th April, 1875, relating to the exercise and recreation of the Children in Workhouses in pursuance of the 27th Article of the General Workhouse Regulations, the systematic observance of which is of great importance to the health of the children, and the Local Government Board request the attention of the Board of Guardians to the matter.

It would be well if the Workhouse Master were directed by the Guardians to report to them in his usual weekly written report the days on which the children have been sent out for the purpose referred to during the week.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

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ENCLOSURE in foregoing CIRCULAR.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
9th April, 1875.

### EXERCISE and RECREATION of the CHILDREN in WORKHOUSES.

SIR,—The Local Government Board for Ireland are desirous of calling the attention of the Board of Guardians to the 27th Article of the General Workhouse Regulations, relating to the exercise and recreation of the children of either sex in the Workhouse.

The following is the Regulation referred to, namely :—

ARTICLE 27.—The Master of the Workhouse may allow the paupers of each sex under the age of fifteen, subject to such restrictions as the Board of Guardians may impose, to quit the Workhouse under the care and guidance of himself or the Matron, Schoolmaster, Schoolmistress, Porter, or some other paid Officer of the Workhouse, for the purpose of exercise.

It is hardly necessary for the Board to dwell upon the importance as regards the health of the children which attaches to a regular observance of this Rule, under which the children may be taken out daily, or on alternate days, for exercise and for recreation beyond the Workhouse premises and grounds, for such periods as may be found convenient during the play hours or otherwise.

In a sanitary point of view, the change of air and change of scene for the children will be very conducive to their health, and a better means of freely exercising their limbs will be afforded outside the premises than exists within them.

Independently of the salutary effects in this way which a free compliance with the Regulation will secure, its systematic observance will render it necessary for the schoolmaster and schoolmistress or other officer of the Workhouse, to see that the children, when taken out to walk in the public roads and thoroughfares, are clean and neat, and tidy in their clothes and persons, and orderly in their general behaviour, and much benefit will result from the frequent recurrence of the inspection of the children.

The children will likewise be brought in contact with and be seen by persons who would not otherwise have an opportunity of observing their creditable appearance, good conduct, and suitability for self-maintaining employment hereafter.

In many Unions the Board believe that the children are regularly taken out, but there is reason to think that this is not so in all cases as it should be; and now that the season of the year is more favourable to out-door exercise, the Board are desirous of inviting the special attention of the Guardians to the subject, which is of much interest to the community as well as importance to the health of the children.

The porter of the Workhouse should enter in his book the hour at which the children leave and return to the Workhouse, and the number taken out, of boys and girls respectively.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union. \_\_\_\_\_

### NO. 3.—NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
30th May, 1879.

SIR,

With reference to the Resolution of the Board of Guardians of Union, passed in accordance with the 5th Sec. of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," to become a contributory Union under the provisions of that Act, the Local Government Board for Ireland now transmit to you to be laid before the Board of Guardians a Copy of an Order under their Seal, which has been issued in pursuance of the provisions of the 8th Sec. assessing the sum payable by each contributory Union, the sum so assessed upon Union, for the year ending 31st March next, after giving credit for the surplus of the previous assessment, being £

A Copy of the Order and a Copy of the 9th Sec. of the Act, which prescribes the mode in which the amount assessed is to be paid, have been forwarded to the Treasurer of the Union.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk, Union. \_\_\_\_\_

### NO. 4.—NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS (IRELAND) ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
30th May, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, as Treasurer of the Union, a Copy of an Order under their Seal, which has been issued in pursuance of the provisions of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875," assessing the sum payable by each contributory Union, the sum so assessed upon Union being £

The Board desire at the same time to draw your attention to the 9th Sec. of the Act, a copy of which is annexed, by which you will see that it is your duty forthwith, on receipt of the Order out of the funds lying in your hands to the credit of the Guardians, or if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by you, and placed to the credit of the Guardians, to pay over the amount assessed on the Union to the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Commissioners of National Education.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Treasurer of the Union. \_\_\_\_\_

Copy of Sec. 9 of "The National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875."  
(38 & 39 Vic., c. 96.)

"Forthwith on the receipt of such order by the treasurer of any contributory union he shall, out of the funds then lying in his hands to the credit of the Guardians of such union, or if there shall be then no sufficient assets, out of the moneys next received by him and placed to the credit of such guardians, pay over the amount so assessed on such contributory union to the Bank of Ireland, to be there placed to the credit of the Commissioners of Education to a separate account, to be entitled "The Results Fees Account;" and the guardians of such contributory union shall in their account with the electoral divisions of such contributory union debit each electoral division with its proportion of the said amount according to the net annual value for the time being of the property rateable to the rates for the relief of the destitute poor in each such division."

No. 5.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
30th June, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have received from the Chief Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant a Certificate under the provisions of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," that a sum of £14,174 6s. 7½d., being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the Unions in Ireland, is required for the purposes of the said Act.

It has been at the same time intimated to the Local Government Board that the Lords Justices desire that the Board should take the further steps necessary for providing the fund required.

The Board have accordingly issued an Order, under the 83rd Section of the Act, assessing the said sum of £14,174 6s. 7½d. upon the several Unions in Ireland in proportion to the net annual value of the property in each Union according to the valuation thereof now in force.

It will be seen by the enclosed copy of the Order that the sum assessed upon

Union is £

and a copy of the Order has been duly forwarded to the Treasurer of the Union for his information and guidance.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Union.

No. 6.—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT, 1878.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
30th June, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Order under their Seal which has been issued in pursuance of "The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878," in accordance with the Certificate of the Chief Secretary to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that a sum of £14,174 6s. 7½d., being equivalent to a rating of one farthing in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the Unions in Ireland, is required for the purposes of the said Act.

The Local Government Board desire to draw your attention, as Treasurer of the Union, to the 83rd Section of the Act, a copy of which is annexed hereto, by which you will perceive that on receipt of the Order you are required out of the Union funds to pay over the amount assessed on the Union, to the Bank of Ireland, to be

placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund. You will see by the Order that the amount assessed on the Union is £

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Treasurer of the Union.

Copy of Section 83 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1878,  
(41 & 42 Vic., c. 74).

General Cattle Diseases Fund.

83.—(1.) There shall be a General Cattle Diseases Fund for purposes of this Part.

(2.) Any money at the commencement of this Act standing at the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the Cattle Plague Account shall be transferred to the account of the General Cattle Diseases Fund; and that money shall in the first instance constitute that Fund, as if it had been raised under this Act.

(3.) The Chief Secretary may from time to time, as and when he thinks fit certify to the effect that a sum equivalent to a certain poundage on the net annual value of the property in all the unions is required for the purposes of this Act.

(4.) Thereupon the Local Government Board shall by Order under their seal assess that sum on the several Unions in proportion to the net annual value of the property therein.

(5.) They shall send copies of the Order to the Guardians and to the Treasurer of each Union.

(6.) Thereupon the Treasurer of each Union shall out of the Union funds pay over the amount assessed on the Union to the Bank of Ireland, to be placed to the General Cattle Diseases Fund.

(7.) The Guardians of each Union shall debit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum, according to the net annual value of the property therein.

(8.) No larger sum shall be levied under this Act at any one time than shall be equivalent to a poundage of one halfpenny in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the Unions; nor shall any larger sum be levied under this Act in the whole than shall be equivalent, taken with any money before the commencement of this Act carried to the Cattle Plague Account, to a poundage of fourpence in the pound on the net annual value of the property in all the Unions.

(9.) On receipt of a Certificate of the Chief Secretary to the effect that any part of the sum standing to the General Cattle Diseases Fund is not required for purposes of that fund, the Local Government Board shall by Order under their seal assign the proportions returnable to the several Unions, according to the net annual value of the property therein; and the Bank of Ireland shall, on a direction to that effect from the Chief Secretary, remit the sum so assigned to the Treasurers of the Unions; and the Guardians of each Union shall, on receipt of that sum, credit the several electoral divisions with proportions of that sum according to the net annual value of the property therein.

#### NO. 7.—COLLECTOR'S BOND AND WARRANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

5th August, 1879.

SIR,

Adverting to their former circulars on the subject of bonds of collectors of poor rate, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to state that their attention has been drawn to the practice in some Unions of granting an extension of time to collectors for the completion of their collection beyond that specified in their bonds, without the knowledge or sanction of their sureties.

This practice might lead to complications in case proceedings should require to be taken under the bonds signed by the collectors and their

sureties; and the Local Government Board have thought it desirable to consult their legal advisers on the point, with a view to such alteration of the terms of the bonds to be used in future as may serve to obviate any question as to the liability of the sureties in case of the collector's default, where such extension of time for completion of the collection has been granted.

A new form of bond has accordingly been prepared, a copy of which is enclosed; and the Local Government Board advise that it should be used in future, in all cases, and that before the warrants for the collection of the next rate are issued, all the collectors should be required to execute new bonds in the form recommended.

In filling up the bonds, sufficient time should be allowed for collecting the rate, so as to secure, generally, a proper discharge of the collector's duties, and if it be found necessary or desirable afterwards to extend the time so fixed and specified in the bond, the sureties should be apprized of such extension.

An alteration has also been made in the heading of the warrant to conform judgment attached to the bond, so as to make it in conformity with the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, and a clause is inserted at the end of the warrant as well as the attestation in conformity with the Debtors' Act of 1872, to which attention was called in the Board's circular of the 14th February, 1874.

The Local Government Board at the same time suggest to the Board of Guardians, the expediency of having the warrant in each case filed in the Court of Queen's Bench, within three weeks after its date, so as to render it effective against the collector or the sureties, in case of their future bankruptcy. This can be done by the solicitor usually employed by the Board of Guardians at a very trifling expense.

By order of the Board,

B. BAKER, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

#### ENCLOSURE IN FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

##### [II.—BOND for COLLECTION of POOR RATES.]

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That We \_\_\_\_\_ are jointly and severally held and firmly bound to the Guardians of the Poor of the \_\_\_\_\_ Union, in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ of good and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be paid to the said Guardians of the Poor of the \_\_\_\_\_ Union or their certain solicitor, successors, or assigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made, We bind ourselves jointly, and each of us bindeth himself severally, our and each and every of our heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents, sealed with our seals. Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

WHEREAS the above-bonded \_\_\_\_\_ hath been duly appointed Collector of Poor Rates within said Union. And whereas the said \_\_\_\_\_ hath been required to enter into security in a bond with two sureties to the said Guardians of the Poor of the \_\_\_\_\_ Union, in the penalty hereinbefore mentioned to be conditioned as hereinafter is set forth, and hath requested the above-bonded \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to join with him as such sureties, in the above bond, subject to the condition hereinafter contained, to which they have assented: and the said Guardians have agreed to accept of them as such sureties accordingly.

NOW THE CONDITION of this obligation is such, that if the above-bonded \_\_\_\_\_ do and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter, whilst he shall be employed in the said office of Collector of Poor Rates as aforesaid, and until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Local Government

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Board for Ireland, or by and with their assent shall cease and discontinue to hold the said office of collector, duly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of the said office, as prescribed by the orders of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, and by the said Board, and collect the whole of the rates and assessments lawfully recoverable as the same shall be comprised in each warrant to be received by him the said Collector, from the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, within

calendar months from the date of the delivery of every such warrant respectively which from time to time shall be delivered to him the said collector, or within such other extended time or period as the said Board of Guardians may from time to time appoint for that purpose, and pay the amount of the rates collected by him to the Treasurer of the said Union, weekly, or oftener if required, and whenever the sum collected by him shall amount to fifty pounds; and shall from time to time and at all times when required so to do, deliver to the person or persons authorized to require the same, true and perfect accounts in writing, under his hand, of all moneys which shall have been received by him by virtue of his said office of Collector of Poor Rates as aforesaid, and of all moneys paid by him to the said Treasurer, together with the proper vouchers for such payment, and shall verify his account upon oath when thereunto lawfully required, and shall deliver to such person or persons as aforesaid, within days after being thereunto required, all the books, papers, and writings in his custody or power, relating to the affairs of the said Union, and shall immediately thereupon pay such moneys as upon the balance of any account or accounts shall appear to be in his hands, to the said Treasurer; and shall in all other respects duly, fully, and faithfully, observe, obey, perform, fulfil, and keep all the enactments, laws, rules, and regulations contained in the Acts which are or shall be at any time in force for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, or in any order of the said Board touching and concerning the collection of poor rates as aforesaid: and if the said do not and shall not commit or cause or suffer to be done or committed any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby or by means whereof the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, shall or may or can be wronged, defrauded, or prejudiced in respect to any of the rates and assessments aforesaid, then the foregoing bond and obligation shall be void.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the }  
above-bounden }  
in presence of }

(Seal.)  
(Seal.)  
(Seal.)

To gentlemen solicitors of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland, Queen's Bench Division, or either of them, or to any other solicitor of the same Division, or to any other solicitor of any other Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland aforesaid, Great Britain, or elsewhere.

THAT we do authorize and appoint you, or either of you, to appear for us or any or either of us, for the whole, jointly and severally, and confess one or more judgment or judgments, as of last term, or of any term or time whatsoever, after the date of these presents, with stay of execution until breach shall be made in the performance of the condition of the bond herewith annexed, and bearing equal date herewith, in the said High Court of Justice in Ireland, Queen's Bench Division, or any other Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland, Great Britain, or elsewhere, by acknowledging the action, or otherwise, upon one or more declaration or declarations, there to be filed against us, or any or either of us, by himself for the whole, at the suit of the Guardians of the Poor of the Union, upon a bond of sterling; and for your or any of your so doing, this shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge.

AND THE CONDITION of the said bond is such, that if the said do and shall from time to time and at all times hereafter, whilst he shall be employed in the office of Collector of Poor Rates as in the said bond mentioned, and until he shall be discharged therefrom by order of the Local Government Board for Ireland, or by and with their assent shall cease and discontinue to hold the said office of collector, duly and faithfully execute and discharge all the duties of the said office, as prescribed by the orders of the Commissioners

for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, or by the said Board, and collect the whole of the rates and assessments lawfully recoverable, as the same shall be comprised in each warrant to be received by him the said collector, from the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, within

calendar months from the date of the delivery of every such warrant respectively which from time to time shall be delivered to him the said collector, or within such other extended time or period as the said Board of Guardians may from time to time appoint for that purpose, and pay the amount of the rates collected by him to the Treasurer of the said Union, weekly, or oftener if required, and whenever the sum collected by him shall amount to fifty pounds; and shall from time to time and at all times when required so to do, deliver to the person or persons authorized to require the same, true and perfect accounts in writing, under his hand, of all moneys which shall have been received by him by virtue of his said office of Collector of Poor Rates as aforesaid, and of all moneys paid by him to the said Treasurer, together with the proper vouchers for such payment, and shall verify his account upon oath when thereunto lawfully required, and shall deliver to such person or persons as aforesaid, within

days after being thereunto required, all the books, papers, and writings in his custody or power, relating to the affairs of the said Union, and shall immediately thereupon pay such moneys as upon the balance of any account or accounts shall appear to be in his hands, to the said Treasurer; and shall in all other respects duly, fully, and faithfully observe, obey, perform, fulfil, and keep all the enactments, laws, rules, and regulations contained in the Acts which are or shall be at any time in force for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, or in any order of the said Board touching and concerning the collection of poor rates as aforesaid; and if the said

do not and shall not commit or cause or suffer to be done or committed any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, whereby or by means whereof the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, shall or may or can be wronged, defrauded, or prejudiced in respect to any of the rates and assessments aforesaid, then the said bond and obligation shall be void.

AND KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we the said do hereby for us, and each and every of us, by himself for the whole, and our, and each, and every of our heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, jointly and severally authorize you or any of you, to remise, release, and for ever quit claim, unto the said Guardians of the Poor of the Union, all and all manner of error

or errors, or misprision of error or errors, or erroneous proceedings whatsoever, that are or may be in or about the entering or obtaining the said judgment, or judgments, or any other the proceedings thereupon; and for what you the said

solicitors, or any of you, shall do in the premises, this shall be to you and every of you a sufficient authority; and we have expressly named

of in the county of a solicitor of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland, and requested him to attend on our behalf to inform us of the nature and effect hereof before executing same, and to witness the due execution hereof by us; and we acknowledge that the said

has accordingly attended and informed us of the true nature and effect hereof before each execution. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, the day of in the year of our Lord

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the  
said in the presence of  
me at in the  
county of a solicitor of  
the High Court of Justice in  
Ireland, and I declare myself to  
be the solicitor for the said  
and attending at their  
request, and having previously to  
the execution of this warrant in-  
formed them of the nature and  
effect thereof, thereunto subscribe  
my name as such solicitor.

Solicitor for the parties  
above named,

(Seal.)

(Seal.)

(Seal.)

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## NO. 8.—ANNUAL REVISION OF VALUATION LISTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
13th August, 1879.

SIR—The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform you that they have received a communication from the Commissioner of Valuation representing that complaints have been made from time to time by barony constables and their deputy cess collectors, as well as other parties interested, of the retention in the valuation lists of the names of occupiers who have ceased to hold the premises for which they are rated.

The importance of care and punctuality being observed in the preparation of the lists in question was pointed out in the Poor Law Commissioners' Circular Letter of the 12th September, 1854.

The Local Government Board now desire to call your attention to the subject with a view to secure greater attention to this portion of their duties on the part of the Poor Rate Collectors.

In the course of their collection, the Poor Rate Collectors necessarily become acquainted with the changes of occupancy in their respective districts, and if such changes were noted at the time, and included in the annual lists for revision furnished in the month of November, in each year, under the 4th section of the Act, 17 Vic., cap. 8, the inconvenience now complained of would be removed.

The Local Government Board also desire to direct your attention to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act, 23 Vic., cap. 4, a copy of which was forwarded with the Poor Law Commissioners' Circular, of the 14th April, 1860, under which it is required that all departures, made by the Board of Guardians, at the time of making a rate, from the particulars contained in the valuation lists shall be forthwith reported to the Commissioner of Valuation.

As it is presumed that in most cases the correct names have been ascertained for entry in the rate books, a compliance with the requirements of this section will enable corresponding corrections to be carried out in the valuation lists.

The Revising Officers of the Valuation Department have instructions to correct the valuation lists in this particular, whenever they have ascertained changes to have taken place, but without the co-operation of the rate collectors and clerks of unions, the majority of such cases will not come within their knowledge.

The Local Government Board therefore request that you will be good enough to call the special attention of the poor rate collectors to the matter; and the Commissioner of Valuation will be obliged if you will report to him carefully every case of departure from the particulars contained in the valuation lists which may be made by the Board of Guardians under the 6th section of the Act, 23 Vic., cap. 4.

Copies of the circulars above referred to are enclosed herewith, and a sufficient number of copies of this circular are sent to enable you to forward one to each poor rate collector in the union.

By order of the Board,

B. BAKES, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.



## ENCLOSURES IN FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,  
12th September, 1854.

SIR—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received a communication from the Commissioner of Valuation relative to the annual revision of the valuations which have been completed by him, in which he draws attention to the importance of taking care that every case requiring amendment is included in the lists which are to be forwarded to him by clerks of unions in the month of November in each year, pursuant to the provisions of the 4th section of the 17th Vic., c. 8.

The Commissioner of Valuation states that much difficulty has been experienced by the revisors, in consequence of the imperfect system heretofore pursued in preparing the lists referred to which, in some cases, were found to be totally useless, owing to the want of any method or form in their preparation; and also in consequence of the local rate book numbers of reference having been quoted, to distinguish the situation of the tenements, instead of the numbers and letters of reference as stated in the valuation books and maps, thus rendering the lists useless to the revisors.

With a view to avoiding this difficulty in future, it is suggested that the enclosed form be adopted for making out the lists for the Commissioner of Valuation; and I am to state, that should you have any difficulty in providing yourself with a supply of forms in sufficient time for the transmission of the lists in November next, the Commissioner of Valuation will, on application being made to him to that effect, be prepared to supply you with as many forms as will meet the requirements of the present year.

In connexion with this subject, I am to request that you will take an early opportunity of impressing upon the several rate collectors the necessity of great care and diligence in making out the lists which they are required to make out and deliver to you on the 15th of November in each year, and of pointing out to them the penalties to which they are liable for any neglect or default in making such lists.

The duties of the collectors are fully set forth in the 4th section of the 17th Vic., c. 8 (the Valuation Amendment Act), and a copy of that section is annexed to this circular.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the \_\_\_\_\_ Union.

Copy of the 4th Section of the Act 17th Vic., c. 8, above referred to.

"And for the purpose of providing for the necessary revision of the valuation of the rateable tenements and hereditaments the limits whereof shall become altered, and also of rateable tenements or hereditaments the annual value of which is liable to frequent alteration, such as fisheries, railways, canals, tolls of roads, bridges, mines, gas and water works, and buildings, be it enacted, that on the fifteenth day of November in each year every collector of poor rates within each Poor Law Union within which the valuation of the rateable hereditaments and tenements has been or shall have been completed and shall be in operation shall make out and deliver to the clerk of such union, to be by him laid before the Board of Guardians of such Union, a list of all the tenements or hereditaments situate within every townland in the said Union, and within his district the valuation of which tenements shall require revision for any of the reasons aforesaid, or in respect of any property the annual value of which is liable to frequent alteration as aforesaid; and if any such collector shall fail or neglect to make out such list according to the best of his ability, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Union as aforesaid, within the period aforesaid, he shall for every such neglect or default be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds; and any ratepayer within any Poor Law Union may within the same period make out and deliver to the Clerk of the Union, to be by him laid before the Board of Guardians

thereof, a list of any tenements the valuation of which shall, in his opinion, require revision; and the Clerk of each Poor Law Union shall for ten days after receiving any such list leave the same open for public inspection at the Workhouse of such Union, and permit extracts to be made therefrom, and shall on or before the twenty-seventh day of November in each year make out a full and complete list of all tenements and property mentioned in such lists delivered to him as aforesaid on or before the fifteenth day of the same month, and transmit the list so made out by him to the Commissioner of Valuation, with the opinion of the said Board of Guardians whether such revision is necessary on account of such changes or alterations."

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,  
14th April, 1860.

SIR—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the 6th section of "The Annual Revision of Rateable Property (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1860," (23 Vic., c. 4), which received the Royal assent on the 23rd ultimo; the section is as follows:—

"The lists of valuation, and of every revision thereof, which the said Commissioner of Valuation is by the said Acts, or either of them, required to make out and transmit to the Guardians of any Union, or to the Town Council of any Borough, or to the Treasurer of any County, shall be in the form specified in the Schedule to this Act annexed, or in such other form as the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time approve of; and such lists may be wholly or in part in print or writing; and no alteration shall be made in any such list or lists, or in the name of any occupier or lessor named therein, save by the Commissioner of Valuation, or by some person duly authorized by him for that purpose, or by the Order of a Court of General or Quarter Sessions upon Appeal, or other court of competent jurisdiction: provided, that for the purpose of any poor rate, the Guardians of any Union may make such departure, not affecting value, from the particulars contained in the said lists, as may be necessary, at the time of making the rate, to enable them to make a valid rating under the laws in force for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, subject to such appeal as is now by law provided, and any such departure shall be forthwith reported by the Guardians to the Commissioner of Valuation."

The Guardians will observe that under the proviso at the end of this section they are enabled to make any departure in the rate book from the particulars contained in the valuation list, which may be necessary in order to make a valid rating in any case, subject to the two following conditions, namely:—That the departure shall not affect value, and shall be forthwith reported to the Commissioner of Valuation.

Another important provision contained in the Act is that of the 10th section, which will enable the Guardians to obtain the decision of a superior court, in any case in which they are parties to an appeal against any valuation or exemption, by giving notice in writing to the Chairman of the Court of General or Quarter Sessions at which the appeal was heard, to state a case for the decision of such superior court.

By order,

B. BAKES, Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 9.—*EX-OFFICIO GUARDIANS.*

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
1st September, 1879.

SIR—As the period for making out the annual list of *Ex-officio* Guardians is now approaching, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to draw your attention to your duty in regard to such list which is set forth in the General Regulations, Article 47, No. 18, as follows:—

“Previously to the 29th of September in each year, to ascertain whether the number of justices qualified under the first recited Act to be *ex-officio* Guardians in the Union and resident therein, does or does not equal the number of Elective Guardians eligible for the Union; and in case the number of such justices exceeds or is less than the number of Elective Guardians, to take the necessary steps for the due selection or completion of the proper number of *ex-officio* Guardians, according to the provisions of the law in that behalf, and according to any instructions that may have been, or may hereafter be issued by the Commissioners for the purpose; and to furnish to the Commissioners from time to time, a list of the *ex-officio* Guardians for each year. And if in the preparation of such list, any question arises proper for the decision of a meeting of justices to be held within fourteen days after the 29th of September in any year, in pursuance of the 24th section of 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56, the clerk shall give due notice, in writing, to all justices qualified to act as *ex-officio* Guardians resident in the Union, of the time and place appointed for them to meet for the purpose of deciding such question or appointing *ex-officio* Guardians, if circumstances should render such appointment necessary.”

The Board desire, at the same time, to draw your attention to the instructional circulars which were issued by the Poor Law Commissioners on this subject, dated respectively the 9th September, 1847, the 16th September, 1848, and the 19th September, 1849; and which are printed in the Compendium of Irish Poor Law, pages 748 to 752.

You will see by these circulars that your first duty is to ascertain whether the number of justices qualified in the manner required by the 23rd section of the 1 and 2 Vic., c. 56 (that is justices residing in the Union and acting for the county in which they so reside, and not being stipendiary magistrates, assistant-barristers, or regular ministers of any religious denomination), exceeds the number of Elective Guardians, and if it does so you should proceed to ascertain, their willingness to act, which you will observe by the 16th sec. of the 10th Vic., c. 31, must be declared in writing, but which declaration need not be repeated by justices who have in any former year declared their willingness to act.

If the number of such qualified justices should be found to be less than the number of Elective Guardians, you should proceed to ascertain the number of non-resident justices possessing the qualification required by the 7th sec. of the 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104, (that is, being qualified under the laws then in force to be an *ex-officio* Guardian of any Union within the County for which he acts, and being possessed of or entitled for his own use and benefit of or to any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within the Union, or in the rents and profits thereof, for any life or lives in being or for any term of 21 years at the least, and of the yearly value of £50 at the least).

Having thus ascertained all the justices who are qualified to act, you should proceed to make out your list of those who are entitled to act, selecting them in the following order:—

1st. If the number of resident qualified justices exceeds the number of Elective Guardians, you will enter the names of so many of the

highest rated justices who have declared their willingness to act, as is equal to the number of Elective Guardians, selecting them according to the amount of their ratings in the rate books.

2ndly. If the number of resident qualified justices is less than the number of Elective Guardians you should insert the names of the whole of such justices without regard to the amount of their ratings; and in this case no declaration of willingness to act appears to be necessary.

3rdly. If the number is still less than the number of Elective Guardians you should insert the names of so many of the non-resident qualified justices as will make up the full number, selecting for this purpose the highest rated of such justices.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

#### N<sup>O</sup>. 10.—POSSIBLE PRESSURE FOR RELIEF.

Local Government Board,

Dublin, 14th November, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians that they have had under consideration the reports of their Inspectors on the condition and prospects of the poor in Ireland, from which they learn that there will probably be an unusual amount of distress in parts of the country during the coming winter, and an increased number of applications for relief.

Under these circumstances the Local Government Board have to impress upon the Board of Guardians the importance of being prepared for the possible contingencies of the season, and of making due provision beforehand of ample stores of bedding and clothing to meet any degree of pressure on the Workhouse which is likely to occur; they should also give directions to have the unoccupied Wards in the Workhouse thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed, and placed in every respect in good and habitable order.

The Local Government Board would also recommend the Board of Guardians to take into consideration the number and extent of the relief districts in their Union, and to ascertain whether the Relieving Officers would be in a position to discharge their important duties efficiently, should the condition of the poorer classes render it necessary to afford relief out of the Workhouse more freely than at present.

It is of the utmost importance in the interests both of the ratepayers and of the poor, that the functions of the Relieving Officers should be properly performed, and that these Officers should always be accessible to destitute persons residing in all parts of their districts: these objects cannot be attained if the districts are not of moderate size; and the Local Government Board hope that in the view of the possible increased pressure of distress the Board of Guardians will consider whether the existing relief districts in their Union require revision.

The Local Government Board feel assured that they may rely on the Board of Guardians to make all the arrangements which may be necessary for the effectual administration of the existing laws for the relief of the poor in their Union during the winter season.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

## NO. 11.—RELIEVING OFFICER'S DIARY.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
28th January, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have reason to believe that in many Unions the Relieving Officers have been allowed to discontinue the practice of keeping diaries in accordance with the instructions on the subject, issued in the year 1848.

Having regard to the very important duties which devolve at all times on Relieving Officers, and especially at a time when there is much distress amongst the poorer classes, the Local Government Board request that the Guardians will require each Relieving Officer to keep, and present weekly to the Clerk of the Union, a diary, in the form annexed, showing how he has been employed in the discharge of his duties on each day of the week.

The Clerk should submit these diaries to the Board of Guardians at each weekly meeting.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

FORM of RELIEVING OFFICER'S DIARY, referred to in foregoing CIRCULAR.

\_\_\_\_\_ UNION.

Diary of \_\_\_\_\_, Relieving Officer of the \_\_\_\_\_ District,  
for the week commencing \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, 188 .

	NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT.	Number of hours of engagement on duty.
Monday, th		
Tuesday, th		
Wednesday, th		
Thursday, th		
Friday, th		
Saturday, th		

NO. 12.—RELIEVING OFFICER'S ATTENDANCE AT RELIEF STATIONS.

Local Government Board,  
26th February, 1880.

SIR,

With reference to the communication addressed to the Board of Guardians on the 28th ultimo, on the subject of the Relieving Officers' Diaries, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Guardians that they consider it very important that each Relieving Officer should be directed to attend at stated times in different parts of his district for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, and of inquiring into the circumstances and requirements of the poor, and that his diary should be carefully examined every week with the view of ascertaining whether he discharges this duty in accordance with his instructions.

The Local Government Board request that the Guardians will be so good as to determine the time and place at which each Relieving Officer shall attend in each part of his district, and cause notice of the same to be given by placards posted at every relief station; and the Board have further to request that the arrangements made in this respect may be recorded on the minutes of the Guardians' proceedings.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

NO. 13.—RELIEF TO FAMILIES OF PERSONS OCCUPYING LAND.

Local Government Board,  
Dublin, Feb. 7th, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians that they have recently obtained legal advice in regard to the latter part of the 2nd sec. of 25 & 26 Vic., cap. 83, which provides that "any person who shall be in occupation of any land of greater extent than a quarter of a statute acre, and who shall be considered by the Board of Guardians to require relief, shall be relieved by them in the Workhouse, and not otherwise."

The Legal Adviser of the Board and the Law Officers of the Crown, having been consulted on the subject, are of opinion that the prohibition of outdoor relief in the case of a man holding more than a quarter of an acre of land applies only to the occupier himself, and that if his wife or any member of his family is permanently disabled from labour by reason of old age, infirmity, or bodily or mental defect, or disabled from labour by reason of severe sickness, or serious accident, the Guardians can, under sec. 1 of 10 Vic., c. 31, relieve such person, being destitute, either in or out of the Workhouse; and, further, that when an order under sec. 2 of that Act is in force in a Union, the wife and children of a man holding more than a quarter of an acre of land may be relieved, if destitute, out of the Workhouse, although healthy and able-bodied.

The Local Government Board request that you will at once draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to the contents of this Circular, and to the necessity of their giving instructions to the Relieving Officers in accordance with the legal opinion contained in it.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

## No. 14.—LISTS of PERSONS RECEIVING OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
30th March, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to draw the attention of the Board of Guardians to that part of the duties of the Relieving Officers which is contained in Clause No. 11 of Article 51 of the General Regulations of the 10th January, 1852, and which provides that it shall be the duty of every Relieving Officer :—

“To make out at the end of each half-year, lists of all persons relieved at the charge of each Electoral Division, or the Union at large, in his district, in the form prescribed for that purpose, entitled List of Destitute Persons relieved out of the Workhouse; and to post or cause to be posted copies of the same in such public places as the Board of Guardians shall direct.”

The form referred to is prescribed by the General Accounts Order, and a copy of it is annexed.

The Board consider that it is a matter of importance at the present time that the ratepayers generally should be afforded the earliest information as to the persons relieved out of the Workhouse, and they request therefore that the Relieving Officers may be instructed to carry out the Order referred to with as little delay as possible.

A list should be made for each Electoral Division separately, and should be posted at the usual place of posting Notices in the respective Electoral Divisions, and information respecting the circumstances of persons receiving relief should be readily received from all trustworthy persons in the Union.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

FORM referred to in the foregoing CIRCULAR.

———Union.

List of destitute persons relieved out of the Workhouse in the ——— district, during the half-year ended ——— 188 .

Name.	Residence.	To what Account Chargeable.	Cost of Relief Afforded.								
			Money.			Kind.			Total.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.

## No. 15.—RELIEF of DISTRESS BILL.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
12th day of February, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to acquaint the Board of Guardians that a Bill has been prepared, by direction of Her Majesty's Government, empowering the Local Government Board to issue orders in certain cases authorizing Boards of Guardians to administer out-door relief in food or fuel for a limited time, and under certain conditions,

to able-bodied persons who may require such relief, irrespective of the provisions of the 2nd section of 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 83, and although the Workhouse may not be full.

The Local Government Board have now received authority from the Government to entertain an application from the Board of Guardians of any Union in which exceptional distress prevails, and, if satisfied of the necessity of so doing, to anticipate the sanction of Parliament to the above-mentioned measure, and to permit such Board of Guardians to grant out-door relief in food or fuel, temporarily, to able-bodied persons, subject to such conditions as the Local Government Board may prescribe, and Parliament will be applied to by the Government to sanction or confirm any proceedings which may be taken in pursuance of this circular between the present time and the passing of the measure into law.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

#### No. 16.—RELIEF OF DISTRESS ACT.

Local Government Board,  
16th March, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of the 3rd section of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880.

A copy of the Act will be forwarded for the information of the Guardians as soon as possible.

The present communication, however, relates only to the provisions of the 3rd section.

The Board forward herewith a copy of an order\* which they have issued under their seal, in pursuance of the provisions of this section, authorizing the Guardians to administer relief in food and fuel, or either of them, out of the Workhouse for one month from the date of the Order, and the Guardians will observe that under this Order they may, subject to the conditions and during the period therein set forth, administer relief in food or fuel, or either of them, out of the Workhouse to all classes of poor persons, whether such poor persons might, under the Poor Law Acts, have obtained relief out of the Workhouse or not, and that the Guardians are required by the Act to make provision on receipt of the Order, for affording such relief accordingly.

The Board desire at the same time to draw your attention, and that of the Guardians, to the last paragraph of the section which provides that the expense of affording relief under the Act shall be charged in the same manner as if it had been incurred in affording in-door relief under the Poor Law Acts.

The Board are advised that the provisions of the 5th sec. of the 39 & 40 Vic., c. 50, which relates to the charging of in-door relief against Electoral Divisions, will apply to out-door relief given under the authority of the recent Act, to persons who are made by it proper objects for out-door relief, but will not apply to out-door relief given to persons of the classes mentioned in the 1st section of the 10 Vic., c. 31. It will be necessary, therefore, to require each of the relieving officers to keep a separate out-door relief list, to be used exclusively for cases of persons now admitted to out-door relief, under the recent Act, who could not be relieved out of the Workhouse except under the authority of an order issued by the Local Government Board, in pursuance of the provisions of

\* See Order (Form No. 1.), page 6.



that Act, and the Clerk will then have no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the 5th section of the 39 and 40 Vic., c. 50, in relation to the expense of the relief so afforded.

The Board desire to call the especial attention of the Guardians to that part of the Order which requires that every able-bodied male person relieved under the authority of the Order shall be set to perform a task of work during eight hours at least of every day for which he receives such relief, except in the case of a person who may be in the occupation of land, and who may be exempted from the operation of this clause of the Order when and for so long as he proves to the satisfaction of the Guardians that he is engaged in the cultivation of his holding.

The manner in which this important part of the Order should be carried into effect demands the immediate and earnest attention of the Guardians, and the Local Government Board recommend the Guardians to establish a system of breaking stones by measure, as the most suitable employment for able-bodied males requiring relief. The advantages of stone-breaking are, that it is easy to superintend and regulate as task-work—that the materials are generally available, the implements of labour few and simple—and, above all, that it is less eligible to the labourer than most other employments, provided that it be vigilantly superintended, and that a full day's labour be rigorously exacted from each recipient of relief.

The Board are aware that such a system cannot be established through a large Union without expense, and without great and persevering exertion on the part of the Guardians; but on the other hand, the distress which has led to the issue of the Order authorizing relief in food and fuel to the able-bodied, presents the two alternatives, either of such a system as the one now laid down, or of a system of rations unchecked by any test or condition. But the latter system, even when administered with the greatest care and under the best control, must involve a profuse expenditure, and demoralize the population, and, by making them independent of their ordinary employments, diminish the productive resources of the country, and accumulate causes of distress.

In every Electoral Division, therefore, in which the Guardians find it necessary to avail themselves of the power to give rations to the able-bodied, it is their imperative duty, in discharge of the trust which they have received from the rate-payers, to provide a rigid system of task-work, and to appoint a sufficient number of Superintendents of Labour, under that branch of the Order which authorizes and directs the Guardians to appoint additional Relieving Officers.

These appointments should be made, not permanently, like those of the regular Relieving Officers, but for such time only as their services may be required.

The Guardians will have to determine the amount of rations to be given to each recipient of relief after the performance of the task.

The Guardians may probably expect from the Local Government Board some principles to assist them in determining the task of work and the amount of rations in each case; the Board, therefore, desire to observe, that it is not necessary that the amount of rations should bear any direct proportion to the task; on the contrary, the Order itself requires that each recipient should give a full day's work for every day for which he receives relief; and it is manifest that the amount of rations must depend on the number of persons who, besides himself, are dependent on him for support.

The justice of this arrangement stands on the following basis :—The food is given, not as the price of labour, but as the relief of destitution. The labour given in return is the condition of receiving that relief; and if the necessities of the recipient and his family are wholly relieved, it is

just that he should give in return the full value of his labour, whatever that may be.

The Guardians, acting on the above principle, will have to determine the amount of daily labour which may fairly be claimed from an adult male of average strength; secondly, from an adult male of less than the average strength; and lastly, from a male applicant, above fifteen years of age but not yet adult, respectively. The rations, as already observed, will be in proportion to the number dependent for support on the person relieved.

The selection of the places proper for the employment of the applicants, in sufficient but not too great numbers, the procuring of materials, and the conveyance thereof to each depot, the providing of such implements as it may be found necessary to provide for those coming to labour, are points which will necessarily have the attention of the Guardians in due course.

The Guardians should be careful to establish, by means of their Relieving Officers, a proper and efficient system of supervision over occupiers of land who may be relieved and exempted from task-work on the plea of cultivating their own holdings, so that these persons may not evade the conditions of the Order, and be in receipt of relief and of wages at the same time; it must also be distinctly understood that the proviso dispensing with the labour test in the cases of persons in occupation of land, and whose labour is required for its cultivation, is simply for the purpose of enabling them to get in their seed, and will not be renewed when the sowing season expires.

The Local Government Board trust that the Guardians will take into consideration the arrangements necessary to enable them to carry out this Order with most effect and advantage, and with the least possible delay.

By order of the Board,

B BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk ——— Union.

Copy of the 3rd Section of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880.

"At any time after the passing of this Act and before the Thirty-first day of December, One thousand eight hundred and eighty, the Local Government Board may, from time to time, if and so far as they think fit, authorize by Order under their seal the Guardians of the Poor of any Union to administer relief in food and fuel, or either of them, out of the Workhouse, to poor persons, whether such poor persons might, under the Poor Law Acts, have obtained relief out of the Workhouse or not, in the Union, or in any electoral division or divisions thereof, for any time not exceeding two calendar months from the date of such Order; and the Local Government Board may, from time to time, by an Order under their seal for that purpose, revoke any such Order either wholly or with reference to any particular person or class of persons in receipt of such relief; and on the receipt by the Guardians of any Union of any such Order of the Local Government Board authorizing such relief in food and fuel, or either of them, the Guardians shall make provision for affording such relief accordingly for such time and on such conditions as may be specified in the Order or until the said Order is revoked; and the proviso at the end of the second section of the Act passed in the session of Parliament of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-three, shall not apply to the relief to be afforded under this Act.

"The expense of affording relief under this Act to each person so relieved shall be charged in the same manner as if such expense had been incurred in affording in-door relief to such person under the provisions of the Poor Law Acts."

## FORM of LETTER issued with OUT-DOOR RELIEF ORDER No. 2.\*

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
1880.

SIR,

In transmitting to the Board of Guardians of — Union an Order under the 3rd Section of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act authorizing the continuance of Out-door Relief to the class of persons described in that Section, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call the attention of the Guardians to the alteration which has been made in the Rules relating to the granting of relief to the persons who may be relieved under the Order, and to point out that it is now incumbent on the Guardians, as far as is practicable, to require every able-bodied man who may be granted such Out-door Relief to perform a task of work during eight hours at least, of every day for which he receives such relief.

The Board wish, therefore, to again bring under the Guardians' notice the arrangements suggested in their letter of the 16th of March for carrying into effect the provisions of the Order above referred to, and the Board trusts that the Guardians will give this very important subject their most careful attention.

By Order of the Board.

To the Clerk, — Union.

## No. 17.—SUPPLY OF SEED BILL.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
February 14, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Board of Guardians of — Union that Her Majesty's Government have had under consideration the important question of providing, in certain cases, seed potatoes and seed oats, or other suitable seed, for poor occupiers of land in distressed districts; and that they are about to bring in a Bill to enable certain Boards of Guardians to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

Meanwhile, to prevent delay, the Government are prepared at once to advance money to the Guardians, without interest, for the purchase of seed potatoes and seed oats, or other suitable seed, to be sold by the Guardians at cost price to occupiers of land, valued at not more than £10, in any electoral division of the Union in which they believe, and can certify to the Local Government Board, that such occupiers have no seed, and have no means of purchasing it. The seed must be sold by the Guardians on the following conditions:—

I. That the seed shall not be sold to an occupier until the land is reported fit for the immediate reception of the seed;

II. That occupiers of tenements valued at or under £4 shall not, in any case, receive more seed potatoes than is sufficient to sow a quarter of a statute acre of land;

III. That occupiers of tenements valued over £4—but at not more than £10—shall not, in any case, receive more seed potatoes than is sufficient to sow half a statute acre of land;

IV. That occupiers of tenements valued over £4—and at not more than

\* See Form of Order, page 7.

£10—may in any case receive sufficient seed oats or barley, to sow one statute acre of land, but not more;

V. That the land of any occupier purchasing seed from the Guardians shall be subject to the inspection of persons to be named hereafter by the Local Government Board, and on such conditions as they may prescribe; and that in any case in which it may be found that an occupier has disposed of the seed in any manner other than that for which it was sold to him, the Guardians shall be empowered at once to institute legal proceedings against him for the immediate recovery of the whole of the cost of the seed which he purchased from them.

It is intended to propose to Parliament that the loan to the Guardians by the Government in respect of each or any electoral division of their Union shall be a charge on the rates of such electoral division, and shall be repaid in two annual instalments, the first instalment to be due and payable on the 1st day of August, 1881; and the second on the 1st day of August, 1882; and that the debt due by each occupier shall be paid by him to the Guardians in two instalments, the first of which shall not be called for before the 1st of November, 1880, and that the Guardians shall levy the amount in such manner as shall hereafter be determined.

The Government will insert a clause in their Bill confirming the proceedings under this circular, and indemnifying the Guardians for having acted in compliance therewith.

The Local Government Board desire to impress upon the Guardians the great responsibility thrown upon them by the measure of relief now contemplated, and the importance of their taking immediate steps to carry it out with care and discrimination, and without any delay; with this view it would be desirable that they should immediately cause lists to be prepared, containing the names of the occupiers in the several electoral divisions of their Union who have no seed and are unable to procure it, and who may be qualified to purchase it under the conditions set forth in this circular; and in obtaining this information they might seek the assistance of committees of their own body, or of the Dispensary Committees in the Union. Having procured these lists, the Guardians should at once prepare an estimate in the annexed form, and transmit it to the Local Government Board, showing the sum the Guardians desire to borrow in respect of each or any electoral division, and on receiving the estimate it shall receive the immediate attention of the Board, who will address the Board of Guardians again on the subject.

When the Guardians prepare their estimate and forward it to the Local Government Board they may make immediate arrangements, without further authority, for the purchase of seed potatoes for sale to occupiers in any particular electoral division in which the planting usually takes place early in the season, and where it is a matter of urgent importance that there should not be any delay, the Guardians reporting their action to the Local Government Board.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

The Clerk of the ——— Union.]

## —UNION.

ESTIMATE of the Amount required by the Board of Guardians for the purpose of purchasing Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats or Barley, pursuant to the Circular Letter of the Local Government Board of the 14th day of February, 1880.

1. Electoral Divisions for which the Guardians desire to borrow.	2. Estimated Number of occupiers of Land valued at and under £4 to be supplied with Seed Potatoes.	3. Estimated Number of occupiers of Land valued over £4 and at not more than £16 to be supplied with Seed Potatoes.	4. Estimated Number of Occupiers included in Column 3 to be also supplied with Seed Oats or Barley.	5. Sums required by the Guardians for each Electoral Division for the purchase of—			
				Seed Potatoes	Seed Oats.	Barley.	Total.
				£	£	£	£
Total.							

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Chairman of Board of Guardians.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Signature of Clerk of Union.*

Dated this       day of February, 1880.

## NO. 18.—SUPPLY of SEED.

Local Government Board,  
1st March, 1880.

SIR,

Adverting to their circular letter of the 14th ulto., on the subject of providing Seed Potatoes and other suitable seed for poor occupiers of land in distressed districts, in which it was stated that the Government were about to bring in a Bill to enable certain Boards of Guardians to take the necessary steps for that purpose, and that in the meanwhile steps might be taken with that view in anticipation of the passing of the Bill, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to acquaint the Board of Guardians that the Bill referred to has now passed, and the Board enclose a copy of an order authorizing the Guardians to put the provisions of the Act in force.

A copy of the Act will be transmitted to the Guardians as soon as possible, and meantime, as the conditions laid down in the circular above referred to as those subject to which the seed was to be sold by the Guardians have been somewhat varied by the 6th section of the Act, the Local Government Board forward herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of that section which it will be seen prescribes the provisions subject to which the seed may be sold.

Copies of some other sections of the Act are also annexed, which will afford the Guardians information as to their borrowing powers, the time and mode of repayment of the Loan, the terms on which the seed may be sold,

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and the time and mode of obtaining payment, but, as above stated, a copy of the Act will be forwarded as soon as possible.

A form of estimate which may be substituted for that which accompanied the circular of the 14th ulto., is enclosed, and should be forwarded in duplicate.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk ——— Union.

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE SEED SUPPLY (IRELAND) ACT, 1880.

1. This Act may be cited as the Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880.
2. At any time after the passing of this Act, and before the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the Local Government Board, if satisfied that the occupiers of land in any electoral division of any union are generally unable to procure an adequate supply of seed potatoes, seed oats, or other seed, may, by order, authorize or, if they think fit, may require the Guardians of the poor of the union to put the provisions of this Act in force in reference to such electoral division; and the Local Government Board may from time to time, by order made for that purpose, revoke or vary any such order.

The Local Government Board shall prepare, and may from time to time add to or alter, a schedule of the unions, and of the electoral divisions thereof, in which they have authorized the Guardians to put the provisions of this Act in force.

3. The Guardians of the poor of any union scheduled for the time being may apply to the Local Government Board for a loan for the use of any scheduled electoral division of their union. If the Local Government Board approves of any such application they shall transmit it to the Commissioners of Public Works, who may, with the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, make, out of any moneys placed at their disposal by Parliament, for the purpose of loans, any loan to such Board of Guardians, on the security of any rate applicable to any of the purposes of the Acts for the Relief of the Poor which is leviable in the electoral division for the use of which the loan is made, and without requiring any further or other security.

4. Such loans shall be made without interest, and shall be repayable by the Guardians to the Commissioners of Public Works by two equal instalments, the first of such instalments to be paid on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and the second of such instalments to be paid on the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

When any such loan is made all rates leviable for any of the purposes of the Acts for the Relief of the Poor in the electoral division for the use of which the loan was made shall become forthwith charged, without any deed of mortgage or other instrument being required, with the repayment by such instalments of the sum lent for the use of the division.

6. The Guardians may apply the whole or any part of the sum borrowed by them for the use of each electoral division in purchasing seed potatoes, seed oats, or other seed which the Local Government may authorize, and in defraying all expenses incurred for carriage, storage, or otherwise in providing such seed for sale. Such seed shall be sold by the Guardians to occupiers of land and cultivators of land (not being occupiers) on the application of the occupier, and on his security, in the electoral divisions, subject to the provisions of this Act.

The Guardians may sell such seed, subject to the following provisions :—

1. They may sell to any occupier of land valued at not more than fifteen pounds a quantity of seed potatoes sufficient to sow an acre, and of seed oats, or other seed sufficient to sow another acre of land, "statute measure;" provided that the total cost of such seed does not exceed five pounds for any one occupier;
2. They may sell to any person who cultivates for his own use any land under a contract made by him with the tenant of the land a quantity of seed potatoes sufficient to sow a quarter of an acre of land, statute measure. No such sale shall be made except upon the application of the person

who is tenant of the land, and upon his agreeing to pay to the Guardians the price of the seed so sold in the same manner as if the seed had been sold to him :

3. No seed shall be sold to any occupier of land valued at more than fifteen pounds, and no seed shall be sold for less than the net price paid by the Guardians for it, including all expenses incurred for carriage, storage, or otherwise in providing such seed for sale :
4. No seed shall be sold to any person unless the Guardians, or such persons as the Local Government Board may nominate in that behalf, are satisfied that the land into which it is to be put has been properly prepared and is ready for sowing :
5. If in any case any premises in the occupation of any occupier are not separately valued under the Acts relating to the valuation of rateable property in Ireland, the Guardians may receive such evidence as they think fit as to the annual value of such premises, and such premises shall, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to be of the value which the Guardians shall determine, as if such premises had been separately valued at that amount under the said Acts.

7. Payment of the amount due to the Guardians from each person indebted to the Guardians on account of any purchase of seed, whether made before or after the passing of this Act, shall be made by two equal instalments.

For the purpose of obtaining payment of each such instalment due from each such person, the Guardians shall levy such sum, where the person is rated under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, as part of the poor rate payable by such person, by a special rate to be added to the poor rate assessed on the tenements occupied by such person, and to be collected therewith.

Where such person is not rated under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor the Guardians shall make a special rate for the purposes of this Act, in which he shall be rated.

Every special rate made for the purpose of obtaining payment of money due from each such person shall be recoverable in the same manner and with the same remedies by the collectors of the poor rate as if it were poor rate, and shall be lodged to the credit of the Guardians with the treasurer of the union.

Provided that no person paying any such special rate shall be entitled to make any deduction on account of such payment from any rent which he is liable to pay.

The first of such special rates shall be made by the Guardians at the same time as the first ordinary rate made for the relief of the poor in the union, after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and the second of such special rates shall be made by the Guardians at the same time as the first ordinary rate for the relief of the poor made in the union after the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one. The first instalment payable by each person indebted shall be taken to be due on the day on which the first of such special rates is made, and the second instalment shall be taken to be due on the day on which the second of such special rates is made.

Any person indebted to any Board of Guardians on account of any such purchase of seed may pay off his debt or each instalment of it at any time before each such special rate is made.

8. When any seed has been sold under this Act to any person in any union, any of the Guardians of the union or any person nominated by the Guardians or by the Local Government Board, may at all reasonable times enter into and examine any land occupied or tilled by such person, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the seed sold to such person has been properly sown by him, and may do all acts reasonably necessary for that purpose. For the purpose of facilitating such examination the Guardians shall keep a list of all the names and addresses of all purchasers of seed, and shall permit such list to be inspected by any person having authority to make such examination under this Act. If any person refuses to a Guardian or other person acting in execution of this Act admission to any land which such Guardian or person is entitled to enter or examine, or obstructs or impedes him in so entering or examining, the person so offending may be prosecuted in a summary manner, according to the provisions of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851, and any

Act amending the same, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

9. If any person to whom any seed has been sold by any Board of Guardians before or after the passing of this Act does not properly sow such seed the Guardians of the union may forthwith proceed to recover the price of such seed, whether the amount is more or less than two pounds, before the justices in petty sessions, in the manner prescribed by the Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the twenty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter fourteen, and any Acts amending it: and the provisions of such Act and Acts shall apply to such proceedings as if the debt sued for was under the value of two pounds.

10. If at any time it appears to the Local Government Board that the Board of Guardians of any union have made default in any respect in the execution of this Act, the Local Government Board may, if they think fit, themselves carry this Act into execution with reference to such union and the several electoral divisions thereof, and shall have for that purpose all the powers vested by this Act in the Board of Guardians of a union scheduled under this Act. In such case application for any loan may be made by the Local Government Board directly to the Commissioners of Public Works, and in other respects the Local Government Board shall be in the place and stand of the Board of Guardians so making default.

12. If at any time before the passing of this Act the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland shall have advanced money to any Board of Guardians for the purchase of seed, the sum so advanced, or any part thereof remaining unpaid from time to time, shall be a charge upon the rates leviable on such electoral division or divisions in the union as the Local Government Board shall appoint; and such sum or part shall be repaid in the same manner as sums lent by the Commissioners of Public Works to Boards of Guardians under the authority of this Act, and the provisions of this Act relative to the repayment of loans made under the authority of this Act shall apply to such loans made before the passing of this Act.

14. No electoral disability or loss of Parliamentary or other franchise shall be incurred by any voter who may be granted assistance under the provisions of this Act.

#### UNION.

ESTIMATE of the Amount required by the Board of Guardians for the purpose of purchasing Seed Potatoes and Seed Oats or other Seed, pursuant to the Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880.

1.  Electoral Divisions for which the Guardians desire to borrow.	2.  Estimated Number of acres of Land valued at not more than £15 to be supplied with Seed Potatoes.	3.  Estimated Number of acres of Land valued at not more than £15 to be supplied with Seed Oats or other Seed.	4.  Estimated Number of persons cultivating Land for their own use under contract with the Tenant, to be supplied with Seed Potatoes.	5.  Sums required by the Guardians for each Electoral Division for the Purchase of—			
				Seed Potatoes.	Seed Oats.	Other Seed.	Total.
				£	£	£	£
Total, . . .							

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Chairman of Board of Guardians.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Clerk of Union.

Dated this                      day of March, 1880.



## No. 19.—SUPPLY of SEED.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
2nd March, 1880.

SIR,

Adverting to their circular letter, forwarding forms of estimate showing the sum the Board of Guardians desire to borrow for the purchase of seed in respect of each electoral division in the ——— Union, the Local Government Board for Ireland have to state that it is desirable that the Guardians should retain the estimate until they shall have satisfied themselves that the sum placed opposite to each electoral division represents the amount that will be actually required for the purchase of the seed for that electoral division, and for the purpose of defraying all expenses incurred for carriage, storage, or otherwise in providing such seed for sale.

In transmitting the estimate the Guardians should also forward a copy of a formal resolution applying to the Local Government Board for a loan for the use of any or all of the electoral divisions mentioned in the estimate.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk, ——— Union.

## No. 20.—SUPPLY of SEED.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
9th March, 1880.

SIR,

With reference to the 7th Section of the Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880, in which provision is made for the payment of the amount due to the Guardians from each person indebted to them on account of the purchase of seed, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to inform the Guardians that they will issue instructions in regard to the alterations which may be necessary in the form of the rate book in order to make a special rate for the purposes of the Act, but meanwhile the Board recommend the Guardians to cause a return to be carefully and accurately kept for each electoral division of the Union, showing the name of each person to whom seed is sold; the name or situation of his holding; his number in the rate book, if any; the quantity of seed potatoes, seed oats, or other seed which may be sold to him; and the amount due by such person to the Guardians for the cost of the seed, including the expenses incurred in providing such seed for sale.

The Local Government Board further recommend the Guardians, with the view of preventing any misunderstanding hereafter, to require each person receiving seed to give an acknowledgment setting forth the quantity of seed sold to him, and the amount to be repaid by him for the same.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the ——— Union.

## No. 21.—SUPPLY of SEED.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
13th March, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to acquaint the Board of Guardians that directions have been given by the Inspector-General

of the Royal Irish Constabulary to the several Sub-Inspectors whose districts comprise Unions or parts of Unions which have been scheduled under the Seed Supply Act, to afford the Guardians the assistance of the force to examine lands for which seed is to be sold, in order to see that it is properly prepared and ready for sowing, as required by Sec. 6, Sub-sec. 4, of the Act; and also to examine the land to ascertain whether the seed sold has been properly sown (Sec. 8). The application for such assistance should be made to the Sub-Inspector of the district in which the lands are situated.

The Inspector-General has also consented to allow seed potatoes to be stored in the yards of the police barracks if the Guardians should desire it, and, whenever practicable, under the sheds in the yards. The Guardians will not of course avail themselves of this privilege of storing the seed at the police barracks in the town in which the Workhouse is situated, the object in view being to afford facilities for the distribution of the seed to the persons who are to receive it without requiring them to travel long distances.

By order of the Board,

B. BARKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the ——— Union.

#### NO. 22.—LOANS FOR SEED SUPPLY.

Local Government Board, Dublin

19th March, 1880.

SIR,

Adverting to the circulars which have been addressed to the Board of Guardians on the subject of the provisions of the Seed Supply Act, the Local Government Board for Ireland wish to draw your special attention, and also that of the Guardians, to certain provisions of the Act, and to the proceedings consequent thereon, which must be carefully attended to in order to ensure the due and satisfactory carrying out and completion of the proceedings in relation to the loans which may be advanced.

1. As a separate and distinct loan is to be made for the use of each scheduled electoral division, on the security of the rates of such division (Section 3), and may only be applied for the use of such electoral division (Section 6), no part of a loan obtained for one electoral division may, under any circumstances, be applied to the use of another electoral division, and no portion of such loan may be expended for any purposes other than those authorized by the Seed Supply Act; if it is found in the case of any electoral division that the estimate has exceeded the requirements the balance should be at once returned to the Board of Works, as part payment of the loan, and if on the other hand, the estimate has fallen short of the requirements in any electoral division, it will be open to the Guardians to make a supplemental estimate and application to the Local Government Board for a further loan.

2. Care must be taken to keep all the transactions in reference to seed loans clear and distinct in the Union ledger until finally brought to charge against the proper electoral Divisions. For this purpose it will probably be found convenient to open two subsidiary accounts, one of which might be called "The Seed Loan Account," and the other "The Seed Supply Account."

In regard to the former of these accounts, the operations will be as follows:—When the loan is advanced debit treasurer, credit seed loan

account. When any repayment is made on account of the loan, credit treasurer, debit seed loan account. The account will close at the end of each half-year with the balance of the loan remaining due, and will finally balance when all the payments are made.

The seed supply account should be debited with all sums credited to the Treasurer as paid for seed, carriage, storage, and other legitimate expenditure connected with the supply of seed, and should be credited with the proportions of the sums so paid which are charged to the electoral divisions.

3. It will be the duty of the auditor in auditing the accounts of the Union to see that the loan to each electoral division has been properly applied to the use of such division, and is duly accounted for.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary

To the Clerk

Union.

### III.—REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE POTATO CROP, THE GENERAL HARVEST, THE SUFFICIENCY OF THE SUPPLY OF TURF SAVED, AND ON THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE POOR.

#### I.—REPORT FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TO HIS GRACE THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

28th October, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland have the honour to forward to you herewith, for the information of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, copies of reports which they have recently received from their Inspectors respecting the state of the potato crop, the general harvest, the sufficiency of the supply of turf which may be saved by the peasantry for their wants during the next winter and spring, and the condition and prospects of the poor in their respective districts.

The Board also enclose an abstract of these reports arranged in provinces and counties.

In regard to the potato crop it will be seen that there is not much variation in the reports, and that it is described almost everywhere as deficient in quantity, inferior in quality, and affected by blight, and that upon the whole there will not be more than half an average crop.

The general harvest appears to be inferior and the crops deficient, and below those of last year; the oat crop, however, is everywhere reported to be good and plentiful. This applies to all the four provinces—the exceptions, in which the general harvest appears to be fair, being parts of Donegal and Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, parts of Cork and Limerick, in the province of Munster, and parts of Wicklow, in the province of Leinster.

The supply of turf appears to be everywhere greatly deficient, and much suffering and sickness is anticipated from this cause; a considerable quantity of turf is stated to have been cut this year, but it could not be saved owing to the continuous rain, and although much has been done in that respect during the past few weeks of fine weather, it is to be feared that, in general, the supply is not sufficient to last half through the winter and spring.

In parts of each of the four provinces it is stated that coal can be easily obtained at reasonable prices, but this will not benefit the poor in many districts in the western and midland counties where turf is the only fuel used.

In regard to the prospects of the poorer classes during the coming winter and spring it will be seen that in Ulster considerable distress and destitution, as well as increased demands for relief may be expected owing to the failure of the turf supply, and to scarcity of employment; that, in Munster much suffering and want is anticipated, and unusual demands for relief are expected during the winter months owing to want of employment, which is attributed to the straitened circumstances of the farmers in consequence of the Banks and Loan Companies having refused to make further advances of money, and to the low prices obtained for cattle and butter.

In Leinster a large increase in the demands for relief is anticipated, the farmers not being in a position to pay labourers, and employment consequently being scarce. In Connaught also a serious amount of distress, and increased demand for relief, is expected during the coming winter. On the coast this is partly owing to the decline in the employment of kelp burning, and in other parts of the province it is due to the reduction in prices obtained for cattle and pigs, and to the farmers being deeply in debt to money-lenders and shopkeepers, and to the stoppage of their credit.

With the view of ascertaining the present rate of expenditure in the several Unions in Ireland, the Board directed the Union Clerks to furnish the usual annual statement on this subject at as early a date as possible; the Returns have not all been received, but the Board have obtained statements from the Unions in which the poor rates press more heavily than in others, and they annex a list of Unions in which the expenditure in the year ended 29th September, 1878, amounted to or exceeded 2s. in the pound on the valuation, and showing also what the expenditure in these Unions has been in the year that has just passed. In more than half of these cases, the expenditure in the year ended 29th September last, exceeds the expenditure for the previous year.

The list comprises forty-five Unions, and in eleven of these unions, the expenditure, in the year ended the 29th ult., amounted to 3s. in the pound and upwards, viz. :—

Four Unions (Glenties, Caherciveen, Dingle, and Castlecomer) in which the expenditure has been over 3s. in the pound, but under 3s. 6d.

Three Unions (Castletown, Millstreet, and Oughterard) in which the expenditure has been 3s. 6d. in the pound or upwards, but under 4s. (Newport Union, from which the return has not been received, may probably be included in this class.)

Three Unions (Kenmare, Clifden, and Belmullet) in which the expenditure has been over 4s.

The expenditure was highest in Belmullet Union, where it amounted to 4s. 5½d. in the pound, on a valuation of £10,962.

The increased expenditure above referred to was, no doubt, caused by the additional numbers receiving relief—the numbers relieved in the first week of October, 1878 and 1879, respectively, being as follows :—

Week ending	In Work-houses.	Outdoor.	Total.
5th October, 1878, . . .	43,773	32,951	76,724
4th October, 1879, . . .	48,682	35,557	84,239
Excess of 1879 over 1878, .	4,909	2,606	7,515

Thus showing an excess of 7,515 persons, or nearly ten per cent. on the whole number relieved. The following statement gives the proportions in which the increase in the numbers receiving Workhouse relief has taken place in each province, the per-centage of increase being greatest in Ulster, and least in Leinster.

PROVINCES.	Relieved in Workhouse on		Increase.	
	4th October, 1879.	8th October, 1878.	Numbers.	Per- centage.
Ulster, . .	10,261	9,072	1,189	13.1
Munster, . .	17,966	16,269	1,697	10.4
Leinster, . .	14,975	13,584	1,391	10.2
Connacht, . .	5,480	4,848	632	13.0
Total, . .	48,682	43,773	4,909	11.2

Although it may reasonably be anticipated, from the causes above mentioned, that there will be a considerable increase in pauperism during the winter season, there does not seem to be any reason to apprehend that the resources of the Poor Law Unions will, in general, be unequal to the demands on them; but in some of the Unions referred to, in which the expenditure has already reached sums such as 4s. and 4s. 6d. in the pound, the strain on the Poor Rates will, no doubt, become excessive if employment is not to be obtained by the labouring classes, and if there should be a much greater demand for relief. The want of employment, and the deficient supply of fuel, are the two principal features in the accompanying reports which the Board submit for His Grace's consideration, and both subjects are of vital importance at the present time as affecting the prospects of the poor during the coming winter, and the circumstances of many of the ratepayers in distressed districts.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To T. H. Banks, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,  
Dublin Castle.

[TABLE.

## ENCLOSURES.

LIST OF UNIONS in which the Expenditure amounted to, or exceeded, 2s in the pound in the year ended 29th September, 1878, and showing the poundage of the Expenditure for the year ended 29th September, 1879.

UNIONS.	Unions in which the expenditure in the year ended 29th Sept., 1878, amounted to or exceeded 2s. in the pound on the valuation.	Expenditure in the pound in same Unions in the year ended 29th Sept., 1878.	UNIONS.	Unions in which the expenditure in the year ended 29th Sept., 1878, amounted to or exceeded 2s. in the pound on the valuation.	Expenditure in the pound in same Unions in the year ended 29th Sept., 1879.
Co. DONEGAL.	s. d.	s. d.	Co. LIMERICK—	s. d.	s. d.
Dunfennaghy, .	2 5½	2 5½	continued.		
Glenties, .	3 1½	3 2½	Newcastle, .	2 4	2 6½
Inishowen, .	2 0½	2 2½	Rathkeale, .	2 6½	2 6
Co. CLARE.			Co. TIPPERARY.		
Ballyvaughan, .	2 9½	2 11½	Cloamish, .	2 4½	2 4½
Cocroftin, .	2 8½	2 7½			
Ennis, .	2 2	2 0½	Co. WATERFORD.		
Ennistymon, .	2 8½	2 8½	Dungarvan, .	2 9	2 8½
Killadysert, .	2 6½	2 6½	Kilmacthomas, .	2 5½	2 6½
Kilrush, .	2 8	2 5½	Waterford, .	2 4½	2 1½
Scariff, .	2 7½	2 4½			
Tulla, .	2 8	2 8½	Co. DUBLIN.		
Co. CORK.			Dublin, North, .	2 3	2 5½
Bantry, .	2 0½	2 0	Co. KILKENNY.		
Castletown, .	4 0	3 9	Castlemomer, .	3 2	3 1
Cork, .	3 0½	3 10½	Kilkenny, .	2 4½	2 4½
Kanturk, .	2 3½	2 5			
Millstreet, .	2 6½	2 6	Co. GALWAY.		
Sibberville, .	2 8½	2 8½	Clifden, .	3 0	4 0½
Skull, .	2 4½	2 7½	Galway, .	2 8	2 11
Youghal, .	2 1½	2 0½	Oughterard, .	3 7	3 7
Co. KERRY.			Co. LEITRIM.		
Caherciveen, .	3 1	3 5½	Mohill, .	2 2½	2 5½
Dingle, .	2 9½	3 0½			
Kemmere, .	3 3	4 0½	Co. MAYO.		
Killarney, .	2 6½	2 9½	Belmullet, .	4 3	4 5½
Trillick, .	2 4½	2 8	Newport, .	3 7	(Returns not received.)
			Swineford, .	2 4½	2 4½
			Westport, .	2 0	2 0½
Co. LIMERICK.			Co. ROSCOMMON.		
Glin, .	2 4½	2 8	Roscommon, .	2 0½	1 11½
Kilmallock, .	2 0	1 11½			
Limerick, .	2 10½	2 9½			

## ii.—REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS.

No. 1.—FROM MR. R. BOURKE—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTY OF CLARE and portions of LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, and KING'S COUNTY.

Lisnagry, Limerick,  
11th October, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the directions conveyed in your letter of the 5th September, I have now the honour to submit my report on the state of the potato crop and general harvest in the county of Clare, and those portions of Limerick, Tipperary, and King's County, which are included within the district under my inspection.

*Potatoes.*—From personal observation through a large part of this district, and from intercourse and correspondence with some of the best-informed persons, I am led to believe that the potato crop is considerably below the average in quantity, that the quality is in many situations inferior, and that disease has affected the crop to the extent of one-third or one-half. This may, in my estimation, be taken as the general average result, but great diversities are met with. In heavy clays the crop is the worst, the tubers small and soft, extensively damaged, and deficient in nutritive properties. In light land with a gravel subsoil the potato is the best, and in moor and bog the roots seem of medium kind, equal to the average in quantity, and not much diseased.

There is, in my opinion, no loss such as that in the famine years of 1847 and 1848, but that the crop is deficient in quantity and quality cannot be denied. Still, I have seen it as bad on more than one occasion since the famine period.

The price in this district is about one penny per stone higher than in ordinary years.

In the Union of Ballyvaughan, in Clare, where potatoes are largely grown, their quality appears surprisingly good, considering the excessive wet. In Limerick, and parts of Tipperary, where the lands are heavy, the crop is the worst.

*Oats.*—The oat crop is plentiful, and, owing to the favourable change of weather that occurred about the third week in September, has been cut, and carried in fair condition. Until that change its state was highly precarious. Now it is everywhere safe, except in elevated situations, and may, in my opinion, be pronounced a fair average crop, both in head and straw, far superior in quality and condition to that of last year.

*Barley.*—Barley is not much grown in my district except in parts of the North Riding of Tipperary. The crop there is by no means short, and the grain seems full, but in colour seriously affected by the wet weather.

*Wheat.*—What little wheat is grown seems deficient in quantity, and small in grain.

*Hay and Green Crops.*—There will be no deficiency in hay, though the high range of prices appears to indicate that there is no superabundance. The quality is very fair in general, but there is some still unsaved, which is not likely to be of much use. Turnips and mangolds are both small and poor.

*Turf.*—I do not apprehend any serious deficiency in turf. The quantity cut appears to me not much under the average, and the fine drying weather which set in a week ago, and continues up to the present, has worked a great change in its condition. As I passed this week through large tracts of bog in the county Clare, I noticed general activity in stacking, and drawing in. It can scarcely become as good fuel as in better seasons, but it may be expected to burn fairly and, as far as I can judge, will not be generally insufficient for the wants of the people. In and about Ballyvaughan, where the turf is chiefly obtained from Connemara by boat across Galway Bay, it is expected that the supply will fail. So also in Limerick, where it comes up the Shannon from the west of Clare. But in both places coal can be easily procured on terms so reasonable as to bear close comparison with turf.

*Prospects of the Poor.*—The condition of the poorer classes during the coming winter will necessarily be influenced by the state of the crops just described. The chief part of the loss falls, no doubt, directly on the farming classes, but its effect must extend to the labouring poor. Scarcity of money will curtail employment, and bring wages down. This has already commenced, and harvest labour this year has not commanded more than half the usual rates of payment. During the winter months employments will be narrowed within the lowest possible limits. The resources of the poor must be seriously strained, and there is too much ground for apprehending that much suffering and want will ensue. Up to the present time there is no marked indication of this. The number of persons in receipt of workhouse relief in this district at the close of the week ending 27th September was 4,662, as against 4,326 at the corresponding period of last year. But this increase of 336 has been growing up during the last twelve months. The numbers ran up during the severe winter of 1878-9, and have not since gone down. But there appears to be no general

increase from week to week, and I find that the numbers provisionally admitted during the weeks referred to were precisely the same in both years, excluding tramps, who were more numerous this year than last. In like manner the admissions through the several boards, which on 28th September, 1878, amounted to 123, were only 120 on the 27th September last. No sign of unusual distress has, therefore, been as yet given. It seems only natural to expect it will come before long, but whenever it does arrive I see no reason for apprehending that the resources of the unions will prove insufficient for the demand on them, or that the guardians of the poor will find any serious difficulty in providing for the relief of all who may apply.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. BOURKE.

To the Local Government Board.

2.—FROM DR. MACCABE.—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTIES of DUBLIN and WICKLOW, and portions of KILDARE, MEATH, CARLOW, QUERN'S COUNTY, and WEXFORD.

7, Booterstown-avenue, County Dublin,

11th October, 1879.

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 5th and 12th September referring to the harvest prospects in the unions included in my district.

I have the honour to state that I have made personal inquiries in some instances, and, with regard to all my unions, I have received reports from the clerks of unions as the result of their inquiries from the relieving officers, collectors of poor rate, and other persons likely to be well informed. As the general result of the information thus obtained, I beg to report:—

*First. As to the Potato Crop.*—In all my unions this crop is reported to be deficient and much injured by disease. The opinion is that the yield will not equal more than half an average crop.

*Second. As to the State of the General Harvest.*—The reports are generally unfavourable. Great injury appears to have been done by the rains of Sunday and Monday, the 7th and 8th of September last, following upon the low temperature which prevailed during the two preceding months. The grain crops on the whole are not expected to yield an average yield. Hay is a fair crop, but in many instances badly saved. Green crops are not equal to average. Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow, is the only union from which I have received a good account of the general harvest.

*Third. Supply of Turf.*—In every union in which turf is used as fuel it is reported that it has been found impossible to save sufficient for the requirements of the coming winter and spring. Coal fortunately can be purchased at lower prices than have prevailed for some years past, but much suffering is on the whole anticipated from the deficient supply of turf.

*Fourth. Prospects of the Coming Winter.*—County of Dublin: In the Unions of Dublin, North, Dublin, South, and Balrothery, a largely increased demand for relief is anticipated. In Rathdown Union increased but not exceptional distress is expected. County of Kildare: In Athy and Nans Unions an unusual demand for relief is looked forward to. In Celbridge Union such an amount of distress as would cause uneasiness is not anticipated. County of Meath: In Dunshaughlin Union, which is situated in a grazing country, and is thinly populated, an increased demand for out-door relief is anticipated. County of Wicklow: In Rathdrum Union the prospect for the coming winter is considered gloomy both for labourers and small farmers, and an unusual demand for relief is expected. In Baltinglass Union the harvest is described as abundant, in Shillelagh Union as beyond the average of the last two years, and in these two unions there is no apprehension of an unusual demand for relief. County of Wexford: In Gorey Union a great deal of distress is apprehended, as farmers are not in a position to give much employment, and, it is



added, that the dispensary medical officers expect much distress amongst the class of small farmers.

I may be allowed to add that the feature which appears to me to be the most serious in connexion with these reports is the general concurrence of opinion as to the failure of the supply of turf. As regards the public health, a scarcity of fuel during the wet and cold weather of the approaching winter and spring is a circumstance likely to be attended with very grave results. With regard to the prospects of the labouring classes it is right to remark that owing to a succession of three harvests below the average the small farmers are not considered to be in a position to pay labourers' wages during the coming winter and spring. It is generally thought that if any means could be found to employ agricultural labourers no great distress would prevail, as the cost of provisions is low, and moderate wages would purchase all the necessities of life. In some of my unions it is thought that the distress will be greatest amongst the small farmers, who depend even more than the labouring class upon their own produce, such as oats and potatoes, for subsistence.

I beg to furnish herewith more detailed information respecting each of my unions, arranged in a tabular form.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERICK MACCABE, Inspector

To the Secretary, Local Government Board.

[TABLE.

County and Union.	Condition of Potato Crop.	State of the General Harvest.
<b>DUBLIN:</b>		
Dublin, North,	About one-half the crop may be considered to have failed.	Grain crops of every kind much injured by rains of September. Hay a fair crop, but in many cases in bad condition. Green crops look pretty well.
Dublin, South,	Bad and deficient as a rule.	Greatly injured by continued wet weather. Likely to be bad and deficient. Recent fine weather (8th Oct.) has enabled more to be gathered in than was expected.
Balrothery,	Early potatoes more damaged than last year. Later potatoes expected to be an average crop on good land, but very deficient on wet and undrained land.	Corn crops luxuriant in growth but not expected to yield a good return for want of heat. Hay plentiful but badly saved. Turnip crop generally a failure; mangolds better but not up to average of past years.
Rathdown,	Very bad; more than one-half the crop shows the disease.	More than a month late, but notwithstanding late rains (2nd Oct.) an average oat crop expected. Wheat will be deficient to the extent of about four barrels an acre.
<b>KILDARE:</b>		
Athy,	Yield, as regards quality, size, and quantity considerably below average of late years. About half an average crop.	General harvest promised well until rain-fall of 7th and 8th September. Since then prospects not encouraging. Hundreds of acres hardly worth cutting. Green crops average.
Colbridge,	Full average crop, but disease has destroyed one-half the tubers (8th Sept.) rather worse than stated above (8th October).	Wheat crop good as to quality and quantity. Oats heavy as regards straw, but grain deficient—inferior in mountain districts. Barley heavy crop, but injured by continued wet.
Near,	It is expected a fair portion will be saved, but if wet continues (11th Sept.) a large percentage must be destroyed.	Looked very promising up to Sunday, 7th Sept., when the heavy rain did great harm. Where heavy, crops are greatly knocked about; where light, very unsip. Harvest abundant in some places, and recent weather (Oct. 4) has brightened prospects.
<b>MEATH:</b>		
Dunshaughlin,	No hope of even an average crop—constant wet has caused and accelerated rot.	No hope of general crops being equal to an average. Oat crop, however, is good (8th Oct.) Hay fair, but a large proportion not well saved, and prices unremunerative.
<b>CARLOW:</b>		
Carlow,	In Queen's County portion very bad as to quantity and quality. In Carlow portion a fair yield. In the whole Union crop is three-fourths the average of past five or six years.	Fair prospect until downpour of 7th and 8th September. Prospects very doubtful since then, but recent weather (8th Oct.) has effected some improvement. Green crops poor. Hay, no buyers.
<b>WICKLOW:</b>		
Ballinglass,	Heavy rains have rendered produce wet and small, except on uplands. Yield is what is termed a "half-crop."	Oats principal cereal grown in this Union. Barley promises well. Green crops poor (10th Sept.) "The abundant harvest has happily been saved and secured" (8th Oct.)
Rathbarney,	Under average of past years as to quantity and quality. Not more than half the crop likely to be available. Worse than anticipated in earlier report (8th Oct.)	A month's good weather (12th Sept.) would render the harvest an average and certainly better than last two years. Corn crop full average; hay crop average; green crops below average (8th Oct.)
Shillelagh,	Quality inferior, and yield under average of past years.	Grain crops will exceed average of past two years if weather prove favourable (18th Sept.) Crops to a large extent saved and no injury complained of (8th Oct.)
<b>WEXFORD:</b>		
Gorey,	The potato crop is very bad.	Wheat and barley indifferent. Winter oats light crop; spring oats good crop. Beans excellent but not ripe. Green crops indifferent.

Supply of Turf.	Prospects for coming Winter.	Observations.	Union.
No turf bog in this Union.	Distress amongst working classes at present, and for some time past considerable. There will probably be largely increased demand for relief during coming winter.	Relief week ended—In-door out-door 20th Sept., 1877, . 1,849 210 20th Sept., 1878, . 1,828 225 20th Sept., 1879, . 2,017 282	Dublin, North.
No turf bog in this Union.	Greater distress anticipated than has prevailed for many years.	Average relief 4 weeks ending— 6th Sept., 1874, . 2,450 619 6th Sept., 1877, . 2,480 650 6th Sept., 1878, . 2,713 689 6th Sept., 1879, . 2,985 687	Dublin, South.
Not used in this Union.	Distress amongst the labouring class will be more widespread than usual.	No increase at present (Sept.) in numbers seeking relief.	Balrothery.
Weather of June, July, and August has caused very little turf to be saved. Much suffering anticipated for want of fuel.	Prospects of employment for labourers and artisans not at all good. Increased, but not exceptional, demand for relief expected.	No increase in out-door relief. In in-door relief the increase during July, August, and September, has been, 1877, 40; 1878, 46; 1879, 22.	Rathdown.
Sufficient has not been saved for winter and spring supplies. In Queen's County potatoes of Union coals are cheap (3s. a ton at pit).	Much distress and an unusual demand for relief apprehended.	Numbers receiving in-door relief exceed by 20 the corresponding period of last year.	Athy.
Turf not extensively used, but supply will fall short owing to weather.	Labourers' condition tolerable, as manual labour has superseded machinery this season in sowing crops; no such distress anticipated as would cause uneasiness.	The increased pressure upon resources of Workhouse confined to hospital cases, chiefly owing to a local outbreak of fever.	Celbridge.
A large quantity cut, but very little saved. A large quantity estimated at £300 worth, destroyed on Sunday, 15th Sept.	Taking everything into consideration there can be no doubt that larger numbers will seek in-door and out-door relief than for many years past.	Very little difference in numbers relieved for past three years.	Nass.
Found impossible to save a sufficient supply; not, however, much used in this Union.	An increased demand for out-door relief is anticipated. Union thinly populated in a grazing county. The poor themselves are hopeful (6th October).	No increase of Workhouse inmates or of out-door relief.	Dunsborough.
From Clongrennan to Cruttyard, Queen's County, 7 miles by 3 miles of bog, not a single cart-load saved. In Carlow not sufficient saved to carry half through winter.	Large increase anticipated in demand for relief during coming winter.	—	Carlow.
Large quantities cut, but not thoroughly saved. With fine weather there would be a deficiency of fuel.	No great demand for in-door relief expected; but out-door relief claims will undoubtedly be more numerous.	In-door relief increased from 149 in 1878 to 170 in 1879. Out-door relief increased from 309 in 1878 to 456 in 1879.	Baldinglass.
Impossible to thoroughly dry turf this season. Will be scarcer than for years. Famine and death will have to be feared. A partial supply imperfectly dried (6th October).	Outlook for coming winter gloomy both for labourers and small farmers. Unusual demand for relief anticipated.	—	Rathdrum.
Supply will probably not be equal to wants of peasantry, even if the month of October proves fair.	No apprehension of unusual demand for relief.	Numbers relieved week ending 18th Sept., 1877, 156. Numbers relieved week ending 18th Sept., 1878, 192. Numbers relieved week ending 18th Sept., 1879, 187.	Shillelagh.
Very little turf in this Union.	A great deal of distress apprehended, as farmers are not in a position to give much employment. Disparaging Medical Officers expect much distress amongst small farmers.	Not any large increase of in-door or out-door relief as compared with the past three years.	Gerry.

3.—From DR. BURKE.—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTY of LONGFORD, and portions of the COUNTIES of CAVAN, KILDARE, MONAGHAN, KING'S COUNTY, LOUTH, MEATH, QUEEN'S COUNTY, and WESTMEATH.

57, Mountjoy-square, Dublin,

14th October, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honour to receive duly your communication of the 5th ult., expressing your desire to obtain information as to the state of the potato crop throughout Ireland, and requesting me to report to you regarding the state of that crop in each county, or part of a county, composed in my district, and to include such information as I may have been enabled to obtain respecting the state of the general harvest, the probability of the supply of turf saved by the peasantry being sufficient for their wants during the winter and spring, and whether the present condition of the poorer classes is such as to cause me to apprehend the existence of much distress, and an unusual demand for relief during the coming winter. In compliance with which, and your subsequent letter of the 12th September, I beg now to state that in the nineteen unions composing my district, situated in the counties of Cavan, Kildare (partly), the King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, the Queen's, and Westmeath, I am enabled to report (not alone through information obtained from reliable sources, but by personal observation on several occasions during the last three weeks at the digging of potatoes for domestic consumption in various localities distant from each other, and in different counties) that in my opinion half the crop may be considered as gone from the ravages of "the blight," and rendered quite unfit for human food, while the remaining portion, which up to the present remains sound, is generally inferior in size and quality to that of previous years, with the exception of a kind called "the Champion," which (so far as I could ascertain) has been more largely sown in the counties of Meath and Cavan than in any other in my district, and has withstood for the most part, in a marked degree, the effects of not alone the late harsh ungenial season, but also the ravages of "the blight."

Were I to particularize any of the nineteen unions alluded to in considerable portions of which this crop appears to have suffered most, I feel no hesitation in stating that they are those of Bailieborough, Cavan, Cootehill, Drogheda, Granard, Longford, Mountmellick, and Oldcastle.

The harvest generally has been much more favourable than was anticipated, owing to the fortunate prevalence of good weather at intervals during the last four weeks.

From what I have observed and could ascertain through all the unions in my charge, the wheat crop has been rather poor, and suffered from "smut;" that of barley is, in quantity, of fair average, though in quality soft, while the oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality (on a fair average) that of the previous two years. Although large quantities of each still remain stockied in the fields, still all those cereals may (I think) be considered now as safe, with the exception of isolated patches and small fields of oats growing in low or moist situations, and still standing in consequence of their not being as yet sufficiently ripe to reap, but which, with the aid of favourable weather, under Divine Providence, I confidently hope will not be lost. The hay crop though not as good in quality as usual, has been plentiful, but difficult to save owing to the wetness of the season and unusual "want of sun" during the past summer. Still, I have to observe that a large amount of hay saved, and in tramped cocks for months, which ought to have been long previously brought home and ricked, has been left on the meadows, where, in the low-lying lands, more particularly those of Cavan, Longford, the King's and Queen's Counties, it has materially suffered by being surrounded in water, and, in many instances, has been carried away by floods and lost, owing, I believe, to deplorable dilatoriness and procrastination on the part of the growers; still, I consider the crop, though inferior in quality, to be of fair average and sufficient for the demand likely to be made upon it.

As regards turf, such has been extensively cut in the spring and beginning of the summer months, but still remains on the bogs in an unsaved state in large quantities, owing to the wetness of the season and want of heat to dry it. The portion considered saved will not (so far as I can learn and judge) be

sufficient for the requirements of the peasantry and poorer classes during the coming winter and spring; however, in consequence of the facilities of carriage afforded by railway and canal to nearly all the unions in my district, coal can be easily obtained at fair prices, and is largely used as an article of fuel (when they possess means to buy it) by the peasantry and poorer classes, whose prospects during the coming winter are such, I regret to state, as cause me to apprehend the existence of considerable distress and destitution amongst them, more especially the labouring classes, for want of employment, which must, so far as I can at present judge, entail a more than usual pressure for relief this winter than has occurred for several years past, more particularly in those unions in which are situated large towns, such as Cavan, Drogheda, Kells, Longford, Mullingar, Navan, Mountmellick, and Tullamore.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE,

Local Government Inspector.

The Local Government Board,  
Custom House, Dublin.

4.—From Dr. BRODIE.—DISTRICT comprising portions of the counties  
LIMERICK and WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

Cork, 14th October, 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated 5th and 12th September respectively, requesting a report from me as to the present state of the potato crop and the harvest prospects generally in the several Unions in my district, namely—Cork, Mallow, Fermoy, Middleton, Youghal, Kinsale, Bandon, Dunmanway, Cloonakilty, Mitchelstown, Lismore—all situate in the county of Cork; Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas, situate in the county of Waterford; Kilmallock, situate in the county of Limerick.

On receipt of your letter of instructions, I availed myself of every source from which I could derive reliable information on the subject, and now beg to submit to you the following as the result of those inquiries, and of my own personal observation:—

CORK UNION—URBAN AND RURAL.

*Potatoes.*—A good half crop, but small and of inferior quality, with the exception of the "champions," which have proved very productive and of excellent quality.

*Oats.*—Exceedingly good, save in exposed and heavy wet lands.

*Wheat and Barley.*—The former middling, the latter good.

*Turf.*—Turf but little used in this Union—the farmers and labourers have to depend on coal and timber.

*Hay.*—Short as to produce, and not as well saved as usual, owing to the wet weather.

*Turnips and Mangolds.*—Fairly good in rich soils; poor and stunted in light soils.

*Prospects of Labouring Class.*—In the city not very likely that there will be any very serious pressure, but in the rural districts the labouring class will most probably suffer, as the farmers cannot afford to give them much employment. The low price of stock and butter—the latter, a staple article of produce in this Union, has embarrassed farmers considerably, their credit with bankers and merchants has been stopped; this must, of course, necessitate their limiting the employment of labourers.

BANDON UNION.

*Potatoes.*—Crop in general very productive. Disease has, however, appeared to some extent; still no scarcity apprehended.

*Oats.*—Crop is of superior quality, and should the weather continue for some time longer this crop will prove profitable.

*Wheat and Barley.*—The former not much sown—the latter indifferent.

F

*Green Crops.*—Turnips and mangolds promise well.

*Turf.*—But little made here; coals generally used.

*Workhouse Relief.*—No reason to apprehend much increase in the demand for relief during the ensuing winter. On Saturday last only three inmates in the workhouse over the corresponding Saturday last year.

#### MALLOW UNION.

*Potato Crop.*—Is believed to be in a decaying state, and the probable produce will be about half a crop. The imported seed, especially Scotch champions, wherever planted, has produced a good and plentiful crop.

*The Harvest.*—Wheat, mangolds, and hay, respectively, will produce about half a crop. Oats admitted to be a very good crop, and over the average.

*Turf.*—The small quantity cut cannot be saved; coal is generally used.

*Cattle.*—The average price of cows and two-year-old heifers is about one-third less than last year. Pigs the same as last year; calves, which are numerously reared in some places, 45s. each.

*Scarcity of Money.*—Is attributable to the banks and loan offices refusing advances, and farmers not able to meet their liabilities owing to the bad crops and low prices of the past few years.

*Prospect of the Poor and Labouring Classes.*—It is feared that there will be much distress amongst those who have no regular employment with gentlemen and farmers; the latter will leave work undone, being unable to pay additional labourers as usual in consequence of want of money.

#### FERRIS UNION.

*Potatoes.*—More productive than in 1877 or 1878, but quality not so good; about two-thirds of the crop will remain sound. The "champions" are almost entirely free from disease, and are of a superior quality.

*Oats.*—Up to the average of the last five years.

*Wheat.*—A light crop, not up to the average of last year, in grain or straw, from continual rain it got shrivelled, and as such will not weigh so well or be so floury.

*Barley.*—Not much grown in this Union; present crop is up to the average of the last three years.

*Hay.*—Not so productive as on last year, not so well saved; about two-thirds of a fair crop fit for use.

*Turnips and Mangolds.*—Little better than half a crop.

*Turf.*—Not much used in this Union.

*Want of Money.*—Owing to low prices and stoppage of advances by banks.

*Labourers.*—Serious apprehensions are entertained about this class; present rate of wages, 1s. to 1s. 4d. a day—only half what it was in former years; not much employment for them, the farmers being unable to pay them.

#### CLOSARETTY UNION.

*Potatoes.*—The potato crop, as a rule, is bad, except the "champions," which are excellent.

*Oats.*—A splendid crop.

*Wheat and Barley.*—A third less than last year.

*Turf.*—Very little used in this Union; coals cheaper than turf could be cut for.

*Provisions.*—Prices average the same as last year.

*Farmers and Labourers.*—Much distress is apprehended among the small farmers and labourers, and consequently an increased demand for relief.

*Scarcity of Money.*—Attributable to the low prices for the last six months, and the banks and loan offices stopping advances; over 600 processes served in the district.

#### MITCHELSTOWN UNION.

*Potatoes.*—With the exception of the "champions," they are unmistakably bad, and will scarcely realize one-fourth of the ordinary produce. The Chairman of the Board procured fifty-five tons of the "champions" for his tenants for seed last spring, and gave them out at cost price.

*Oats.*—Of excellent quality, and fully equal to the average of former years.

*Wheat*.—Fairly productive, and far beyond what was anticipated, and fully equal to the average of former years.

*Barley*.—Not grown in this Union.

*Turkeys and Mangolds*.—Still progressing favourably, and likely to come up to the usual average both in quality and quantity.

*Turf*.—No public turbaries; the chief articles of fuel are coal and timber.

*Moulds*.—Produce now safely stored; quantity decidedly short; quality far better than could have been expected in the early part of the season.

*Labourers*.—A want of employment fully anticipated, the farmers having no money to spare for employing labourers. Any work or labour that could not be performed by themselves is, in many instances, left undone. At present the labouring class are employed digging potatoes, and will be for the next month. The rate of wages is 6s. per week, and at the corresponding period last year and years previous, they received from 10s. to 12s. per week. The prices of all articles of food are very reasonable, and not in excess of what they had been last year. The number in the Workhouse is 247, and at the corresponding period of last year 236.

*Scarcity of Money*.—The present want of money cannot be entirely attributable to a bad harvest, but to the facilities heretofore for obtaining advances from banks and loan offices, and the system of credit adopted so generally by shopkeepers. These advances, &c., are now stopped, and the money called in, &c., &c.

#### KINHALE UNION.

*Potatoes*.—A large yield, but it is stated that they are showing symptoms of disease.

*Oats*.—Black oats, a very good crop; tawney not quite so good.

*Wheat*.—An indifferent crop.

*Green Crops*.—Green crops are promising.

*Turf*.—Very little used in this Union, coal being so cheap; price delivered, 16s. per ton.

*Prospects of the Poor Class*.—The prospects of the poor class in this Union will not, it is not anticipated, be so gloomy as forebadowed in other Unions. This may be accounted for as follows:—

1st. The elevation and southern aspect and mild temperature of a large portion of the Union.

2nd. The town population, which contributes most largely to Workhouse relief, has been fortunate latterly in obtaining an abundance of fish, and as this is the staple industry with the urban population, so long as Providence blesses them with a teasing sea, indigence and destitution will be avoided.

The present price of potatoes is 2s. per 21 lbs., and contrasts favourably with last year's prices, as do all the common necessities of life, viz., bread, 6d. per 4 lb. loaf; last year, 7½d.; Indian meal at present is only 11d. per stone by retail; last year, 1s. 3d.; flour of all descriptions is much under last year's prices.

*Scarcity of Money*.—The banks are exercising great caution in making advances, owing in great measure to the agitation and representation from various districts about agricultural depression, which causes a general uneasiness about personal solvency.

*Rates of Wages*.—The rate of wages paid to farm labourers is high, and has suffered nothing in the present year.

I do not anticipate that any undue or very excessive pressure on Workhouse relief will ensue in this Union during the approaching winter.

#### YOUGHAL UNION.

*Potatoes*.—A very bad crop.

*Oats*.—A fair crop, price bad.

*Barley and Wheat*.—Both inferior, and not up to average.

*Turkeys and Mangolds*.—A bad crop.

*Hay*.—A good crop, but inferior in quality.

*Turf*.—The supply of turf in this union is limited to a few, but were that few this year unable to save it owing to the wet weather, it would not make much difference with regard to the supply of fuel, as coal is principally used all through the union, the present price of which is 15s. per ton.

## DUNMANWAY UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Produce between one-third and one-fourth, exclusive of "champions," which have proved everywhere to be most productive, and of a superior quality.

*Oats*.—A fair average in general, except in mountain districts, where it is feared it will be far below an average.

*Wheat*.—In few places approaches an average, but in general produces only one-third.

*Barley*.—Not much grown in the district.

The amount of destitution will, it is feared, be much greater than usual, and an increased demand for workhouse relief may be expected.

*Turf*.—Badly off, and of inferior quality.

## MIDLETON UNION.

*Potatoes*.—With the exception of "champions," which constitute about a seventh of the crop, and are of excellent quality, &c., the other class of potatoes is of inferior quality and size, not more than half available.

*Oats*.—Has not been so good for the last three or four years.

*Wheat and Barley*.—A bad crop, and of inferior quality. Barley also bad.

*Poorer Classes*.—Prospects very unfavourable.

*Scarcity of Money*.—Advances from banks and loan offices stopped.

*Turf*.—Not used in this union—coal general article of fuel.

## LISMORE UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Less than half a crop. From a new kind of seed, called "champions," a particularly good sound crop has been grown. Unfortunately most of the sowing was of the old description of seed.

*Oats*.—This is a fair average crop in quantity and quality; for past week, however, it is found that it is heating in the stack.

*Wheat*.—Not more than half a crop, and the quality is bad.

*Barley*.—Very little sown in this union.

*Turnips and Mangolds*.—About half a crop, and bad in quality.

*Hay*.—Bad in quality; as to quantity there is about three-fourths of the average crop.

*Turf*.—None saved. In Lismore Union this is of less consequence than in other districts, the use of coal being general among farmers and labourers. Price about 17s. per ton.

*Prospects of Labouring Classes*.—There appears to be no probability of employment for the great majority of them; the farmers generally are not now able to employ hired labourers, and are refused the usual bank and loan accommodation—available up to last year—the consequence is that hired labour will be discarded wherever possible, as the work will be done by the farmer himself, or the members of his family.

In the town of Lismore and Tallow the Duke of Devonshire gives permanent employment to a limited number of artisans and labourers. In the town of Cappoquin the steam sawmills give employment to a regular staff of workmen. With these exceptions there is no source of regular employment for labourers in this union.

*Price of Provisions*.—The retail price of bread, flour, and Indian meal is at present 20 per cent. in excess of the rate at this period last year.

## DUNGARVAN UNION.—COUNTY WATERFORD.

*Potatoes*.—With the exception of the "kemp" and "champion," which are good, all other kinds are blighted to the extent of about one-half.

*Oats*.—Up to the average as regards quantity of grain and straw.

*Barley*.—Not much grown, but is fairly productive.

*Wheat*.—A third below the average, and inferior in quality.

*Hay*.—Except first crop, which is fair, is inferior in quality, being badly saved; in quantity above the average.

*Turf*.—Very few turbaries in this union; coal, therefore, used.

*Farmers*.—In debt; money not to be had as before from banks or loan offices.

The number of persons in receipt of relief in the workhouse on the 4th inst. was 324; on that day twelve months, 299.



## KILMACHTOMAS UNION.—COUNTY WATERFORD.

*Potatoes.*—Have suffered considerably from blight and constant wet: about one-half of the crop will be available.

*Oats.*—Nearly all cut and saved; a productive crop as regards hay and straw.

*Wheat and Barley.*—Wheat a bad crop; the latter not grown in this district.

*Turf.*—Not generally used, except in the immediate vicinity of turf bogs, and any that has been cut this season is unfit for fuel.

*Destitution and probable demand for relief.*—Owing to the failure of the potato crop, and scarcity of money, there must be a great want of employment, consequently an increase of destitution to some extent as compared with former years, but not to an alarming extent.

*Farmers.*—The scarcity of money is, in a great measure, attributable to the facility formerly of obtaining money from banks, and large and long credit given by shopkeepers; this has now ceased.

## KILMALLOCK UNION.—COUNTY LIMERICK.

*Potatoes.*—Are in good condition taken out of the land this fine weather, and likely to hold well during the winter.

*Oats.*—Good, and abundant in yield.

*Wheat.*—Not yet brought to granary, but expected to be an average.

*Barley.*—Not much sown, but good.

*Turf.*—No turbary in this part of the country.

*Price of Breadstuffs.*—The worst feature in the case is the serious advance in the price of breadstuffs, all at once.

The whole appearance of the country is wonderfully changed for the better during the past few weeks. The crops are well saved except hay, which is somewhat discoloured, although an abundant crop.

*Want of Money.*—As this is principally a butter-making country, the want of money amongst the small farmers is owing, in a great measure, to the low price of butter up to the 10th of August, and the very small return they had this year. They depend a good deal on the price of their calves to pay their debts to the shopkeepers, and carry them on through the winter; but this year, any one who sold their calves had to submit to a reduction of from 30s. to 40s. per head. The banks are not so liberal as they were in lending money, and are pressing for payments for former advances.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the potato crop has turned out unfavourable, the disease having attacked the tuber in several localities, especially where native seed had been employed. In some unions the produce, it is supposed, will not be equal to little more than half, except where the "champions" were sown, which have produced an abundant and sound crop.

Both wheat and barley crops will be under an average, but neither of these crops is widely sown in my district, and the area under both together, in the county of Cork, do not represent one-half the area under oats. The latter, the oat crop, has fortunately proved to be a good one generally, and in some places proves to be even superior to that in several previous years.

The root crops, turnips and mangolds, are not so well spoken of, and the hay crop does not appear to have been so productive nor so well saved as last year's, but the quality is represented to be far better than could have been expected in the early part of the season, and the present fine weather has changed the whole appearance of the country, and has naturally very considerably improved agricultural pursuits, generally.

In regard to the question as to whether the supply of turf which may be saved this season by the peasantry will be sufficient for their wants during the next winter and spring, I am happy to say that the want of turf will not be felt except in one or two places, as coal is almost altogether used in my district, and is generally procurable at moderate prices, and cheaper than turf; while, however, the poorer classes are not likely to suffer materially for want of turf, it is apprehended that those labourers, not regularly employed with gentlemen and farmers, will not be able to obtain continued employment on account of the scarcity of money in the hands of the farming class, who may, in consequence, leave much work undone, or postpone its execution to some other time.

The decline in the price of cattle and butter all at once seriously affected the position of the farmer, to whom, previously great facilities for borrowing money by both banks and loan offices, large and long credit from shopkeepers having been also afforded to them, when both time and assistance became accordingly necessary, the shopkeepers pressed for their money and issued processes for its recovery, the banks at the same time refusing further advances. A part of my district, too, being principally a butter-making country, the small farmers depend a good deal on the price of their calves to pay their debts to the shopkeepers, and to carry them through the winter; but those who are obliged, this season, to dispose of their calves, had to submit to a serious reduction, as the heavy decline in the price of butter, up to the 10th of August last, when the fall was arrested, created something like a panic throughout the country, the advance in price which subsequently took place naturally caused an improved feeling, and more confidence now prevails as regards the future.

The state of the harvest has been every day improving since the fine weather set in, and, up to the present, there have been but the ordinary applications for workhouse relief, and, though the applications may increase, I do not dread any great or extraordinary pressure on the workhouses in my district during the coming winter and spring.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. BRADLE,

Local Government Inspector.

To the Local Government Board, Dublin.

5.—FROM MR. W. HAMILTON, DISTRICT COMPRISING THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY, and PORTIONS OF THE COUNTIES OF LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, WATERFORD, WEXFORD, and CARLOW.

GENTLEMEN,

Fiddown, 14th October, 1879.

I beg to state that on receipt of your letter of the 5th ult., No. 168, M 79, I wrote to competent and trustworthy persons in every portion of my district, requesting information respecting the state of the potato crop, and of the general harvest, &c., in their localities. I have now received replies from every portion of my district. I have, moreover, availed myself of every opportunity of general inquiry and examination.

I send herewith Appendix I, which contains the reply I have received from the county Carlow, a very small portion of which is in my district.\*

Appendix 2—Replies from the county Kilkenny.

Appendix 3—Reply from the county Limerick, a very small portion of which, chiefly in grass, is in my district.

Appendix 4—Replies from the county Tipperary, S.R.

Appendix 5—Replies from the county Waterford, portion of my district.

Appendix 6—Replies from the county Wexford.

Appendix 7—Replies from the Chairmen of Boards of Guardians in my district.

Appendix 8—Replies from the Mayors and Chairmen of Town Commissioners.

Appendix 9—Replies from corn merchants.

Appendix 10—Replies from the managers of local banks.

Appendix 11—Replies from clerks of unions.

The state of the potato crop in each county, or part of each county comprised in my district, is bad. Here and there there has been a fair crop, and some exceptions are to be found; but the reports agree, almost unanimously, as to inferior quantity and quality. Probably about half a crop, such as it is, will be housed, how it will keep remains to be seen.

The general harvest has been one of the latest and longest for many years past. It is much better than was expected, or could almost have been hoped

\* It has not been thought necessary to print these appendices, the effect of them appearing in the Report.

for considering the harsh cold winds, extraordinary amount of rain, and absence of sunshine.

Wheat is generally poor in produce and in quality. Oats are above the average—a fine crop, and generally well spoken of. Barley, which is not extensively grown in this part of Ireland, has been pretty fair as to yield, but the quality is generally indifferent. Green crops, excepting where there was skilled farming, are generally below an average crop.

The meadows were excellent, and promised an abundant crop of hay; but much was badly saved under great difficulties, and at great cost, and a good deal has been more or less injured.

By far the greater portion of my district depends on imported fuel, of which there are ample supplies at reasonable rates. Portions are supplied by the Slieveadagh and Castlecomer collieries. Small portions still use turf, and this year there is unanimous testimony as to the general failure to save it. All of these places are within reach of coal; but at distances, involving increased cost for inland carriage. Not only will the turf, which was cut, be lost, but persons will have to pay more highly than those who live in the vicinity of coal depots, and hence there will be some local hardship and distress, but this will be exceptional.

The usual consumption of the poorest classes is from one and a half to two cwt. of coals per week. Just at present the coal trade is unsettled, owing to increased demands in England; but, inasmuch as this points at revival of trade, it will probably lead to increased consumption of Irish produce.

Culm is used in some portions of my district, and mixed with clay, makes perhaps the most economical fuel for the poor.

There are, in towns especially, apprehensions that the coming winter will be one of unusual difficulties and distress.

The Mayor of Waterford states:—"I fear there will be great distress, and, in consequence, demand for relief."

The Mayor of Wexford states:—"I think there will be much distress amongst tradesmen, small farmers, and labourers."

The Mayor of Clonmel states:—"Distress, I think, must necessarily be unusually severe. With such a winter as last, out-door employment, if such could be had, would be impossible. Scarcity of money at present foreshadows lack of employment, and I apprehend accordingly that the demand for relief during the coming winter will be unusually great."

The Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Thurles states:—"I believe we shall have great distress in this district, and a larger demand for relief than for years, and only for the railways now making the poor here would have been in a bad way, even during part of this summer."

The Chairman of the Town Commissioners at Cashel states:—"Labourers and poor people generally are in a deplorable condition; but little employment was given during the summer, or even at harvest time, and wages were low, consequently they have no money saved to buy clothes for the winter, or to help them through that season. Meal sellers decline to give credit. There will be great distress, and an unusual demand for relief during the ensuing five months."

From Fethard (Tipperary) the accounts are equally bad.

The Mayor of Kilkenny has not as yet replied to my inquiries, neither have the Chairmen of the Town Commissioners of Callan, Carrick-on-Suir, New Ross, and Tipperary.

Though in the country districts there are likewise apprehensions, in many instances there is not so much unanimity, and there are some few who do not at present anticipate any extraordinary distress.

It would take up too much space to quote all the replies I have received on the subject; you will find them arranged in the several appendices.\* It may be well, however, to put in a connected form the replies of the several Chairmen of Boards of Guardians.

The Chairman of the Board of Guardians of Clonmel Union states:—"There is likely to be much distress next winter."

The Vice-Chairman of Tipperary Union states:—"Very little employment for the working classes; in fact the farmers cannot afford to employ them owing

\* It has not been thought necessary to print these appendices, the effect of them appearing in the Report.

to the great depression of the times, and I fear there will be much distress during the winter months."

The Vice-Chairmen of Cashes Union states:—"I think the present condition of the great part of the people, with very few exceptions, would lead to the belief that there will be much distress, and very much demand for relief during the winter, and during next year until the new provisions come in."

The Chairman of Carrick-on-Suir Union states:—"No labour for agricultural labourers. Farmers do their work with their own families. I apprehend hard times."

The Chairman of Thomastown Union states:—"There is too much scarcity of money to give employment, and many (so-called) agricultural labourers who in other winters get desultory work and partly live on charity may this year be driven to the poorhouse; if this does not occur I do not apprehend much pressure on the rates. I have ascertained that about thirty labourers, such as I have described, are not attached to any farm or mills, and are entirely dependent in Thomastown on such chance day's work as they may obtain."

The Chairman of Urlingford Union states:—"He cannot answer this question accurately, that in his immediate neighbourhood there is no distress at present."

The Chairman of Castlecomer Union states:—"That he does not apprehend that there will be any very serious distress during the coming winter in this district."

The Chairman of New Ross Union writing from the county Carlow, states:—"There is not a large surplus population in my district, and the farmers never have given much employment in the winter, so that the hard times complained of cannot make much difference in that way. Provisions are cheap, and so is clothing, and I do not apprehend much distress amongst the labouring class. Some exertion may be necessary on the part of the landlords to provide employment, but not much more than in past seasons."

The Chairman of Enniscorthy Union states:—"This is a question not easy to answer at present; the county Wexford is generally well circumstanced."

The Chairman of Wexford Union "does not think that the labouring class will be badly off, but he apprehends that small tenants on poor land will find it difficult to pass through these trying times."

The Chairman of Waterford Union does not think that there is any unusual distress in the county (where he resides), but "in the town of Waterford there is want of full employment."

There is only one union in my district where the number of workhouse inmates is less than at the corresponding period of last year; taken as a whole, the numbers in receipt of in-door relief are now 5,656 against 5,126 in 1878, an increase of 10·29 per cent.; but this increase has prevailed more or less all through 1879. Between the beginning and end of September, 1878, the number of inmates increased from 5,069 to 5,128; this year, in the corresponding period, the increase was from 5,637 to 5,656. The number of night lodgers in the month of September, 1879, has been greatly in excess of the corresponding period last year.

In Callan Union there were ninety-eight, being an increase when compared with last year. Some of them had been in England and Wales, and were returning home; some were badly, others fairly clothed. They generally stated they were in search of employment.

In Clonmel Union there were sixty-four of this class. Some of the men had served a short time in the army, others had returned to Ireland owing, they stated, to trade strikes in England.

There were 133 in Waterford Union; there were sixty-eight last year.

There were seventy-three in Cashes Union; during the five years ended 29th September, 1879, the total number of night lodgers were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1875, . . . .	245	63	75	383
1876, . . . .	114	46	46	206
1877, . . . .	151	50	76	277
1878, . . . .	320	74	74	468
1879, . . . .	577	117	172	866

This increase is stated to be owing to the general depression of trades throughout the country. The class of persons seeking relief is different from the ordinary tramp, nearly all being artisans, tailors, shoemakers, &c.

In Clogheen Union there were forty-nine; a steady increase in the numbers seeking night lodgings; most of them presented a "miserable appearance."

There were 136 in Ennisceorthy Union, against fifty-five last year, a large proportion being tradesmen seeking for work. Their general appearance indicated destitution, and many of them were thinly clad.

There were 111 in Thomastown Workhouse, a great increase when compared with former periods; their circumstances apparently bad.

There were 169 in Kilkenny Workhouse, an increase when compared with former periods, but not of the same classes as in previous years, most of them being tradesmen seeking employment.

There were seventy-one admitted to Wexford Workhouse, ages chiefly varying from eighteen to forty; very few old persons or children. They came from different counties, Tipperary, Dublin, Waterford, &c.; an increase compared with former periods; some few young men returning from England; most of them appeared to belong to the class of labourers who go from one public work to another, others showed no signs of industrial labour, and belonged to a class who go from place to place.

There were 139 relieved in New Ross Workhouse—117 men, twelve women, and ten children, the men chiefly young, and apparently destitute; last year there were sixty-two.

In Thurles Union there were 23, in Carrick, 27, and in Urlingford, 8. In the small Union of Castlecomer there were 202; of this number 121 were able-bodied single men, 14 were married, and had their wives and children with them; 10 were single women, chiefly factory hands, the remainder were women having from one to three children. The men were, with very few exceptions, between the ages of twenty and forty years; about one half of them were agricultural labourers, the remaining half was made up chiefly of the building trades, with some shoemakers, tailors, and men engaged in foundry business, iron works, &c. Some of them said they had been working in England, and were returning to Ireland in consequence of not being able to get work. They belonged chiefly to the counties Cork, Waterford, and Limerick; very few of them had been relieved a second time in a Workhouse; they did not appear to be professional tramps; they did not shirk the work given to them in the Workhouse, and their dress, manners, &c., bore evidence of men accustomed to work for a living.

These figures indicate already more than ordinary distress. With respect to the classes who may seek more permanent relief, much depends on the weather, on prices of food, and whether there will be even the ordinary amount of employment.

The harvest of 1877, in this part of Ireland, was, as regards potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, and green crops, much below an average. Last year, too, these were deficient crops, and the winter was unusually severe; nevertheless, rents were well paid, but with a great deal of borrowed money, for even then the farmers as a class were heavily in debt to traders, banks, &c., &c. Even in ordinary years I have been accustomed to hear of the debts of the farmers; like other classes, they have not always lived within their means, credit having been, up to a recent period, very freely given. Indifferent harvests, and the hard times of the winter of 1878-'79, did not admit of much reduction of debts. The harvest of 1879 is not, on the whole, worse than that of 1877, or, I might perhaps say, 1878. There never was any danger of famine in either of these years, neither is there now, but unquestionably, the position of employers and of employed gives just grounds for anxiety.

Debts have increased; credits are almost stopped; capital is scared away, and difficulties which might have been surmounted by mutual forbearance and good-will, combined with thrift, frugality, and temperance, have been intensified by setting class against class, and giving cause for the general feeling of "insecurity and uncertainty" which prevails.

Distress will, probably, be more or less felt by every class, landlords, farmers, labourers, artisans, traders of all kinds. There has been, for a long time past, stagnation in every calling, and of late, in many places, but more especially in

towns, either a dearth of, or irregular employment. Farmers will now, more than ever, as far as possible, do their own work, and cartail still further the little employment they give in winter; in point of fact, there are no profits to pay for labour; many of them will be distressed themselves, not so much from the loss of crops as from the difficulty of selling their stock, even at a loss, cattle and sheep bought dear must be sold cheap, they are, as I have said, embarrassed by debt, and the sudden stoppage of the credit they have so long been accustomed to, hence, there will probably be a minimum of employment, notwithstanding that there never was more necessity for attention to the land. There was, as I have said, general depression after the harvests of 1877 and 1878, and a want of constant employment. This year, as then, where the land received fair treatment, and where skill and industry prevailed, the crops were fairly good. This year, as then, in too many instances, the land is exhausted and needs a heavy outlay for manure; much of it is in a poor neglected state, wet, covered with weeds; some is suffering from manures which have the same effect on the land that stimulants have on human beings. I believe that if the land had justice done to it, a surplus of labour would now, very generally be the exception; but, as things have long been, and as things probably will be if employers' means be still farther crippled, they must only go from bad to worse in this respect; and even with favourable seasons, land cannot be expected, in such cases, to yield more than indifferent crops. A good deal will depend on the weather, and on the prices of food and fuel. Recently there has been a rise in both flour and coals, the former has risen 7s. a sack of 280 lbs., and the latter 2s. 6d. a ton, with an uncertain market, owing to increased demand for furnaces, &c., in England.

I do not at present apprehend any scarcity of either food or of fuel at moderate rates, and if there were no disturbing influences, and that landlords, tenants, and labourers were permitted to pull together, I should feel sanguine that there would be no unusual distress generally over the rural portions of my district which could not be provided for, and that any extraordinary destitution in the towns might be met by a general effort to provide as much employment as possible in a legitimate manner, each filling his station to the best of his ability, "not coveting or desiring other men's goods, but learning and labouring to get his own living, and do his duty in that state of life unto which it has pleased God to call him;" but, if uncertainty and general insecurity are to prevail, it will be a winter, not only of much general depression, but of unusual and extraordinary suffering.

Waterford Union is the only one in my district in which I apprehend that the workhouse will be found inadequate to the wants of the union in respect of size. In one or two other unions (Wexford and Tipperary) the internal arrangements may require to be modified to meet the requirements of particular classes. I do not anticipate much pressure on any other workhouse, and on some, none at all. The classes which will be chiefly affected by the apprehended distress rarely seek workhouse relief, indeed, I shall not be surprised if, in some unions, want of means, by depriving persons of facilities for intemperance, should have the effect of reducing the pressure on the infirmaries, seeing that in large urban workhouses, especially many of the cases which are admitted for hospital treatment are simply suffering from the inevitable consequences of intemperance of one kind or another.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. J. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board,  
&c., &c., &c.

6.—FROM MR. POWER.—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTY of KERRY, and portions of the COUNTIES of CORK and LIMERICK.

GENTLEMEN,

Killarney, 15th October, 1879.

According to instructions contained in your letter of the 5th September, ultimo, I have endeavoured to obtain as accurately as possible the information you desire with regard to the Unions in my district, I beg to report as follows:—

#### NEWCASTLE UNION, IN COUNTY LIMERICK.

The potato crop in this Union varies considerably in different localities, according to the nature of the soil they are planted in. From about half to one-third of the crop will probably be to the good. The oat crop, on the whole, has been good, beyond an average crop, the late fine weather having enabled the farmers to gather it in. Some fields, however, have not yet ripened. Green crops are fair. Wheat and barley, of which not much has been sown, are poor, having suffered from the heavy rains. On the 4th October I received the following from the Clerk of the Union as to the supply of turf:—"The quantity of turf at present dry in this Union would not be sufficient for consumption for six weeks; it will not at all be sufficient for the winter and spring. Several poor parties are already burning bushes, &c., through the Union, and other parties carrying coals to the mountain districts for firing." I have visited this Union lately, and found the prospect of saving the turf much improved since the fine weather set in, but I am inclined to think there will be a scarcity of fuel. Very little employment is given to the labourer by the farmers, as in their present condition few of them can afford it. Employment is given to many by the railway from Newcastle to Listowel, which is in course of construction. Two or three of the landlords, I am informed, intend to commence works to give employment. There will probably be some distress among the poor during the winter and spring, much depending, of course, on the character of the winter, and an increase may be expected in the applications for relief, but I do not apprehend, to any extent, that may not be met. Coal can be had from Foynes at 20s. per ton.

The numbers in Newcastle Workhouse for this year, and last two years, on the 27th September, are as follows:—

Number in House:—		Number on Out-door Relief:—	
27th September, 1879, . . .	340	27th September, 1879, . . .	421
27th September, 1878, . . .	252	27th September, 1878, . . .	351
27th September, 1877, . . .	225	27th September, 1877, . . .	300

#### LISTOWEL UNION, COUNTY KERRY.

In this Union from accounts generally, about half the potato crop will be lost. I hear that there is much disease amongst them along the sea-coast of this Union. The oat crop is good; better than last year. Barley has suffered much from the rain and the wind. The same may be said of the wheat. Green crops fair. The accounts of the turf are not promising. One Relieving Officer writes to the effect—"That turf is as plentiful as last year, but inferior in quality in consequence of the wetness of the season; but if the people use it more sparingly than they have done in previous years, there will be sufficient for their wants." With regard to distress amongst the labouring population, he says—"There may be more applications for relief this year than last; but I do not apprehend much distress, or that the demand for relief will be excessive." A Rate Collector communicates as follows:—"Turf is not likely to be saved, and there will be a great want and deficiency during the coming winter and spring. The condition of the poor at present is such as to cause serious apprehensions of distress, and an unusual demand for relief during the coming winter and spring, unless relief be given in some way." I am of opinion that there will be distress in this Union from want of fuel, and, in some places, also, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, and want of employment. The railway in course of construction from Tralee to Listowel, and thence to Newcastle, is a source of relief to the labouring classes. There will probably be an increased demand for relief in this Union; but I do

not think it is likely to be excessive. Good coal can be had cheap direct from Poynes.

*Numbers in Workhouse.*

On 27th September, 1879, . . . . .	141
On 27th September, 1878, . . . . .	106
On 27th September, 1877, . . . . .	94

No out-door relief.

KANTURK UNION, COUNTY COBK.

In this Union the crop of potatoes, as elsewhere, varies considerably in different parts. Where new seed has been sown, and drainage attended to, they are in very good condition; where old seed has been used, and the land is wet, they are diseased to a large extent. The crop is said to be worse than that of the two preceding years. The oat crop is above the average of former years. Wheat crop poor. Hay is also said to be poor. Green crops fair. Very little of the turf is yet saved; but the present fine weather has done a great deal in enabling the people to save the turf. It seems, however, to be the opinion that a considerable amount of distress will prevail, in consequence of want of employment and want of fuel, and failure of the potato crop, and that there will be an unusual demand for relief this winter. Good coal can be had in this Union at about 20s. per ton.

*No. of Inmates in Workhouse.*

On 27th September, 1879, . . . . .	538
On 27th September, 1878, . . . . .	435
On 27th September, 1877, . . . . .	344

*No. of Persons on Out-door Relief.*

On 27th September, 1879, . . . . .	532
On 27th September, 1878, . . . . .	360
On 27th September, 1877, . . . . .	344

Total accommodation of Workhouse, . . . . . 1,111

THALIE UNION, COUNTY KERRY.

The potato crop in this Union is stated to be below the average; but I hear that in some parts it is a good average crop. Oats are said to be a better crop than usual. Wheat and barley have suffered considerably. The prospects of saving the turf were, at one time, very bad; but, as elsewhere, the fine weather has enabled a great deal to be done in the way of saving. I have been informed that the Workhouse will be inadequate to hold the numbers who will seek relief; but I see no reason, from the present aspect of affairs, to cause such an apprehension. It is undoubted that there will be distress in some parts of the Union, and want of employment, though the construction of the railway affords relief to a great many.

Coal can be had here at 17s. per ton, vessels coming right up to the town.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

On week ending Saturday, 28th September, 1879, . . . . .	615
Corresponding week, 1878, . . . . .	536
Corresponding week, 1877, . . . . .	490

Total accommodation of House, . . . . . 949

DINGLE UNION, COUNTY KERRY.

The potato crop here is reported to be a bad one—much below the average of former years. The oat crop, which is almost the only grain crop sown in Dingle, is a good average one, as compared with past years. Not much turf saved, and it is apprehended that the want of fuel will be severely felt by all classes of the peasantry, and will add greatly to the distress of the poor. There will probably be an increased demand for relief in this Union, and I fear a good deal of distress will be felt in some parts of the district.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

4th October, 1879, . . . . .	194
5th October, 1878, . . . . .	165
6th October, 1877, . . . . .	146

Total accommodation of House, . . . . . 1,224

Scarcely any out-door relief.



## MILLSTREET UNION, COUNTY CORK.

In this Union I am informed the ordinary potato seed seems to have been nearly unproductive, but where improved or imported seed has been planted (which cases in this Union are few), the average crop is above that of the past two years. On the whole, the potato crop is said to be below the average produce of the last five years. The corn crops in this Union are poor, except that of the oats crop, which has been saved to a large extent during the late fine weather. Up to the time when the better weather set in, the prospects of saving a sufficient quantity of turf were very gloomy, and though the weather has been favourable up to this time, I doubt whether a sufficient quantity can be saved to last through the winter and spring. There is a good deal of want of employment in this Union, and I think there will be an unusual demand for relief during the winter.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

11th October, 1879,	.	.	.	.	.	312
12th October, 1878,	.	.	.	.	.	273
13th October, 1877,	.	.	.	.	.	221
Total accommodation of House,						948

## KILLARNEY UNION, COUNTY KERRY.

The account of the potato crop appears to be somewhat better in this Union. On light and reclaimed land the potatoes are excellent in quality, but in certain localities, on heavy lands, disease exists to a considerable extent. The oat crop is said to be the best for some years; not much wheat or barley. From what I gather there is almost a certainty of a short supply of turf for fuel during the winter and spring, and that there will be a large demand on the resources of the Union, in the way of relief. A good deal of employment, I am told, will be given to the labouring classes in this district during the winter. Many have gone off to seek employment on the North Kerry Railway. I do not anticipate that there will be any pressure put on the resources of the Union that cannot be met.

*Number of Inmates in the House.*

Saturday, 11th October, 1879,	. 440
" 12th October, 1878,	. 353
" 13th October, 1877,	. 294

*Number of Persons on Out-door Relief.*

Saturday, 11th October, 1879,	. 415
" 12th October, 1878,	. 443
" 13th October, 1877,	. 429

Total accommodation in House, . . . 978

## KENMARE UNION, COUNTY KERRY.

I have received the following replies from the clerk of the Kenmare Union which, I was informed, have been carefully considered. As to the potato and corn crops—"The potato crop is very bad in some parts of the Union; in others it is pretty good, but half the potato crop is already rotten. The corn crops are not as good as usual, the grain not having filled properly in consequence of the wet weather." As to the supply of turf—"There is no turf of any consequence in the Union; the nine-tenths of the people have none at all saved, nor can they expect to get any saved now." As to the present condition of the poor in Kenmare Union—"It is to be feared that the labouring classes in the Union will have to be relieved out of the rates, both in and out, and also a great many of the small farmers, in consequence of the low price of butter and cattle for the past season; also, they owe a large debt to traders and others, who, I fear, will look for their demands at next October and January Sessions, so that it is to be apprehended there will be much distress, and an unusual demand for relief during the winter and spring." From another communication, which, I think, can be relied on, I received the following as to the turf supply, and condition of the people—"Very scarce, and unless we get very favourable weather before the 1st of November, we shall be badly off for fuel during winter and spring. Unless some means be devised for providing employment for labourers and small holders, I fear there will be unusual distress." These replies, it may be stated, were written about the 1st of October, before the fine weather had fairly set in. From my own observations and information I could

gather in this locality, I think the above replies represent fairly the state of the crops, and the prospects of the winter in this Union. At the same time, it is probable that a considerable quantity of turf has been saved during the last fortnight, and that if the present weather continues, any distress that may occur during the winter, from want of fuel, will be greatly alleviated.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

17th September, 1879,	172
Total accommodation of House,	512
Number of persons on out-door relief, September 17th, 1879,	142

**CAHIRCIVRENS UNION, COUNTY KERRY.**

The produce of the potato crop here is, as far as I can learn, likely to be about one-third of the average of the past few years, and not for many years back has the crop been so bad a failure; and I am informed by the Clerk of the Union, from inquiries he has made, that there will be very few potatoes for use after November. The corn crops, although better than last year, are said to be below the average of the past few years. The prospects of saving the turf are bad, and I fear from all accounts that there will scarcely be sufficient for the winter and spring—and it is probable that a good deal of distress will occur amongst the farmers and labouring classes, and that there will be an unusual demand for relief during the approaching winter.

*Number of Inmates in the House.*

27th September, 1879,	157
28th September, 1879,	115
29th September, 1877,	95
Total accommodation of House,	512
Number of persons on out-door relief, 27th September, 1879,	131

**BANTRY UNION, COUNTY CORK.**

The produce of the potato crop is rather below the average, and is said to be worse than last year's yield. Disease has destroyed a great part of what gave promise to be an unusually productive crop. During the last fortnight's fine weather the corn crops have been got in, and compare favourably with that of last year. In this Union, when I visited it, the prospect of saving sufficient turf for the winter's consumption appeared to be very bad. I dare say a good deal has been done during the last fortnight—but I doubt whether sufficient can be saved to tide over the winter and spring; and I fear that there may be considerable suffering amongst the peasantry for want of fuel. A line of railway will shortly be commenced between Bantry and Drimoleague which will give employment to many of the labouring class.

It is probable from the want of fuel and partial failure of the potato crop that there will be an unusual demand for relief during the coming winter.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

27th September, 1879,	131
28th September, 1879,	101
29th September, 1877,	89
Total accommodation of House,	770
On out-door relief, 27th September, 1879,	9

**CASTLETOWN UNION, COUNTY CORK.**

The potato crop in this Union is below the average of previous years. There is very little corn grown, but what there is appears to be an average crop. But a small proportion of the turf has been saved, and will not, in all probability, be sufficient for the winter and spring. There is a great want of employment amongst the labouring classes, and I think there is likely to be distress amongst them and the small farmers during the winter. I am told that many of them have been living on credit for two years back, and they are now unable to get employment, consequently, it is to be expected that there will be an increased demand for relief during the winter.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

4th October, 1879,	.	.	.	.	.	162
5th October, 1878,	.	.	.	.	.	167
6th October, 1877,	.	.	.	.	.	127
Total accommodation of House,	.	.	.	.	.	556
Number on out-door relief, 4th October, 1879,	.	.	.	.	.	16

## SKIBBEREEN UNION, COUNTY CORK.

The potato crop in many parts of this Union is an indifferent one, though in some parts they are extremely good. It is stated that it will not amount to more than half a crop. Oats are a fair crop. Wheat and barley poor. When I visited this Union very little turf had been saved, quantities of it lying on the bog. The cessation of the rain during the last fortnight may have enabled the people to save more of it, but it will hardly be sufficient for the winter and spring, unless supplemented with a little coal, which, I believe, is used by the peasantry along the coast in this Union. There is very little employment to be had in this district at present, and I am told that able-bodied men have applied for in-door relief, stating that they could get no employment. I am told that the inhabitants of Clear Island and Sherkin, and those along the coast are able to help themselves in the way of fishing, but it is not to be depended on in the winter. From what I have seen and heard, I think there will be a deal of distress, unless some employment can be found for the labourers, especially if the winter be a severe one.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

21st September, 1879,	380
21st September, 1878,	352
Total accommodation of House,	

*On Out-door Relief.*

21st September, 1879,	66
21st September, 1878,	49
	829

## SKULL UNION, COUNTY CORK.

Accounts vary as to the yield of the potato crop in this Union. On the whole, I should infer, it was below the average, though in some places the potatoes appear excellent. The corn crops are middling; oats up to the average; other cereals inferior; green crops fair. When I visited this Union there was not much turf saved, but since then the dry weather may have improved matters. I am informed that if the month of October be dry throughout it is possible that there may be a sufficient supply of turf for the winter in parts of the district; about Crookhaven people are already burning fuzes. I am inclined to think that there may be considerable distress in this Union from want of employment, and absence of fuel, and the partial failure of the potato crop, and that there will be an increased demand for relief during the winter.

*Number of Inmates in Workhouse.*

4th October, 1879,	126
4th October, 1878,	103
4th October, 1877,	89
Total accommodation of House,	

*On Out-door Relief.*

4th October, 1879,	74
4th October, 1878,	46
4th October, 1877,	66
	521

Through all the Unions in my district the potato crop appears to have failed considerably. In some localities they are of excellent quality; in others they are gone, especially where old seed has been used. From a good authority I hear that throughout the county Kerry it is probable about half the crop has been lost. The corn crop appears generally to be a fair one—the oat crop especially. Green crops pretty fair. I think there is much reason to doubt, even though the weather should continue fine, whether the turf crop will be sufficient to last through the winter and spring.

Owing to the general state of agricultural depression, I fear there will be a dearth of employment for the labouring class, except that which may be afforded by the landlords, and on the railway works in course of construction. I expect that distress is more likely to fall in certain localities than in others, amongst the small farmers and labouring class, where the potatoes are mostly bad, the turf scarcely fit for fuel, and no credit to be had at the nearest town or village.

I may instance Cahirciveen Union, parts of the sea-coast of Listowel and Tralee, parts of Dingle, Kenmare, Bantry, Skibbereen, Castletown, and Skull. From inquiries I have made, and communications I have received, except in one or two instances, I do not find that there is any apprehension, or expectation of any sudden emergency arising, with regard to the relief of the poor, which may not be met, or that the Workhouses will be inadequate to afford the relief that they may be called upon to provide.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. A. POWER,

Local Government Inspector.

To Local Government Board.

7.—FROM MR. B. HAMILTON.—DISTRICT comprising portions of the counties of CAVAN, DONEGAL, FERMANAGH, LONDONDERRY, TYRON, and MONAGHAN.

Culmore, Londonderry.

October 17, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 5th ult., No. 108, M 79, requesting me to furnish you with a Report on the State of the Potato Crop in each county, or part of each county comprised in my district, and to include such information as I may be enabled to obtain respecting the State of the General Harvest in each county; also whether it is probable the supply of Turf which may be saved will be sufficient for the wants of the peasantry during the ensuing winter, and if an unusual demand for Poor Law relief is to be apprehended, I have the honour to inform you that I have instituted inquiries through the officers employed by the Guardians in each Union of my district on the points mentioned in your letter, and have obtained the views of resident gentry and farmers who, in my opinion, are well acquainted with the state of things in their respective localities. I have also visited a large portion of my district, and made personal inquiries.

Before proceeding to give you the details of the information I have obtained by counties as directed, it is, perhaps, well to give my general impression as regards the whole of my district, which embraces the greater part of the north of Ireland.

As regards the potato crop, it appears, as a rule, to be decidedly inferior. In light and dry soils the yield is fair, and the proportion of diseased tubers comparatively small, but in heavy and wet lands the yield is very deficient, and of these a large proportion, generally above half, is diseased, and unfit for human food. I may, however, mention that there are considerable differences in even the same localities, the crop being fair in one district, and within a short distance a comparative failure.

This difference extends also to the various kinds planted. The white variety (which is the principal crop) having suffered much, while the blue have comparatively escaped.

On a review of the whole I am quite satisfied there will not be half an average crop available, and the quality of these decidedly inferior.

The potato, however, has ceased to be the main diet of the poorer classes, bread and meal being largely substituted, therefore so long as breadstuffs continue at their present low price, I do not apprehend that a deficiency in this crop will cause any widespread or serious distress.

The general harvest, I believe to be, on the whole, a good average one. In well farmed localities it is above it, and has been secured in good condition, but in wet land, and in the mountain districts, it is not so good. The bulk of it in the mountains is still in the fields, and a great deal uncut.

The fine weather of the last week or so has effected a considerable improvement in the aspect of the harvest, and should it continue for another fortnight, the cereals will, I think, be everywhere secured.

Along river banks and margins of lakes, however, as on all low-lying lands, a great loss of crops has been sustained, which has seriously affected the condition of the farmers in those districts.

As to turf, I regret to say, that little or none has been really saved. The usual crop was cut, but it remains in the bogs, unstacked, and unfit for fuel. The bulk of it, however, is made up in what is called "rickles." In this condition dry weather will improve it, and, during the last week, a change for the better in its condition has taken place; and, where people can spare time from the harvest, a vigorous effort is being made to save some.

An unusual quantity of bog fir has been cut, and, as it is easily dried, I expect it will be largely used, and burning briskly, it will enable the people to have a fire from turf that would scarcely burn by themselves. Should, however, the approaching winter equal in severity last year's, the want of fuel must be severely felt, causing much and widespread suffering among the small farmers and labouring classes.

In my opinion, the greatest cause of apprehension lies in this threatened deficiency. I fear also that as the farmers have suffered so largely from the low price of cattle, and all kinds of farm produce, they will scarcely be in a position to give the usual employment, and that, consequently, a large number of labourers will be without work for a part of the season, and it is to be apprehended they will have no alternative but Poor Law relief.

I will now give, briefly, the substance of the reports I have received from the officials in each Union, arranged by counties, commencing with Donegal, which embraces the Unions of Stranorlar, Donegal, Glenties, Dunfahaghy, Milford, Letterkenny, Inishowen, part of Londonderry, and part of Strahane.

#### COUNTY DONEGAL.

##### STRANORLAR UNION.

*Potatoes.*—Considered to be two-thirds of an average crop.

*General Harvest.*—Nearly an average.

*Green Crops.*—Not half a crop.

*Turf.*—Not half a supply will be saved.

It is apprehended there will be a greater demand for relief in this Union during the winter, but not to an unusual extent.

##### DONEGAL UNION.

*Potatoes.*—Not half a crop in clay land. Better in boggy land. Sherry blues and champions free from disease.

*Grain Crops.*—A low average.

*Hay.*—A deficient crop, and badly saved.

*Turf.*—Hardly any saved.

*Prospects.*—It is apprehended there will be a good deal of distress in this Union next winter.

##### GLENTIES UNION.

*Potatoes.*—The report of the potato crop in this Union seems to be fair, but the disease has set in.

*Grain Crops.*—Are a good average, and have been generally secured in good condition.

*Hay Crop* has been seriously damaged.

*Turf.*—Has not been saved. It is the only kind of fuel used.

*Prospects.*—It is apprehended there will be a pressure for relief in this Union.

##### DUNFAHAGHY UNION.

*Potatoes.*—The potato crop in this Union seems to be fair. The grain crops are a good average, and have been secured in good condition.

*Turf.*—Has not been saved, and there will be a scarcity of fuel, but no pressure for relief is apprehended.

##### MILFORD UNION.

*Potatoes.*—Where planted early, a fair crop; where late, and on wet lands, very inferior; crop will be much below an average.

*Grain Crops.*—A good average.

*Hay.*—A good crop.

*Turf.*—Unsaved, and in bogs. An unusual quantity of bog fir has been cut. A deficiency of fuel expected.

*Prospects.*—Approaching winter will be a trying one to small landholders, but unusual distress not apprehended.

## LEITHKENNY UNION.

*Potatoes.*—On dry lands, crops an average; in wet lands, bad. There will not be half a crop in the Union, and the quality inferior.

*Grain Crops.*—A fair average, but late.

*Flax.*—Better than expected.

*Turf.*—In the bogs, unsaved; but if fine weather continues, it is hoped some will be secured. Large quantities of bog fir have been raised, and coal is cheap; so that no great scarcity of fuel is apprehended.

*Prospects.*—A pressure for relief is not expected, but it is probable the small landholders will be severely pinched.

## INNISHOWEN UNION.

*Potatoes.*—There will be about half a crop.

*Grain Crops.*—A fair average.

*Turf.*—In the bogs, unsaved; a great scarcity of fuel apprehended.

*Prospects.*—A pressure for relief expected.

## LONDONDERRY UNION.

In the portion of this Union in the county of Donegal, the potato crop is good, but a large portion of it is diseased.

The grain crops are above an average. This district is well farmed, and is a very rich one, and there is no probability of any scarcity of either fuel or food in it.

## STRABANE UNION.

The portion of this Union in the county of Donegal is much the same description of land as above given for the part of the county in the Derry Union, and the crops are in the same condition.

The potato and grain crops on the east side of the county of Donegal, and along the whole of the west coast of it, appear to be better than in almost any other part of my district.

A deficiency in the supply of fuel is, I think, the only cause of real apprehension in this county.

## PART OF COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

## LONDONDERRY UNION.

*Potatoes.*—It is considered there will be about half a crop. The general harvest decidedly good.

*Turneps.*—About half a crop—in many places a complete failure.

*Turf.*—Not saved; a deficiency in fuel expected.

*Prospects.*—Actual distress or pressure for relief not apprehended.

## LIMAVADY UNION.

*Potatoes.*—White kinds a failure; blue kinds safe; tubers small, and quality inferior—in sandy soils crop much better.

*General Harvest.*—A fair average, but very late in mountain districts; much of it uncut at this date (October 16th).

*Prospects.*—It is expected the coming winter will press severely on poorer classes, but an unusual demand for relief is not apprehended.

## COLERAINE UNION.

*Potatoes.*—An inferior crop, not more than a third of an average.

*General Harvest.*—On dry lands fair, on wet lands inferior.

*Turf.*—Supply insufficient.

*Prospects.*—An unusual demand for relief apprehended.

## PART OF COUNTY TYRONE.

## OMAGH UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Crop inferior, especially in wet lands; and not one-half of it sound.

*Grain Crops*.—A fair average.

*Green Crops*.—A failure.

*Turf*.—Hardly any saved; a deficiency of fuel expected.

*Prospects*.—An unusual demand for relief apprehended.

## CLOGHER UNION.

*Potatoes*.—A very bad crop; and not one-half of it sound.

*Grain Crops*.—Not quite an average.

*Turf*.—Some saved; a few weeks dry weather would secure a small supply.

*Prospects*.—Much distress not apprehended.

## STRABANE UNION.

*Potatoes*.—A bad crop, and seriously damaged by the disease.

*Grain Crops* are above an average.

*Turf*.—Hardly any saved.

*Prospects*.—An unusual demand for relief expected.

Much damage done by floods in this Union.

## CASTLEBERG UNION.

*Potatoes*.—An inferior crop.

*Grain Crops*.—Are fair.

*Turf*.—Little, if any, saved.

An increase in the number of applicants for relief apprehended.

## GORTIN UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Not more than half a crop.

*Grain Crops*.—Late and inferior.

*Turf*.—Not saved; supply of fuel will not last till Christmas.

In this Union turf is the only fuel used, and it is to be apprehended the scarcity of it will compel many to seek Poor Law relief.

## COUNTY FERMANAGH, AND PART OF COUNTY CAVAN.

## ENNISKILLEN UNION.

*The Potato Crop*.—A failure.

*General Harvest*.—Not good.

*Turf*.—Not saved—a deficiency of fuel expected, and it is feared there will be an unusual demand for relief during the winter. Floods have done much damage in this Union, the crops in the valley of the Erne having been destroyed.

## IRVINSTOWN UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Only half a crop.

*General Harvest*.—Deficient.

*Turnips*.—A failure.

*Turf*.—Not saved; a deficiency of fuel expected, and an increased demand for relief apprehended.

## LEMASKEA UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Not half a crop.

*Grain*.—An average crop.

*Turf*.—Worthless; a deficiency of fuel, and a pressure for relief expected.

Heavy losses sustained in this Union, by floods.

## PART OF COUNTY MONAGHAN.

## CLOVES UNION.

*Potatoes*.—Not half a crop.

*Grain*.—A fair average.

*Turf*.—Not saved, but dry weather would make a change in them. A small increase in the number of applicants for relief expected; but no pressure apprehended. Much damage done by the floods, in this Union.

## MONAGHAN UNION.

*Potato Crop*.—Very poor; one-half diseased.

*Grain Crops*.—On sandy soil, good; on cold heavy lands, bad.

*Green Crops*.—A failure.

*Turf*.—Very little saved; a deficiency of fuel, and an unusual demand for relief expected. Much damage done in this Union, by floods.

I send you queries forwarded by me to proprietors, agents, and farmers, with the replies they have been good enough to furnish to me.\*

In carrying this out, I have selected a few gentlemen in each Union; those obtaining, from every division, a reliable opinion on the points on which you desire information. You will find them annexed, arranged by counties, and the position of the writers given.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

In some instances the queries have not yet been returned, but I will forward them when received.

8.—From Mr. ARMSTRONG.—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTIES of SLIGO, and LEITRIM and portions of the COUNTIES of DONEGAL, FERMANAGH, CAVAN, ROSCOMMON, and MAYO.

Chaffpool, Ballymote,  
17th October, 1879.

SIR,

Referring to your circular of the 5th ultimo, No. 168 M, requesting me to report as to the potato crop through my district, and the general state of the harvest, I have the honour to state for the information of the Local Government Board, that I have visited all the Unions under my charge, and made inquiries on the subject, and I give you the result of those inquiries.

In those parts of the COUNTIES of DONEGAL, FERMANAGH, and LEITRIM, situated in the BALLYSHANNON UNION.

At least one-third of the potato crop is gone, and what remains is of an inferior quality. A very large quantity of turf has been destroyed, and I am afraid there will not be a sufficient supply for the wants of the people; should there be a continuance of fine weather, a good deal might yet be saved. I should think there will be a considerable increase in the applications for relief during the coming winter.

## PORTIONS OF CAVAN AND LEITRIM SITUATED IN THE BAWBERRY UNION.

The potato crop is very bad, a large proportion quite gone, and the remainder of very inferior quality. There is a great want of turf, several people having to buy coal who never used it before.

It is generally believed there will be a great increase in the demand for relief, as many will be unable to obtain employment.

\* It has not been thought necessary to print these queries and replies, the effect of the replies being given in the Report.



## COUNTY LEITRIM.

I am informed about one-fourth of the potato crop will be available for food. Plenty of turf has been cut on the bogs, but there is a great difficulty in saving it. In Mohill Union the Guardians are about burning coal.

A large increase in the demand for relief may be expected. In Carrick-on-Shannon Workhouse provision has been made for eighty additional inmates. In Manorhamilton Union a railway is in course of construction, which will give a considerable amount of employment.

The oat crop appears fair, but the hay is deficient.

## Parts of Roscommon and Sligo in Boyle Union.

About three-fourths of the potato crop is rotten; the turf also is very bad; a great deal is cut on the bogs, but it is wet and spongy. A good deal depends on the future weather as to how much of it will be saved. The oat crop, I understand, is very good, and the hay about an average one. I am afraid there will be an increase in the demands for relief. Colonel King-Harman informed me he was going to spend a considerable sum in giving employment.

## COUNTY SLEIGO.

The principle portion of the potato crop is rotten. There is plenty of turf cut, but very little of it saved, and that of inferior quality. The oat crop appears good, and there is an average crop of hay, although some of it is very late. I am afraid there will be a great deal of distress this winter, and, consequently, a considerable increase in the applications for relief.

## COUNTY MAYO.

In Ballina Union, I am informed that about half the potato crop is gone; that there has been a large quantity of turf cut, but that the amount saved will very much depend on the weather. I also heard that Sir Charles Knox-Gore intends to spend a considerable amount in giving employment.

In Killybeg Union, about two-thirds of the potato crop are gone, and the quantity of turf saved will not be sufficient for the wants of the people.

In Belmullet Union, about one-third of the potato crop has been lost. Plenty of turf has been cut, and about half of it saved.

In Newport Union, I hear the potato crop is better than last year; that there is a fair quantity of turf cut, but that unless there is a continuance of fine weather the supply fit for fuel is likely to be deficient. In the Achill portion, however, I have been informed by one of the principal residents "that the potatoes were better than any they had for years, but that for the last month they are rotting in the ground, and that fears are entertained that the crop will be short of last year's when dug, and that it is doubtful if it will keep sound, and that the turf there is better than that in the interior of the county, and that he does not think there will be any want of it there."

In Castlebar Union, about one-third of the potato crop is lost, and what remain of a bad quality. Only about one-third of the turf has been saved.

In Claremorris Union, the potato crop will scarcely yield half an average in quantity, and the quality is very inferior. There is likely to be a great deficiency in turf; half what is cut is not sufficiently dried to make fuel.

In Westport Union, about half the potato crop has been lost, and what remain are very inferior in quality. The turf is very inferior, wet, scarce, and dear.

In Swineford Union, the potato crop will not be half an average one; in some localities nearly all are gone. Turf has not been cut as plentifully as usual, and is so saturated with wet as not likely to make good fuel.

I should say that the oats, as a rule, through the county was a fair crop; some sown late in the season, however, may not ripen properly, and the hay, except in very low lands, cannot much be complained of.

I am afraid there will be considerable distress through the county, and a large increase in the demand for relief.

Taking my whole district into consideration, and having regard to the low price of cattle and farm produce, and the fact that nearly all the poor are in

debt to the shopkeepers, who, I hear, are unwilling to give further credit, I think there can be no doubt—

- I. That one-half or two-thirds of the potato crop has been lost.
- II. That there will be an insufficient supply of turf.
- III. That there will be a considerable amount of distress, and consequently an increase in the demand for relief.
- IV. That owing to the difficulty landlords will have in getting their rents, partly owing to the poverty of their tenants, and partly to the agitation recently going on through the country, there will be a want of employment.
- V. That the best means of alleviating distress would be by providing employment throughout the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. ANNESENG, Inspector.

The Secretary, Local Government Board.

9.—FROM DR. ROUGHAN.—DISTRICT comprising the COUNTY of GALWAY, and portions of the COUNTIES of MAYO, ROSCOMMON, and WESTMEATH.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, October 18th, 1879.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circulars of the 5th and 12th ultimo, requesting me to report on the state of the potato crop, the general harvest, the supply of turf, and, whether I apprehended there would be much distress and an unusual demand for relief during the ensuing winter and spring months, in the Unions under my charge, which comprise the entire of the county of Galway, the chief portion of Roscommon, and one Union in the southern part of Mayo.

In reply, I beg to state that, from personal observation and confidential inquiries, made from reliable sources, I am constrained to the conclusion that, generally, the crops will be exceptionally deficient in quantity, and inferior in quality, this year, in the Unions under my charge. The potato crop, on which the poorer classes chiefly depend, is especially bad, and will scarcely exceed half last year's yield, and those will be of an inferior quality. Some persons have a fair crop of good potatoes, especially those who made an early sowing, and it is a remarkable fact that, in different portions of the same field, different qualities of potatoes are found. In a two-acre field of potatoes, grown on the grounds attached to Mountbellew Union Workhouse, five yards of a ridge, dug in one part of the field, yielded two stone of potatoes fit for use, one stone diseased, and one stone of small potatoes; while the same quantity, dug in another portion of the field, yielded three stone fit for use, two pounds diseased, and five pounds small. I may remark that the entire field was cultivated in the same manner—same manure and seed being used; this anomaly has been generally noticed this year, and I remark on it for the purpose of showing how difficult it is to arrive at anything like an accurate knowledge of the condition of the potato crop, even on one townland.

The potato crop in Connemara and Oughterard has, in a great measure, escaped what is called the blight, but it has been seriously injured and deteriorated by the long-continued rains; the tubers are small and wet, and in most instances a large quantity has decayed in the ground. Grain crops are not much cultivated in this district, and the greater portion of any that has been grown became lodged during the wet weather, and, after being stacked, sprouted in the grain, and leaves only a meagre return of a poor and indifferent quality. Turf, that was looked upon as irretrievably lost some six weeks since, is now partially saved, and will afford smouldering fuel for cooking, and warming the cabins. The greater portion of the population of Connemara reside along the sea boundary, and up to the last two years derived a considerable income from kelp-burning. I am informed that a few years since it yielded a revenue of from £10,000 to £12,000 a year, while this year it will not return more than £1,500. On inquiring the cause of this additional misfortune I was

informed that a mineral was discovered in South America which yields the chief product of kelp, viz. :—Iodine, at one-fourth the cost; and kelp formerly worth £5 per ton, would not now realize half that amount. Connemara is not an agricultural district; the poorest people in it depend more on the profits made from mountain cattle and sheep; this year, owing to the general depression, they can get no price for them. I am aware of numerous instances where three-year-old bullocks, that cost £11 this time twelve months, were sold this year, after a winter's and summer's good grass, for £10. I walked through the fair of Clifden on last Wednesday, and conversed with some of the poor people that were endeavouring to sell their stock, and was informed by one and all that the same class of bullocks, three years old, that fetched £10 in October, 1878, could now be bought at £6; the result being that £100 worth of the poor men's cattle were not sold at the fair, and their pigs did not realise 3d. per lb. It is impossible to ascertain what the private resources of those people may be, but it is an ascertained fact that they are steeped in debt to the shopkeepers and money-lenders, both of whom charge exorbitant interest; the former charge, for twelve months' credit for a bag of Indian meal, 20s., that might be purchased for ready money for 16s.; and the interest charged by the money-lender, or *gabber* man, is beyond the limits of calculation. Notwithstanding the unfavourable description I am obliged to give of this district, yet I do not apprehend anything bordering on famine. I have a vivid recollection of the years 1847-8-9, and I have no hesitation in saying that if the population were as numerous as in those years, and the circumstances of the people and landlords the same, scenes nearly as appalling would be again witnessed. But taking into account the largely diminished number in the population, and the improved condition of the landlords, I do not apprehend that there will be any demand for relief that cannot be adequately met without undue pressure on the resources of the Poor Laws.

The potato crop generally, in the more fertile portions of Galway, is not much better, if so good, than in the Unions of Clifden and Oughterard. In a few localities you are told that the turn out of the potatoes was not nearly as good as last year, that the quality has been rendered bad by the wet season; the most sanguine don't venture beyond saying that half an average crop may be expected. The grain crop of large farmers has been got into the haggard with some difficulty, and expense of labour, but a great deal of it has suffered from damp, sprouting, and discolouration. The same remarks apply to the poorer classes, but in a much more exaggerated degree. I can discover no difference in the agricultural returns between Galway and Roscommon. They are similarly circumstanced as to climate, and both have suffered alike in their future prospects for the coming winter and spring. Up to the last fortnight much alarm was felt as to the fuel supply, but since then I am glad to say that, in addition to the turf cut early, and long since carted home by well-to-do farmers, a vast quantity has, by watching for fine hours, been saved by the poor people, and is now in course of being made into clamps, either at their houses or in the bogs, from whence it will be taken either for consumption by themselves or for sale in the surrounding villages. There can be no doubt but that a perishing want of fuel will be felt by the small householders and tenement occupiers in the outskirts of the various towns and villages in the counties to which I refer, and I fear they have few available sources from which they can expect to obtain any fuel, unless it may be from a few generous landlords, who may give them a limited supply of wood. In concluding this report, I desire to say that I believe there will be a large amount of distress during the approaching winter and spring months in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon; yet I do not apprehend that there will be much undue pressure for Poor Law relief, and that any pressure that does come will be from the old and infirm classes, who are unable any longer to aid in keeping the houses of their relations. I regret not being able to forward this imperfect report earlier, but I was prevented doing so by the effects of severe accidents; from which, I am sorry to say, I am still suffering.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Geo. F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

10.—FROM MR. MACFARLANE, DISTRICT comprising the COUNTIES of ANTRIM, ARMAGH, and DOWN, and portions of the COUNTIES of LONDONDERRY, TYRONE, MONAGHAN, and LOUTH.

SIR,

Imperial Hotel, Belfast, 22nd October, 1879.

In accordance with your letter of 5th ultimo, stating that the Local Government Board for Ireland are desirous of obtaining information as to the state of the potato crop, the general harvest, and the supply of fuel in this district, as also whether there is reason to apprehend any unusual demand for relief during the coming winter, I beg to submit the following report:—That disease which first attacked the potatoes in Ireland with such dire results in 1846, and has affected this crop, more or less almost every year since, is this season unusually severe throughout this district of twenty unions, in, or extending into the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, Antrim, and Londonderry. It is this year also unusually uniform, and its prevalence throughout such an extent of country, comprising every variety of soil and every system of cultivation, is only varied by the state of the soil from natural or artificial drainage and the kind or quality of the seed.

The potatoes grown are skerries, rocks, cruffles, flounders, and this year in some places Scotch champions; but the main crops are the skerries and rocks. Where the skerries have been planted on properly drained ground, there appears only the average per-centage of disease that has been for many years generally calculated on by the grower; but this year the quantity of yield is less, from the growth being checked sooner in a season when all growth was tardier than usual from the absence of sunlight as well as heat—thus the skerries may be estimated at one-third under an average crop.

The rocks, except in cases where imported seed was used, are *not half a crop*, but in the few cases where imported Scotch seed was planted the produce was equal to skerries.

The Scotch champions, where imported, are more than a good average crop, and will be much sought after next year as seed. Seed, I consider, is the state of the potato crop on drained land; but in too many of the farms this year, even with *undrained or imperfectly drained land*, and with only a small quantity under potatoes, where formerly the potatoes were planted on ridges by spade labour, latterly, *from labourers being scarce* (and sadly to their cost this year), the same field has been planted in drills, opened by the plough and intended to be cultivated during the summer by the plough, but this was prevented by the continuous rain at the time when such cultivation should have been proceeded with, for the removal of weeds and in "earthing up" the potatoes and thus deepening the drills between the seed beds, provided a certain depth of surface drainage to save the potatoes from *wet rot*, which has destroyed a portion of the crop this year as well as the disease; and the result of all this loss, from disease and want of drainage, will seriously affect the small farmer throughout the entire district.

The thrifty man will husband what he can for seed, which he will expect to be dear next season, and will sell what he can at high prices and purchase Indian meal for the household, which is now very extensively used; he will sell oats also and purchase Indian meal. As to the general harvest, oats occupies the most prominent position. It is the great crop of Ireland, and especially of the northern counties. It has not been affected by blight, and has stood the weather better than was generally expected. Where *land was drained* the oat crop was sown under peculiarly good circumstances from the winter frost and snow having mellowed the land, while the length of time it has been ripening has not injured the *quality or quantity* of the produce, but rather increased the weight of the grain, and, I believe, the average of the oat crop on such portions of the district as can thus be properly cultivated exceeds the average yield of the last three years. But again, on *undrained lands*, the oat crop has suffered from not being sown in time, waiting for the land to dry in spring, and, as in the case of potatoes, from want of labourers, the spade planting was abandoned even in land undrained; so oats latterly, from the same desire to manage without manual labour, is, too frequently for such land, simply harrowed into the ground, and the furrows neither plowed nor dug and shovelled up on the ridges,

as in olden times, and this being an unusually wet year even this kind of surface drainage was not provided, and the crop has suffered; but the industrious small farmer who, by spade or plough, had a dry ridge for his oats need not complain of his crop. There is, however, a good deal of the oat crop still in the fields in stocks in the higher lying lands of all the counties and portions of counties in my district, and, though some of the crops look good, it is impossible yet to form an opinion when they will be safe, as a week of fine weather or *vice versa*, a week more of the present wet or gloomy damp weather verging on to the winter months, will make a serious difference. Within ten days I saw a field sufficiently good to have one-half of it under a superior crop of wheat in stock, and the other half a fine crop of oats, but moist. The wheat crop, where uninjured by the weather, is an average crop, but its cultivation is confined to the county Down, Armagh, and portions of the other counties. The southern parts of this district, which reaches into the county Louth, has good crops of barley, and perhaps the best fields of turnips in Ireland this season, as the land is naturally dry and suited to those crops: but I have observed excellent crops of turnips in some of the most northern parts of Antrim also, where planted on *drained* land, which could be properly cultivated at the proper time; and nowhere has drainage exhibited its *comparative* advantages more than on grass lands by the feet of the cattle doing so much injury to the grass that required a much larger extent to feed the usual number.

The flax crop, which is such an important feature in Ulster farming, presented an unusually good appearance this year, and, although it is said that the yield is not so good as was expected, I believe it will be an average crop.

With regard to the supply of fuel, a large portion of this district is unusually well supplied with coal. A broad belt of country within the sea-board from Dundalk Harbour to Ballycastle, and including several other ports where coal is delivered at low prices, and taken by railway to the more distant parts, and by carts to the adjacent towns or villages, reduces very much the demand for turf from those who purchase their fuel in these portions of Louth, Down, and Antrim. Then the net-work of railway which now goes quite round Lough Neagh, and brings coal to every Workhouse and large establishment in this northern district, still further reduces the general demand for turf as an article of fuel in the country towns where it was in use. There are, however, some remote parts, such as those which lie between Castlebluney and Armagh, and Castleblancy and Newry, between Rathfriland and Ballinahinch, between Ballymoney and Ballycastle, and other localities where turf is still the fuel of the poor generally, and where the small farmer has been unable yet to save sufficient for his own use this winter (although much progress was made last week), the result will be a good deal of privation and discomfort to those who, however humble their fare, exerted themselves in summer to have a warm hearth in winter. The poor in the towns of these districts will not have the turf fuel to buy that they have been accustomed to, and, however cheap in money-price coals may be, they can manage turf better, and make it go further. I do not, however, fear any great strain on the relief which can be provided under ordinary Poor Law Administration during the coming winter, and the fact of the various Boards of Guardians in this district, when lately estimating the amount of rate required to be struck for the coming year, not considering it necessary to make any unusual allowance for the extra relief that may be required, is a fair indication of their general impression.

It is admitted, however, that a want of employment will prevail, and be attended with a great deal of privation in many localities, and it occurs to me that some step might be taken to obtain the attention of Boards of Guardians to the importance of providing employment for all who are able and willing to work. I do not wish it to appear that I would suggest any kind of public employment being provided, but it occurs to me that greater facilities might be given to proprietors and occupiers of land for the drainage of land, which would be remunerative to all concerned, and might be at once arranged and acted on as I could explain in detail.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. J. MacFARLANE.

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS.

Province and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Turf.	The Prospects of Next Year's Crop.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER. ANTRIM, . . . . .	Mr. MACFARLANE, .	Potato disease unusually severe. "Scorries" and "Rocks" the principal kinds cultivated. These vary from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wherever Scotch Champs sown more than a good average crop has resulted.	Out crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the fields in stocks in the higher lying districts. Wheat and Barley not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop. Turnips very good crop.	As a general rule the deficiency in the turf supply will not be much felt owing to the facilities there are in the district for the transit of coal. In the district between Ballymoney and Ballycastle turf is the principal fuel used, and here a good deal of privation and discomfort will probably exist.	A good deal of distress is expected owing to want of employment, not in some districts owing to the failure of the turf supply. Recommends that facilities be given to proprietors and others for instituting drainage works, &c., so as to give employment.
ARMAGH, . . . . .	Mr. MACFARLANE, .	Potato disease unusually severe. "Scorries" and "Rocks" the principal kinds cultivated. These vary from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wherever Scotch Champs sown more than a good average crop has resulted.	Out crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the fields in stocks in the higher lying districts. Wheat an average crop. Barley not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop.	As a general rule the deficiency in the turf supply will not be much felt, owing to the facilities that exist for the transit of coal. In the district between Castleblayney and Armagh turf is the principal fuel used, and here a good deal of privation and discomfort will probably exist.	A good deal of distress is expected owing to want of employment, and in some districts owing to the failure of the turf. Recommends that facilities be given to proprietors and others for instituting drainage works, &c., so as to give employment.
CAYN, . . . . .	Dr. BURKE, . . . .	Wherever the kind called "Champions" sown they have withstood, in a marked degree, the effects of blight, and the blight. Of other kinds one-half crop gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley fair average in quantity, but quality bad. Out crop surpasses the yield and in quality the average of the two previous years. Hay crop poor in quality and difficult to save. In some cases swept away by floods and lost.	A good deal still in the stores; but it remains on the bogs owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to the want of employment.

Do. (Western portion).	Mr. ARMSTRONG.	Very bad crop. A large proportion gone, and the remainder of very inferior quality.	—	Grain went of turf.	Increased demand for relief expected owing to scarcity in employment.
Do. do. . .	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	About two-thirds of an average crop. In dry lands a fair crop.	General harvest fair. Grain an average crop.	Scarcely any saved, and consequently a deficiency in fuel expected.	Increased demand for relief expected.
DONOGAL. . .	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	About two-thirds of an average crop. In dry lands a fair crop.	General harvest fair. Grain an average crop. Green crop not half average. Hay a good crop.	Not half sufficient supply saved. This is the only cause of real apprehension in this county.	Increased demand for relief expected owing to scarcity of fuel.
Do. (Extreme Southern portion).	Mr. ARMSTRONG.	At least one-third of the crop gone, the remainder of very inferior quality.	Oats as a rule a fair crop. Hay cannot be compared.	Large quantities of turf destroyed. There will not be a sufficient supply for the wants of the people.	Considerable increase in the number of applicants for relief expected.
DOWNS. . .	Mr. MACFARLANE.	Potato disease unusually severe. "Blights" and "Rocks," the principal kind predominated. These vary from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wheat a fair crop. Barley not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop.	Oat crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the fields in "stacks" in the higher lying districts. Wheat an average crop. Barley not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop.	As a general rule the deficiency in the turf supply will not be felt owing to the facilities there are for the transit of coal. In the district between Radcliffe and Ballysalmon, turf is the principal fuel used, and here a good deal of privation and discomfort will probably exist. Scarcely any saved, and consequently a deficiency in fuel expected.	A good deal of distress is expected owing to want of employment, and in some districts owing to the failure of the turf supply. Recommends that facilities be given to proprietors and others for obtaining drainage works, &c., so as to give employment.
FERRARACH. . .	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	Potato crop a failure. About half an average crop.	General harvest not good owing to the damage done by floods. Turnip crop a failure. Oats as a rule a fair crop. Hay cannot be compared.	A large quantity of turf has been destroyed.	Increased demand for relief expected owing to the failure of the turf supply.
Do. (Extreme Western portion).	Mr. ARMSTRONG.	At least one-third of the crop gone. The remainder of very inferior quality.	Oats as a rule a fair crop. Hay cannot be compared.	Supply insufficient owing to the continued wet weather.	Considerable increase in the number of applicants for relief expected.
LOUGHLENNAN (Northern western portion).	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	About one-half or one-third of an average crop. Small and poor in quality.	General harvest a fair average, but very late.		Increased demand for relief expected.

See Ireland.

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Province and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Turf.	The Prospects of Future Crops.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—continued. LONDONDERRY (South- eastern portion).	Mr. MacFARLANE.	Potato disease unusually severe. "Scab" and "Black" the principal kinds cultivated. These vary from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wherever "Scotch Champion" sown, more than a good average crop has resulted. Not half an ordinary crop.	Oat crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the stacks in stocks in the higher lying districts. Wheat and barley not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop. Grain crop a fair average. Green crops a failure, owing to damage done by floods.	As a general rule, the deficiency in the turf supply will not be much felt owing to the stock- pile that exists for the transit of coal.	A good deal of distress expected owing to want of employment. Recommends that facilities be given to proprietors and others for instituting drainage works, so as to give employment.
MONAGHAN (North-west- ern portion).	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	Not half an ordinary crop.	Grain crop a fair average. Green crops a failure, owing to damage done by floods.	Turf not stored. A defi- ciency in fuel expected in consequence.	A small increase in the number of applications for relief expected.
Do. (Eastern portion).	Mr. MacFARLANE.	Potato disease unusually severe. "Scab" and "Black" the principal kinds cultivated. These vary from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wherever "Scotch Champion" sown more than a good average crop has resulted.	Oat crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the stacks in stocks in the higher lying districts. Wheat and barley are not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop.	As a general rule, the deficiency in the turf supply will not be much felt owing to the stock- pile that exists for the transit of coal.	A good deal of distress expected, owing to want of employment. Recommends that facilities be given to proprietors and others for instituting drainage works, so as to give employment.
Do. (Southern portion).	Dr. BUNKE.	One-half the crop gone from the blight; the remainder generally in- ferior in size and quan- tity.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley a fair average as to quantity, but quality bad. Oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of previous two years. Hay crop poor in quality, and difficult to save. Grain crop a fair ave- rage. Green crops a failure.	A good deal cut in the spring, but it still re- mains on the bogs, owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price. Hardly any turf saved. In Gortin Union this is the only fuel used. The failure of it will cause many to seek relief.	Considerable distress and destitu- tion expected, especially among the labouring class, owing to want of employment.
TYNENE (Western portion).	Mr. R. HAMILTON.	Potatoes inferior, espe- cially in wet lands. Not half the crop sown.			Increased demand for relief ex- pected owing to the deficiency in the supply of turf, especially in Gortin Union.



Do. (Eastern portion).	Mr. MacFarlane.	Potato disease unusually severe. "Skirret" and "Iscla" the principal kinds sown. These are very fine crops. These are sown from one-third to one-half an average crop. Wherever "Iscla" is sown more than a good average crop has realised.	Out crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the fields in stocks in the highest lying districts. Wheat and barley are not much cultivated. Flax a good average crop.	As a general rule the delay in the turf supply will not be much owing to the facilities that exist for the transport of coal.	A good deal of distress expected owing to want of employment. It is recommended that facilities be given to proprietors and others for instituting drainage works, &c., so as to give employment.
PROVINCE OF MURRAY.					
CLARE.	Mr. R. Bourke.	Below average in quantity; quality in many situations inferior, affected by disease to the extent of one-third or one-half.	Quite a fair average crop; barley not much grown. Wheat deficient in quantity and small in grain. Turnips and mangold small and poor.	No deficiency expected except in and about Ballinacorney, where the turf is chiefly obtained from Connemara. In this district it is expected that the supply will fail. Very little used in this county, coal and timber being the principal kind of fuel used. Coal is very cheap.	During the winter months the resources of the poor must be seriously strained, and there is too much ground for apprehending that much suffering and want will ensue.
COAK.	Dr. Browne.	In Banion Union the crop has been very productive. In Enniscorthy more productive than in 1877 or 1878. In other districts the crop will vary from one-fourth to three-fourths of the ordinary crop. Wherever "Iscla" is sown the crop is reported to be full, sound, and of superior quality.	The oat crop is as good as, and in some districts is better than, it has been for some years. Wheat and barley a poor crop, but not much sown in this county. Turnips and mangold are not well spoken of. The hay crop not so productive nor so well saved as last year.	In consequence of the banks and loan companies having in many instances refused to advance money to the farmers, the latter will be unable to employ as many labourers as heretofore. Decline in the price of cattle and better funds to produce the same result. Hence it is probable that very many of the poorer classes will be unable to obtain employment.	In consequence of the banks and loan companies having in many instances refused to advance money to the farmers, the latter will be unable to employ as many labourers as heretofore. Decline in the price of cattle and better funds to produce the same result. Hence it is probable that very many of the poorer classes will be unable to obtain employment.
Do. (North-western and South-western portions).	Mr. Fowles.	Worse than the two preceding years, except where new or imported seed has been used.	Oat crop above the average. Wheat a poor crop, and hay crop poor also. Green crops fair average.	Very little used.	A considerable amount of distress anticipated, owing to want of employment. Unusual demand for relief expected, unless some employment be found for the labourers, especially if the winter be a severe one.

[continued.]

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Provinces and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Turf.	The Prospects of Poorer Classes.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.					
KERRY, . . . . .	Mr. Power, . . . . .	Much disease, especially along the sea coast. There will be about half an average crop. In Killybegny Union, however, the crop is reported to be somewhat better.	Out crop better than last year. Barley and wheat have suffered much from the wet. Green crops are fair.	Supply of turf deficient; but, with saving, there may be sufficient for the wants of the poor. Coals, however, are cheap.	Increased demand for relief is expected, owing to want of employment and the low prices of butter and cattle.
LIMERICK. (Northern portion.)	Mr. B. BOCKER, . . . . .	Below average in quantity, quality in many situations inferior; afflicted by disease to the extent of one-third or one-half. In heavy clays the tubers soft and small, extensively damaged, and deficient in nutritive properties.	Oats a fair average crop; barley not much grown. Wheat deficient in quantity, and small in grain. Turnips and mangolds small and poor.	It is expected that the supply will fall, the turf being brought up the Shannon from the west of Clare. Coal, however, can be procured on reasonable terms.	During the winter months the resources of the poor must be seriously strained, and there is too much ground for apprehending that much suffering and want will ensue.
Do. (South-western portion.)	Mr. Power, . . . . .	About half or one-third of an average crop.	Oats a good deal better than an average crop. Wheat and barley not much sown. Green crops fair.	The supply of turf will not be adequate for the requirements of the poor.	Very little employment is given to labourers by the farmers. The amount of distress to be expected will depend on the character of the coming winter.
Do. (South-eastern portion.)	Dr. BOONIN, . . . . .	In good condition, and likely to hold well during the winter.	Oats good crop Wheat expected to be an average crop. Not much barley grown. Hay an abundant crop, but somewhat discoloured.	No turf-hay in this part of the county.	Owing to the low prices of butter and calves, money is scarce among the farmers. The banks have also in many instances refused to advance money. A serious advance in the price of breadstuffs has taken place. In consequence much distress is expected among the labouring classes.

Do. (Eastern portion).	Mr. W. HAMILTON.	Crop very bad; about half a crop, and inferior in quality.	Much better than was expected. Wheat poor in quality and produce. Oats a fine crop. Barley not extensively sown; a fair yield, but deficient in quality. Green crops generally below the average. Hay, although an abundant supply, has been badly served, and a good deal has been more or less injured.	Not much used. What has been cut, however, is lost. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.	Much distress expected during the coming winter. The harvest this year is not worse than that of 1871 and 1872. There never was danger of famine in those years, neither is there now; but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will probably not be confined to the poorer classes, it will be felt by all. Peasants are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently artisans and labourers who have failed to obtain employment. During the winter months the resources of the poor must be seriously drained, and there is too much ground for apprehending that much suffering and want will ensue.
TERRACULT (Northern portion).	Mr. R. BOUNCE.	Below the average in quality; the quality is somewhat inferior, affected by disease to the extent of one-third or one-half. Where the land is heavy the tubers are small, soft, and extensively damaged, and deficient in nutritive properties.	Oats a fair average crop; barley by no means short; and grain full, but colour bad. Wheat deficient in quantity and small in grain. Turnips and Mangolds small and poor.	It is expected that the supply will be sufficient.	Much distress is expected during the coming winter and spring. The harvest this year is not worse than that of 1871 and 1872. There never was danger of famine in those years, neither is there now; but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will probably not be confined to the poorer classes, it will be felt by all. Peasants are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently labourers and artisans who have failed to obtain employment.
Do. (Southern portion).	Mr. W. HAMILTON.	Crop very bad; about half a crop, and inferior in quality.	Much better crop than was expected. Wheat, however, is poor in quality and produce. Oats a fair crop. Barley not extensively sown, a fair yield, but indifferent in quality. Green crops generally below the average. Hay, although an abundant crop, has been badly served, and a good deal has been more or less injured.	Not much used. What has been cut, however, is lost. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.	Much distress is expected during the coming winter and spring. The harvest this year is not worse than that of 1871 and 1872. There never was danger of famine in those years, neither is there now; but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will probably not be confined to the poorer classes, it will be felt by all. Peasants are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently labourers and artisans who have failed to obtain employment.

[Continued.]

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Provinces and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Fuel.	The Prospects of Poorer Classes.
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.</b> <b>WATERFORD (South-western portion.)</b>	Dr. BRODIE,	<p>With the exception of "Keempo" and "Cham-pions," which are good, the crop is blighted to the extent of one-half.</p>	<p>A productive crop as regards quantity of grain and straw nearly all cut and stored. Barley not much grown. Wheat below the average. Hay of fair quantity, but badly saved.</p>	<p>Very little used; but what has been cut is waste for fuel.</p>	<p>Owing to the failure of the potato crop and scarcity of money, there must be a great want of employment and consequently an increase of destitution to some extent.</p>
<b>Do. (North-Eastern portion.)</b>	Mr. W. HAMILTON,	<p>Crop very bad: about half crop and inferior in quality.</p>	<p>Much better crop than was expected. Wheat poor in quality and produce. Oats a fine crop. Barley not extensively sown. A fair yield but indifferent in quality. Green crops generally below the average. Hay, although an abundant crop, has been badly saved, and a good deal has been mowed or lost by fire.</p>	<p>Not much used. What has been cut, however, is lost. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.</p>	<p>Much distress expected during the coming winter. The harvest this year not worse than that of 1877 and 1878. There never was danger of famine in these years, neither is there now; but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will not be confined to the poorer classes—it will be felt by all. Persons are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently artisans and labourers who have failed to obtain employment.</p>
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b> <b>CARLOW (Northern portion.)</b>	Dr. MACCARR,	<p>A fair yield, about three-fourths of the average for the past five or six years.</p>	<p>Prospects doubtful. Some improvement, owing to recent fair weather. Green crops poor. Hay no buyers.</p>	<p>Not sufficient stored to carry half through the winter.</p>	<p>Large increase in demand for relief anticipated, as the farmers are not in a position to pay labourers during the coming winter and spring.</p>

Do. (Extreme southern portion).	Mr. W. HARRISON.	Crop very bad, about half a crop, and inferior in quality.	<p>Much better crop than was expected. Wheat in quality not proportionate to the produce.</p> <p>Oats a fine crop.</p> <p>Barley not extensively sown; a fair yield, but indifferent in quality. Green crops generally below the average.</p> <p>Hay, although an abundant crop, has been badly saved, and a good deal has been mired or less injured.</p>	Not much used. What has been cut, however, is sent. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.	<p>Much distress expected during the coming winter and spring. The harvest this year is not worse than that of 1877 and 1878. There never was danger of famine in these years, neither is there now, but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will not be confined to the poorer classes; it will be felt by all. Persons are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently artisans and labourers who have failed to obtain employment.</p>	<p>Distress among poorer classes anticipated, as the prospects of employment for artisans and labourers are not at all good.</p>	<p>Increased demand for relief in Athy and Nass Unions expected, owing to the farmers being unable to give so much employment as heretofore.</p> <p>In Celbridge Union, however, no such distress is anticipated as would cause uneasiness.</p>	<p>Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.</p>
DUBLIN.	Dr. MACCARTHY.	About half an average crop.	<p>Grain crops much injured by the wet weather and absence of heat. Hay a fair crop, but in many cases badly saved.</p>	Turf used only in Rathdown Union. Very little saved.				
KILDARE.	Dr. MACCARTHY.	Yield, as regards quantity, size, and quality, considerably below the average.	<p>Wheat crop good as to quality and quantity. Oat-crop fair. Hay crop fair; but a large proportion badly saved, prices unremunerative.</p> <p>In Athy Union hundreds of acres of grain not worth cutting.</p>	Insufficient amount saved for winter and spring supply.				
Do. (North-western portion).	Dr. BRAUER.	One-half the crop gone from the blight, the remainder generally inferior in size and quality.	<p>Wheat crop rather poor. Barley, fair average as to quantity, but quality to quantity, but quality bad.</p> <p>Oat crop surges in yield and in quality the average of previous two years.</p> <p>Hay crop poor in quality and difficult to save.</p>	A good deal cut in the spring; but it still remains on the boughs owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the year, Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.				

(continued).

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Province and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Fuel.	The Prospects of Poorer Classes.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued. KILKENNY	Mr. W. HAMILTON.	Crop very bad, about half crop, and inferior in quality.	Much better crop than was expected. Wheat poor in quality and pro- duce. Oats a fair crop. Barley not extensively sown; a fair yield, but indifferent in quality. Green crops generally below the average. Hay, although an abun- dant crop, has been badly saved, and a good deal has been mowed or less injured.	Not much used. What has been cut, however, is lost. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.	Much distress expected during the coming winter. The harvest this year is not worse than that of 1877 and 1878. There never was danger of famine in these years, neither is there now, but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will not be confined to the poorer classes. It will be felt by all. Persons are applying for relief who, from their appearance and statements, are evidently ardi- sons and idlers, who have failed to obtain employment. During the winter months the re- sources of the poor must be seri- ously strained, and there is too much ground for apprehending that much suffering and want will ensue.
Kew's Co. (Western por- tion).	Mr. B. BOURKE.	Below average in quan- tity, quality in many situations inferior; af- fected by disease to the extent of one-third or one-half.	Oats a fair average crop; barley by no means short, and grain full, but colour bad. Wheat deficient in quan- tity and small in grain. Turnip and mangold small and poor.	No deficiency expected.	Considerable distress and destitue- tion expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to the want of employment.
Do. (Eastern portion).	Dr. BOURKE.	One-half of the crop gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley of fair average quantity, but quality bad. Oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of the two pre- vious years. Hay crop poor in quality and difficult to save. In some instances it has been carried away by floods and lost.	A good deal cut in the spring; but it still re- mains on the hills owing to the wet wea- ther. There will not be sufficient for the re- quirements of the year. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	

London,	Dr. BURKE.	One-half the crop gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley of fair average quantity, but quality bad. Oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of the two previous years. Hay crop poor in quality and difficult to save. In some places it has been carried away by floods and lost.	A good deal cut in the spring, but it still remains on the bogs owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor during the winter. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.
Louth,	Mr. MacFARLANE.	Potatoes diseases unusually severe. "Blarries" and "Rocks," the principal kinds cultivated. These vary from one-fourth to one-half an average crop. Whichever Scotch chamois sown more than a good average crop has resulted.	Oat crop exceeds the average of the past three years, but there is a good deal still in the fields in stocks in the higher lying districts. Wheat not much cultivated. Barley a very good crop. Turnip crop, perhaps the best in Ireland. Flax an average crop. Wheat crop rather poor. Barley of fair average quantity, but quality bad. Oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of the two previous years. Hay crop plentiful, but poor in quality and difficult to save.	As a general rule the deficiency in the turf supply will not be much felt owing to the facilities that exist for the transit of coal.	A good deal of distress expected owing to want of employment. Recommends that facilities be given for instituting drainage works, &c., so as to give employment.
Do. (Southern portion),	Dr. BURKE.	One-half the crop gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	One-half the crop gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	A good deal cut in the spring, but it still remains on the bogs owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor during the winter. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.
MEATH,	Dr. BURKE.	Wherever the kind called "Champion" is grown it has withstood for the most part the effects of the singular weather, and also the ravages of the blight. Of other kinds one-half the crop is gone owing to the blight, the remainder inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley fair average as to quantity, but quality bad. Oat crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of the two previous years. Hay crop plentiful, but poor in quality, and difficult to save.	A good deal cut in the spring, but it still remains on the bogs owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor during the winter. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.

Continued.

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Province and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Fuel.	The Prospects of Winter Chances.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued. MEATH (South-eastern portion).	DR. MACCARTHY.	No hope of even an average crop.	No hope of general crop being equal to an average. Out crop, however, is good. May crop fair, but large proportion badly saved, and prices unremunerative.	Not much used. Insufficient supply.	Increased demand for outdoor relief anticipated; but the poor themselves are hopeful.
QUEEN'S Co., . . .	DR. BUNKER.	One-half the crop gone, owing to the blight; the remainder inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley fair average in quantity, but quality bad. Out crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of the two previous years. Hay crop poor in quality, and difficult to save. In some places it has been swept away by floods and hoar.	A good deal out in the spring, but it still remains on the bogs, owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor during the winter. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.
DO. (Extreme eastern portion).	DR. MACCARTHY.	Very bad in quantity and quality.	Prospects very doubtful. Grain crops poor. Very few buyers.	From Clongheman to Crettyard, not a single cartload saved.	Large increase in demand for relief during winter expected.
WEXFORD, . . .	DR. BUNKER.	One-half the crop gone from the blight, the remainder generally inferior in size and quality.	Wheat crop rather poor. Barley fair average as to quantity, but quality bad. Out crop surpasses in yield and in quality the average of previous two years. Hay crop poor in quality and difficult to save.	A good deal out in the spring, but it still remains on the bogs, owing to the wet weather. There will not be sufficient for the requirements of the poor. Coal, however, can be obtained at a fair price.	Considerable distress and destitution expected, especially among the labouring classes, owing to want of employment.



Dist. (Western portion).	Dr. Broughan.	Potatoes crop very bad. A great deal of blight in some places they have escaped the blight. The principal injury was done by the continued wet weather.	General crop deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. Green crop not much cultivated, but the greater portion much injured by wet, and some after being stacked spoiled in the grain.	Supply partially saved during the past six weeks.	A serious amount of distress expected during the ensuing winter.
WEXFORD.	Mr. W. HANIFORD.	Crop very bad; about half a crop, and inferior in quality.	Much better crop than was expected. Wheat poor in quality and produce. Oats a fair crop. Barley not extensively sown; a fair yield, but indifferent in quality. Green crops generally below the average. Hay, although an abundant crop, has been badly saved, and a good deal has been more or less injured.	Not much used. What has been cut, however, is lost. Coal is generally used, and is cheap.	Much distress expected during the ensuing winter. The harvest this year not worse than that of 1877 and 1878. There never was danger of famine in these years, neither is there now, but the position of employers and employed gives just ground for anxiety. Capital is very scarce. Distress will not be confined to the poorer classes; it will be felt by all. Persons are applying for relief who, from their appearance and demeanour, are evidently artisans and labourers who have failed to obtain employment.
Do. (Northern portion).	Dr. MacCann.	Very bad.	Wheat and barley indifferent. Winter oats light crop; spring oats good crop. Beans excellent, but not ripe. Green crops indifferent.	Very little used.	Much distress expected, as farmers are not in a position to give much employment.
WICKLOW.	Dr. MacCann.	Half usual crop. Quality inferior.	Grain crop fair, and well in some districts; exceed the average of past years. Hay crop average. Green crop below the average.	Large quantities cut, but not thoroughly saved. Supply will probably be insufficient.	Increased demand for relief expected in Ballinglass and Rathdrum Unions.

(continued.)

## ABSTRACT of the foregoing REPORTS—continued.

Province and County.	Inspector.	The Potato Crop.	The General Harvest.	The Supply of Turf.	The Prospects of Paper Claims.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. GALWAY, . . . .	Dr. BOUGHAN.	Potato crop very bad. About half lost. In some places they have escaped the blight. The principal injury was done by the continued wet weather.	General crops deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. Grain crops not much cultivated, but the greater portion much injured by wet, and some after being stacked spoiled in the grain.	Supply partially saved during the past six weeks.	A serious amount of distress expected during the coming winter. Kelly burning is the principal industry along the sea coast. The prices obtained in this pursuit have recently fallen considerably. More inland the people depend on the rearing of mountain cattle and pigs. The prices of these have also decreased. The farmers are consequently steeped in debt to shopkeepers and money-lenders, both of whom charge exorbitant interest. Notwithstanding this unfavourable report, nothing like a famine is to be expected.
LIMERICK, . . . .	Mr. ARMITAGE.	Only about one-fourth of the crop will be available for food.	The oat crop fair; but the hay is deficient.	A good deal of turf cut; but great difficulty in saving it.	A large increase in the demand for relief expected. In Munsterland Union there is a railway in course of construction which will give employment. There will probably be much distress and increased demand for relief during the winter months. Sir C. Kean has intended spending a considerable amount in giving employment.
MAYO, . . . .	Mr. ARMITAGE.	From one-half to two-thirds of the crop gone from blight. In Newport Union, however, the crop is reported as being better than last year.	Oats, as usual, a fair crop. Hay cannot be complained of except in very low lands.	A large quantity of turf cut, but very little saved. Insufficient supply of fuel expected.	A large amount of distress is expected. The prices of cattle and pigs have fallen considerably, and consequently the farmers are steeped in debt to shopkeepers and money-lenders, both of whom charge exorbitant interest. Notwithstanding this unfavourable report nothing like a famine is to be expected.
Do. extreme Southern Portion.	Dr. ROUGHAN.	Potato crop very bad. About half a crop. In some places, however, there are fair crops. The principal injury has been done by the wet weather.	General crops deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. Grain crops not much cultivated, but the greater portion has been injured by the wet, and some after being stacked has spoiled in the grain.	The turf has been partially saved during the past six weeks.	

ROSCOMON, . . .	Dr. HUGHES, .	Potato crop very bad; about half a crop. In some places, however, there are fair crops, the potatoes having escaped the blight. They have been injured principally by the wet.	General crop deficient in quantity and inferior in quality. Grain crops not much cultivated, but the greater portion injured by wet; and some, after being stacked, has sprouted in the grain.	Turf partially saved during the past six weeks.	A large amount of distress is expected. The prices of cattle and pigs have fallen considerably, consequently the farmers are steeped in debt to shopkeepers and money-lenders, both of whom charge exorbitant interest. Notwithstanding this unfavourable report nothing like a famine is to be expected.
Do. (Northern portion),	Mr. ARMSTRONG,	About three-fourths of the crop is rotted.	Oat crop very good. Hay about an average.	A good deal of turf cut, but it is wet and spongy.	Increased demand for relief expected. Col. King-Harman states he is going to spend a considerable sum in giving employment.
SLEDD, . . .	Mr. ARMSTRONG,	The principal portion of the crop is rotted.	The oat crop appears good, and there is an average crop of hay, although some of it is very late.	Plenty of turf cut; but very little saved, and that is of very inferior quality.	Increased demand for relief expected.

## IV.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF INSPECTORS OF UNIONS IN DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

## COUNTY OF CLARE.

## No. 1.—REPORT of Mr. R. BOURKE on BALLYVAUGHAN UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Ennis, 17th January, 1880.

I beg to submit my second monthly report on the Ballyvaughan Union.

I have reason for fearing that the condition of the poor in this Union is daily becoming more distressing, and I attribute it to the continued absence of employment, and the withholding of out-door relief by the Board of Guardians from those classes to whom they possess the legal authority for affording it.

No steps have been taken, so far as I can learn, by any landed proprietor for executing works of improvement upon their lands, and although, as stated in my first report, it may have been considered that the terms on which loans were at first offered gave them inadequate encouragement for becoming borrowers, the same objections no longer hold good, and no exception can possibly be taken to the terms, in every way liberal, promulgated by the notice issued by the Board of Works on the 12th inst. It remains to be seen to what extent the owners of land in the Union will avail themselves of these facilities. As to sanitary works, I see no prospect of their being undertaken by the Board of Guardians, for the simple reason that there are really none of acknowledged utility presenting themselves for execution.

The disinclination of the Board of Guardians to grant out-door relief is so well understood by the poor, that applications for the purpose have ceased, and on that account the limited number of people in receipt of that form of relief affords no criterion of the real condition of the poor. It is probable, however, that, owing to the action of the relief committee to which I now proceed to refer, some extension of relief in this direction may be forced on the Board.

That committee assembled yesterday for the first time, and was numerously attended, and I watched the proceedings with a view of obtaining better insight into the state of the poor. The number who presented themselves was very large, but owing to the protracted sitting of the Board of Guardians, and the time occupied in the preliminary arrangements of the committee, it was four o'clock before applicants for relief were called in, and a large number being tired of waiting, and probably having long distances to travel, had left before that time. The practical business to be transacted was the allocation of a sum of £60 given from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund, one of the conditions attached appeared to be that it should not be applied in aid of persons entitled to receive out-door relief. On this account, when such persons presented themselves they were referred to the Relieving Officer, with directions to bring the case before the Board of Guardians.

Thirty-two persons appeared before the committee, and those cases represented 124 persons, and were thus disposed of—

	Cases.	Persons.
Referred to Relieving Officer,	12	42
Refused,	8	18
Relief ordered in Indian meal,	12	64
	<hr/> 32	<hr/> 124

The quantity of meal allowed varied in proportion to the numbers in family.

Besides the relief thus afforded which, from causes already stated, was chiefly confined to those living in the neighbourhood, sums were voted for distribution, also in kind, by six sub-committees acting for distant parts of the Union.

The appearance of the applicants was not generally indicative of severe privations, and the persons refused were, generally speaking, strong young men with small families, or no families at all.

The destitution seems to be confined to small villages, especially along the coasts where no fishing is carried on. At Gleninagh, where the fish is chiefly taken, there should be no want as long as the weather is not stormy. Over £20 worth of fish was disposed of in Ballyvaughan on Wednesday last.

There is no scarcity of turf in the Union, but it is generally wet, and makes bad fuel.

There is scarcely any demand for poor relief. At the last meeting, four cases only were brought forward. Two of such persons unable to be brought to hospital, to whom, after some hesitation, some money relief was ordered. One admitted to hospital, and one boy refused because he had capriciously left his employer. But for reasons already given, these figures supply no measure of the general distress.

I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### No. 2.—REPORT from MR. R. BOURKE ON CORROFIN UNION.

Lisnagry, Limerick,

24th December, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to state that I visited the Corrofin Workhouse, on Thursday, the 18th December, and attended the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, and I submit this, my first monthly Report, on the state of the Union, in obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th November:

The meeting was unusually numerous, and Guardians were present from almost all parts of the Union, so that I had good opportunity of collecting the prevailing opinions as to the condition of the poor. I regret to say they were unanimous in anticipating distress from the absence of employment, the reduced stock of potatoes, and the scarcity of turf. But it seemed generally agreed that no unusual pressure on the Workhouse would occur till after Christmas; the events of the day, however, scarcely bore out that anticipation, the number of applicants for relief being unusually large for Corrofin. They consisted of eighteen cases, representing forty-three persons; of these, eight persons were ruled for the Workhouse, of whom seven came in, and thirty-five were put upon out-door relief. These latter consisted of aged persons and widows, similar as a class to those usually applying, but in much larger numbers. They exhibited no special signs of distress.

This will I fear be one of the Unions where the scarcity of turf will be severely felt, and the only supplement to it within reach of the people in a large district will be heather or brushwood.

I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## No. 3.—REPORT from Mr. R. BOURKE on ENNIS UNION.

Lisnagry, Limerick,

23rd December, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I have now to submit the first of my monthly Reports upon the Ennis Union, prepared in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th November last.

The return of relief afforded exhibits a small decrease in the number of inmates of the Workhouse, and an unimportant increase on the out-door lists as compared with the preceding week, and the applications on the day of my attendance were neither numerous nor in any degree differing in character or in appearance from those made at ordinary times, nevertheless, the Reports of the Relieving Officers went to show that distress amongst the labouring poor was severer than usual, and their complaints of the slackness of work very general. Six cases appeared on their books in which they had given relief in kind to able-bodied men having large families, but out of work, and who refused to enter the Workhouse. The Guardians confirmed the Acts of their Relieving Officers, but made no order for the future, leaving them in considerable doubt as to the course they should pursue. But I think it probable that the thaw has solved the problem, and the men have found work, and that perhaps their proceedings were not without a design of forcing on out-door relief if possible. For though the frost had checked all agricultural work usually undertaken now, and the casual work generally needed by farmers had been deferred to more prosperous times, the locality was exceptionally provided with public work. In the town of Ennis and its immediate neighbourhood, nearly 200 men were working on the water supply at 12s. per week, and in the neighbourhood of Clare Castle between 180 and 190 were employed on the works for the reclamation of the River Fergus by embankments intended to enclose large tracts of slob.

I may be permitted to mention a few particulars of this undertaking. It is promoted by a company of which I am informed Mr. M'Birnie is Chairman, and Mr. Drinkwater the Manager. The works are conducted by an experienced engineer from England, and very complete arrangements for the comfort of the laborers have been made, including the purchase of ten large iron huts, lined and warm, a cook-house of considerable dimensions, and a chapel.

The design is, of course, to increase the value of the men's labour by feeding them substantially at a moderate cost, and providing them with lodgings on the spot. Under ordinary circumstances the promoters would employ a reduced number of workmen during the short days of winter, but they are ready and willing if some relaxation is permitted in the terms made between them and the Board of Works, and they are assisted by advances before the stipulated amount has been fully laid out by them, to keep up their present staff or to increase its numbers to 250, and to limit it strictly to county Clare men. The advantages to the Union could not be exaggerated, and would pervade to a certain extent the whole of the county.

In the town of Ennis the works in connexion with the water supply may last a few weeks longer, and the Town Commissioners are contemplating a further loan for sewerage, with the proposals for which you are familiar. If the project is carried out, little fear need be entertained of any very severe distress in the town.

The supply of turf in the Union is larger and better than was anticipated, and the present price moderate.

I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 4.—REPORT from the HON. ALGERNON BOURKE on  
ENNISTYMON UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

January 13th, 1880.

I visited Ennistymon for the second time on Tuesday, January 13th, and from the conclusions which I drew on the occasion of my first visit I felt it would probably become my duty to have to report to-day a very serious condition of affairs.

How far these prognostications were correct the following remarks will show.

In passing through the Union such pictures as of a father standing idle at his door, a woman with her children crouching round the dying embers of a meagre fire, a stalwart lad loitering by the way, poor hunger-stricken children wandering with aimless purpose on the road, driven out, it would appear, by the inhospitality of their homes. These are the scenes which force themselves upon us, and which speak to those who will observe with an eloquence which carries with it the convictions of the truth.

"I could not have thought that so much destitution was possible," are the words of the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, a serious and thoughtful man. "A family," he continued, "came under my notice a few days since (and I believed their story) who had not tasted food for two whole days, and who were at length relieved by the charity of their priest."

Again, the Relieving Officer states that in the district of Liscannor there is, amongst the people, who are mostly fishermen, a very great want of fuel. The bogs are worked out, and very little turf comes into the market. This story has the confirmation of those who should know, and of my own observations.

The number in the House have during the last month hardly varied at all, and they show no great increase when compared with those of the corresponding period of last year.

Would a man, when he sees his family starving around him, and himself feeling the sharp pangs of hunger, with its warning of death—would he sink his pride and seek safety and life in the Workhouse? There are no arguments in the world which would make me believe that he would not. I, therefore, infer that at the present moment the people are not absolutely in starvation. But I cannot but believe that before long their condition will be such as will assert itself emphatically on the Workhouse Returns, and I think that a great number of the poor are now struggling in those rapids which, if charity or employment come not to their rescue, must certainly bear them to where they will be engulfed in the whirlpools of destitution.

What chance is there, then, that this charity and employment will come?

I understand that a committee of gentlemen, presided over by Mr. O'Brien, have received a cheque from the "Duchess of Marlborough's Fund," and that in two days there were over 1,000 applicants for a share of it. Sir William McMahon has, in response to a resolution of the Board of

Guardians, intimated his intention of commencing some considerable drainage works at once, and I understand that in the project of supplying water to Bunistymon town nearly £200 will be expended in unskilled labour. The improvement of Liscannor Harbour shows also promise of giving help in employing the people. Should no hitch or delay come to check these undertakings, I hope that the dark and threatening clouds which now hang over this district may before long be tinged with the light of hope, and that the next time I have to submit a report to you on the Union of Bunistymon I shall have a brighter tale to tell than that which I considered it my duty to unfold to-day.

I cannot leave this subject without stating that, in my opinion, the action of the Government in extending the privileges for procuring loans, and in softening the terms on which those loans are to be granted, has been, so far as my district is concerned, extremely well-timed.

The landlords have been able during the past few weeks to convince themselves that work is absolutely required, and many—a great many—are alive to the fact that if it is not their duty, it is at least to their interest to employ the people. Had these privileges been granted sooner I think many might have been inclined to believe that the distress was much exaggerated.

They now know that it exists, and with a generous solicitude for the welfare of their people will, I have no doubt, do their best to meet it.

I have, &c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

#### No. 5.—REPORT from the HON. ALGERNON BOURKE on KILLADYSERT UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

January 15th, 1880.

I have the honour to submit to you my second monthly report, on the Union of Killadysert.

In the last four weeks the numbers demanding relief have jumped up from ten to forty-two, and I anticipate that the limit of demand has not been reached yet. The nature of the cases, however, were not such as to lead one to suppose that the able-bodied working classes were in such a condition as that it would be necessary for them to come into the Workhouse, and it will be seen that, though on the day of inspection as many as forty-two persons applied for relief, only one of these accepted relief in the Workhouse, and twenty-three when they did not get out-door relief went away.

I am inclined to believe that there is in the Union of Killadysert a considerable amount of distress which is on the brink of showing itself, and which will only be kept away by charity or employment.

As for employment, the sanitary works now in contemplation will give about £160 in wages to the unskilled labourers. The slab works at the "River Fergus," employing 300 men, now will require 200 more hands in the course of the next six weeks. I fear that the landlords in the Union will not see their way to institute relief works, but I hope that the employment arising out of the projects above-mentioned will, if seconded by some little assistance from charity, be sufficient to enable the majority of the people in distress to tide over their difficulties.

I have, &c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.



No. 6.—REPORT from the HONORABLE ALGERNON BOURKE on  
KILRUSH UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

February 1, 1880.

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the Union of Kilrush, for the month of February.

On January 24th, there was an increase of fifty-one in the numbers on the relief lists, as compared with January 17th, and on January 31st there was a further increase of sixty, making in all 111 additional persons in receipt of relief in one fortnight. Out of this number ninety-three have been added to the out-door relief lists, and only eighteen to the number in the Workhouse.

Five hundred and eighty-four persons in receipt of out-door relief is a very large number, and I hope that when the works contemplated in the district are commenced this number will be greatly reduced.

The works at Kilrush and at Kilkee have begun, and being conducted as they are by a committee of residents, they are made to give employment to the greatest possible number of persons. On the sea-board there is at this moment great want and distress being felt by the people. It has gone abroad that the Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund are going to send the sum of £100 for distribution through the Union. This has had the effect of making several poor families struggle harder still to tide over their distress until help comes from this source.

In a former report I have mentioned that the Poulmasherry embankment project was again being thought of, and I now learn that the difficulties which existed with a financial company who had a lien on the undertaking have been satisfactorily arranged, and that every hope is entertained that before many weeks are past work may be commenced. Should this be so there will then be no want of employment in this locality.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 7.—REPORT from MR. R. BOURKE on SCARIFF UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Lisnagry, Limerick,

9th January, 1880.

I have the honour to submit this, my first monthly report upon the Scariff Union, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 29th November.

I attended the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, and conferred with them on the state of the poor. I likewise consulted the relieving officers, and made as extensive inquiries on the subject as was within my power. The conclusion I have arrived at is that at the present moment there are no signs of widespread or severe destitution. Many of the Guardians seemed to regard the distress as by no means exceptional among the labouring poor, and little different from that of other years. Two or three Guardians held contrary opinions, but the facts brought forward in their support were not quite convincing. One of the Guardians mentioned that whereas in former years the people were at this period living on the potatoes they had grown they were now purchasing food. Another said that in the town of Killaloe he could give

me a list of 100 unemployed men, and that the other day a man had been arrested by the police as drunk who was found to have been staggering not from drink, but exhaustion caused by want of food. The relieving officer had heard nothing of this case, but knew the man, whom he represented as without settled habits of industry, and depending for the support of himself and his family on casual jobs. The truth probably lies between these opinions. There is undoubtedly much less earning whether in money or kind than usual, and the necessary privation attending it must be considerable. But the condition of the small farmer is as depressed as that of the labourer. He is admittedly poor and needy to an exceptional degree, and has a hard struggle to keep the wolf from the door. The mountain districts are said to be almost entirely without turf, the fuel generally in use being gorse or sticks. In Ogonello the want has been in great measure supplied by a resident gentleman who has distributed fire-wood largely. The same has been done at Mount Shannon and other districts, but in the recesses of the mountains I am informed there will soon be a serious dearth of fuel, and I imagine this may before long form the subject of a special report when my information is fuller and more precise.

Applications for relief are not above the average in number, or different in character from what is usual. During the last week there were five provisional admissions to the workhouse, all casuals, and at the Board yesterday, five persons made application and were all admitted. It is perfectly impossible to estimate what the ensuing demand may be. At present there seems a great disinclination to enter the workhouse, and no concession has yet been made by the Guardians in the direction of outdoor relief.

I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### NO. 8.—REPORT FROM MR. R. BOURKE ON TULLA UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Ennis, 18th December, 1879. 7

I have to state that I attended the weekly meeting of the Tulla Board of Guardians on Tuesday, the 16th, and made the fullest inquiries in my power upon the present condition and future prospects of the poor. There are no marked signs of growing destitution, but apprehensions are expressed on all hands that the present distress is considerable, and will be augmented day by day. The poor in the mountain districts are represented as suffering more privations than those elsewhere. The potatoes, it is said, are not yet altogether exhausted, and it is on them that the poorest classes are now living. Employment throughout the Union is exceptionally small, owing to the severe weather, which has put a stop to the agricultural operations usual at this time of year, and to the universal want of means among farmers. I was unable to discover that any special works had been undertaken by landowners with the view of giving employment, and the Board of Guardians appeared not to see their way towards the adoption of any sanitary improvements except some small matter connected with the sewerage recently executed in Kilkishen, and some extension of the drainage in Tulla town, for which plans were called for.

A project is on foot for some arterial drainage known under the name of the Scariff River Drainage, but it is as yet in a preliminary stage, and will probably not be ready until late in spring.

There were but five cases brought before the Guardians by the Relieving Officers, and they differed in no respect from those ordinarily dealt with. The applicants exhibited no signs of exceptional poverty, and the weekly increase is not larger than usual at this season.

I have, &c.,

R. BOURKE.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

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COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

No. 9.—REPORT from Mr. ARMSTRONG ON BALLYSHANNON UNION.

Chaffpool, Ballymote,

2nd February, 1880.

SIR,

In forwarding the accompanying return as to Ballyshannon Union, I have the honor to report for the information of the Local Government Board that I attended the meeting of the Guardians on the 31st ultimo, and made inquiries as to the state of the Union.

I am informed there is considerable distress, and that it is on the increase every day.

There are eleven fewer inmates in the house than there were this time last year, and but one case of out-door relief. This, the Guardians consider, is owing to the assistance afforded by the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund.

I believe nothing is more wanted by the small farmers in this Union than a supply of seed oats and potatoes.

I have, &c.,

W. ARMSTRONG.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

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No. 10.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON ON DONEGAL UNION.

Donehewer, Campsie,

Londonderry, January 5th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 25th November, No. 242, M. 1879, and 26th December, No. 275, I have the honor to inform you that I visited the Donegal Union last week, and made inquiry respecting the condition of the poorer classes in it.

I am unable to give answers to your queries respecting the financial state of the Union, as the Clerk was absent on a deputation to the Chief Secretary.

I wrote to each of the medical officers of dispensaries in the Union to know if they had observed any indication of unusual distress amongst the poorer classes in their respective districts, and whether the districts were healthy or otherwise.

The medical officer of Donegal district says:—"The poorer classes are suffering from want of fuel and employment, but the district is fairly healthy." An epidemic of scarlatina has, however, prevailed in this district for some time past.

The medical officer of Mountcharles district writes to say:—"He has not observed any unusual distress in his district this winter, but he fears there will be a good deal of suffering from want of fuel." This district appears to be very healthy.

The medical officer of Dunkineely is of opinion "that more than ordinary distress exists amongst the poorer classes in his district, especially along the coast, from the failure of the potato crop, and the insufficient supply of fuel; but the district is not unhealthy."

The medical officer of Laghey says:—"He has observed indications of unusual distress amongst the poorer classes in his district, and that scarlatina is prevalent in it."

The relieving officer reports:—"That a great deal of distress exists amongst the occupiers of small farms, but he does not anticipate any pressure for relief."

In this Union there appears to be a very insufficient supply of turf, and much suffering is caused by the want of fuel. Coal, however, can be had in the town of Donegal, and it is now largely used by the farmers.

I do not anticipate an unusual demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts in this Union.

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### NO. 11.—REPORT OF MR. R. HAMILTON ON DUNFANAGHY UNION.

Donnybruir, Campsie,

Londonderry, February 24th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor to inform you that I inspected the Workhouse of Dunfanaghy Union, and attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Saturday last.

There was an unusually large attendance of Guardians, and I had an opportunity of hearing an opinion on the condition of the poorer classes from all parts of the Union.

Along the coast, on the Gweedore side, and also in the mountain districts, the small farmers appear to be in much distress, but with the aid of the relief now being given out through committees, I do not apprehend any case of starvation.

It will be observed that since my last report, there has been little or no demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts, and so long as the relief is confined to the Workhouse, I do not apprehend any pressure.

I pointed out to the Board the necessity of placing the means of obtaining Poor Law relief within easy reach of every person in the Union, and you will observe from the minutes the Guardians directed the Relieving Officer to attend once a week at each dispensary for the purpose of receiving applications for relief, and that notice of the time of his attendance will be placarded in the districts.

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### NO. 12.—REPORT FROM MR. R. HAMILTON ON GLENTIES UNION.

Donnybruir, Campsie, Londonderry,

January 19th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

It will be observed there has been but a small increase in the number of inmates in the Glenties Workhouse since the date of my last monthly report, 8th December, and there was only one applicant for relief last Friday, the Board day.

I have conferred with the medical officers of the respective Dispensary districts, and I went through the greater part of the Union last week, and made personal inquiry regarding the condition of the poorer classes.

In the over-populated portions of the Dungloe, Droochbary, and Carrick Dispensary districts there seems to be a good deal of distress amongst the small occupiers of land.

The medical officer of Dungloe district says:—"Distress amongst the poor people has greatly increased, and, so far as he can see, will continue to increase as the season advances."

Relief Committees have, however, been formed in the localities referred to. They have funds at their disposal for the relief of the most urgent cases; and I expect that employment, under the notices recently sent to the Board of Guardians, will soon be provided in the distressed places.

The dry weather of the last two months has improved the condition of the turf in this Union and the prospects of a supply of fuel. On this score I do not consider there is now much cause of alarm.

It is true the turf are of inferior quality, but with the aid of hog fir (which has been cut to an unusual extent) a fair fire can be made with them.

It is not expected there will be any unusual demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts; and the extent of Workhouse accommodation which is unoccupied and available for the reception of paupers is, I think, quite sufficient to meet any pressure likely to take place.

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 13.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON on INISHOWEN UNION.

Donnybriur, Campsie, Londonderry,  
January 10th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In reference to your letter of the 25th ultimo, No. 242 M, '79, and to my report of the 1st of December on the condition of the poorer classes in the Inishowen Union, I have the honour to inform you that during this week I went through the greater part of that Union, and conferred with the medical officers of the Dispensary districts in it, and other parties.

There appears to be a good deal of distress in the vicinity of the town of Bunorann, arising more from want of employment than from any failure of crops. A Relief Committee has, however, been formed there, and weekly allowances are given to several families, but I believe the funds at the disposal of this committee are very limited. The holders of small farms in this district are represented as suffering more or less from a failure of crops, and from low prices, but it is not expected many of them will seek for Poor Law Relief.

The district is described as healthy and free from infectious disease. In Clonmacsey the medical officer represents to me that he has not observed unusual distress this winter, and that his district is healthy.

In this district a large portion of the potato crop is still in the ground, and I fear it must be seriously injured by the intense frost of last month.

The medical officer of Malin district states he has not as yet observed any unusual distress, but he expects that in a few weeks there will be a good deal amongst the small occupiers of land.

Typhoid fever has been prevalent in this district since July last, and

the medical officer says it is spreading. He complains of the want of sanitary precautions to check its progress. He has brought this matter frequently under the notice of the sanitary authority, but no real action appears to have been taken on his reports.

The medical officer of Carn district is ill. The gentleman who is discharging the duties for him is not acquainted with the condition of the people, but he tells me that since he came to the place he has observed a good deal of distress.

Fever appears to have extended from the adjoining district of Malin into this district. I am told there are several cases in Carn and in the neighbourhood of Glentogher.

The medical officer at Moville says up to the present he has not observed any actual want, but he apprehends there will be after a short time. He describes the district as healthy.

I do not consider there is any marked change in the condition of the poorer classes in this Union since my report of 1st instant. As yet I don't think there has been much urgent distress, but it is apprehended there will be in the course of the spring and summer. Since the winter commenced the people have succeeded in saving a quantity of turf, and I think most of them will be able to have a fire during the winter.

There does not appear to have been any unusual demand for Poor Law relief since the date of my report, and it is not anticipated there will be any extraordinary pressure on the Workhouse.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

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No. 14.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON ON LETTERKENNY UNION.

Donnyhruir, Campsie,  
January 20th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 25th November, No. 242 M, '79, I visited the Letterkenny Union last week.

I inspected the Dispensaries, and conferred with the Medical Officers and others on the condition of the poorer classes in the respective districts.

There does not appear to be any marked change in the condition of the poor since my last report, but I am informed the occupiers of small holdings, especially in the mountain districts, are in real distress, and that there is a great want of employment for the labouring class throughout the Union.

However, there has been no pressure for relief under the Poor Law Acts, and the Union is represented as remarkably healthy.

A Relief Committee has been formed for the entire Union. They have a large fund at their disposal, and I believe they are relieving the distress in a very judicious manner.

I do not anticipate a great increase in the demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## No. 15.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON ON MILFORD UNION.

Donnybriur, Campsie, Londonderry,  
January 28th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of 25th November and 26th December, 1879, I visited the Milford Union this week, and I attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Monday last.

The Guardians were specially summoned to this meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of distress.

There was an unusually large attendance, and I had an opportunity of hearing an expression of opinion from all parts of the Union.

From the statements made and from all I could learn, I believe that as the season advances the distress amongst the occupiers of small holdings, in the mountain portions of the Union, is gradually increasing, and that many of them now are in great want. In the other portions of the Union unusual distress is not apprehended.

Relief Committees have been formed in the distressed localities, and they are doing all in their power to afford relief.

Though, no doubt, there exists this distress amongst the small farmers in some parts of the Union, I do not think it will have much effect on the demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts, and I have no doubt the extent of Workhouse accommodation, which is unoccupied and available for the reception of paupers, will be sufficient to meet any pressure likely to take place.

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## No. 16.—REPORT from Mr. R. HAMILTON ON STRANORLAR UNION.

Donnybriur, Campsie, Londonderry,  
January 3rd, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letters of 25th November, No. 242 M, '79, and 26th December, No. 275 M, I have the honour to inform you that I have visited the Stranorlar Union, and made inquiry regarding the condition of the poorer classes in it, and I have carefully inspected the Workhouse.

I believe the small farmers are suffering more or less from a partial failure of the potato crop, and from an insufficient supply of fuel; but there does not at present appear to be any indication of actual want in this Union.

It is not expected that there will be any considerable increase in the demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts.

The extent of Workhouse accommodation which is unoccupied and available for the reception of paupers will, I have no doubt, be ample to meet any pressure for relief likely to occur in the Union.

I have, &c.,

R. HAMILTON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## COUNTY OF GALWAY.

## No. 17.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN on BALLINASLOE UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, February 5th, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians of Ballinasloe Union on the 28th instant, with a view of obtaining information as to the general condition of the poor in the district. A great diversity of opinion exists as to the extent to which distress prevails, some maintaining that it is very severe, and that if the people in various localities had not been relieved from charitable funds they should have either come into the Workhouse or have perished from want. Distress exists to a large extent in the Ballinasloe and Crenagh dispensary districts, but it is being mitigated to a considerable extent by public charity, and by works which are in operation on Lord Clancarty's property. Work is also given very extensively by Lord Ashtown in Killean Electoral Division, by the Rev. Sir William Mahon in Ahascragh, by Mr. Pollock in Lismany, and by several other proprietors in different parts of the union. There are very many resident landlords in this union, and with the aid given from Her Grace's fund and other sources I have no doubt that the people will be well maintained until works under the Baronial Sessions come into operation.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 18.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON on CLIFDEN UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Glendalough, Co. Galway,

17th December, 1879.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Clifden Union this day and attended the Board of Guardians.

Among the many circumstances which have combined to impoverish this Union, a very important item is the cessation of the "kelp" trade along the sea coast. For many years past the preparation of this weed, largely used in the manufacture of iodine, has been the source of employment to a large class who used to procure it from the fissures in the rocks and subject it to a process of burning, and I am informed that it would then realize from £5 to £7 a ton. Of late years, however, this kelp has been superseded by some Chilean mineral, and the trade appears to have been entirely discontinued.

The potato crop is below the average, and, as in every other union, there has been a great depreciation in the value of stock, but it is to the large graziers that this has been most disastrous, and not the very poor peasantry who are mainly dependent on their supply of potatoes and their exertions at the English harvest. And it is among this latter class that destitution is most likely to be felt, but that actual distress at present exists is not the case, and I may mention that Clifden has recently been visited by representatives of English newspapers, who being wholly unacquainted with the normal condition of the people were astonished at the state of their dwellings and general surroundings. Hence all sorts of rumours are rife on which too much reliance must not be placed, but to-day's fair afforded me an ample opportunity of observing that the peasantry were warmly clad and evinced no signs of hunger or want. The coming spring, however, it must be admitted will see a large section of the people in very straitened circumstances, arising from the



cases before referred to, and aggravated by their heavy liabilities with the tradespeople, and the attitude they have elected to adopt towards the landlords. On their liabilities I need not enlarge; the same state of things exists to which I have alluded in other Unions, but with reference to the position they hold towards their landlords, I regret to say that the Union is the theatre of almost daily acts of violence. No rent has been paid, though it is well known that a proportion of the tenantry would be willing to pay if they dared, and it is questionable whether this class will be able to retain the money in their possession until they find that payment is enforced, the temptation to spend it being great. Several of the landlords appear to have been anxious to meet the emergency in a fair spirit, and much employment has been given, but notwithstanding this they are subjected to every kind of intimidation, and to overt acts of defiance, and thus the country is the scene of much dissension, the landlords finding their authority repudiated appear determined to adopt, if necessary, rigorous measures, and some of the agents, I am informed, are instructed to issue ejectments forthwith, while on the other hand the peasantry show every inclination to resent the enforcement of the law to the utmost.

It is probable that most of the aged and infirm of the surrounding districts will seek the shelter of the Workhouse next month, and towards the end of February I anticipate there will be a considerable amount of privation with a proportionate demand for relief, but as before stated I do not think there is much distress at present, and I speak from personal observations having driven through a great part of the Union, including Tully and Letter Hill in the Rivvyle Electoral Division which, I understand, has been instanced as an example of extreme destitution.

I have, &c.,

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

H. A. ROBINSON.

#### NO. 19.—REPORT FROM DR. ROUGHAN ON GALWAY UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, December, 2nd, 1879.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Galway Board of Guardians on Friday the 26th ultimo, and was present when applications for relief were being considered, and could not observe anything unusual either in the appearance or number of the applicants. I have also during the last ten days made personal and other inquiries in different parts of the Union, and have no doubt that the general condition of the poor, especially the cottiers, labourers, and artisans, is in a very much worse state than it has been since 1850. Yet the demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts has not materially increased, and the county never was more free from disease. There were 458 inmates on 1st December, 1878, while there are 480 at present, and this increase is not, as perhaps might have been expected, in the infirm classes, but is in the able-bodied males and females and in the children. There were 151 infirm in the house on 1st December, 1878, while there are at present only 133. There were 61 able-bodied persons in the house in 1878, while there are 80 in it at present. This clearly shows a want of employment in the town and vicinity of Galway. There were 34 admissions more during the last two months than at corresponding periods in 1878. The number of tramps has also considerably increased, there having been 31 more of that class during the last two months than for same period last year. The number of cases on out-door relief are precisely the same as last year—37, but the number of persons has increased by 22.

The labouring classes who are now entirely without employment, and the small householders and roomkeepers living in the town of Galway, and the various small villages in the Union, are suffering intensely from the want of fuel; it is difficult to understand how they are able to bear up against it. The country people have many resources that are not within the reach of those living in towns, and I observe no likelihood of any organization being made by charitable persons for forming a coal or fuel fund, the want is so extensive that it is felt that private charities could not cope with it. The prices of provisions fortunately are not high, fair good potatoes can be bought at 4s. per cwt., Indian meal 7s.; oatmeal 12s. 6d.; American bacon and American beef 5d. per lb.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

#### NO. 20.—REPORT FROM DR. ROUGHAN ON GLENAMADDY UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, February 16th, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I visited Glennamaddy Union on the 12th and 13th instant, and am glad to say that although severe distress exists in different portions of the Union, yet that nothing like general want exists. I have been informed that there is a large amount of potatoes in this Union, carefully stored up for sale when the price runs high. Large quantities of meal have been distributed by the Relief Committee. Very little employment has as yet been given in this Union, but it is hoped that after the Baronial Sessions about being assembled, sufficient work will be given to employ the labourers in the country. Some landlords fear that small farmers may be diverted from the necessary works on their own holdings by the anxiety to gain lucrative wages on public works, but I do not share in that apprehension. The small farms will be tilled at latest on the 1st of May, and public works will be much needed during the three summer months.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

#### NO. 21.—REPORT FROM DR. ROUGHAN ON GORT UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, January 26th, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Guardians of Gort Union on the 17th instant, having on previous days visited several localities in the Union, with a view of making myself acquainted with the general condition of the poor.

I regret to say that much distress is felt by the families of able-bodied labourers, and of small farmers holding indifferent land from a rood up to five or six acres, and rented at from three to eight pounds per holding. Up to this time they have potatoes, and as well as I can ascertain the supply will not be exhausted before March, and even then a quantity sufficient for seed will be retained. There is a much larger quantity of potatoes in the country than is admitted, and they are being sold in the markets at from five to sixpence per stone. There is an abundant supply of turf in the Union, and it is being sold at little more than last year's

price. I feel very reluctant to express an opinion contrary to the general statements made by persons at meetings and in the newspapers, that widespread distress bordering on famine exists, but I am constrained to say that I do not at all concur in that opinion, and if the people were not in debt, and had not lost their credit they would be able to struggle through the want caused by the partial failure of the potato crop, and with the assistance that they are now likely to get by means of employment at useful works, there can be little doubt that they will be held together without suffering or want particularly so as flour meal and other provisions are plentiful and cheap.

There is no unusual demand for poor law relief. The relieving officers inform me that applications made to them for relief are not now more numerous than at the same time last year, and I do not apprehend that any unusual demand for relief under the Poor Law Acts, will take place during the spring or summer. There are only 21 persons in the workhouse at present more than in January, 1879, and the number in receipt of out-door relief were two more last year than this.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

# No. 22.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN on LOUGHREA UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, December 22nd, 1879.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Guardians of Loughrea Union on Saturday, the 20th instant, and availed myself of the opportunity of conferring with them on the general condition of the poor in the Union.

The general feeling of the Board seemed to be that although up to the present time serious distress was not made manifest, yet that in the coming months it would be severely felt among the cottier tenants and the labouring classes, especially in towns and villages where no employment was to be expected. Many applications for out-door relief are being made by able-bodied labourers and by persons holding unproductive land of more than a quarter of an acre, which the Guardians regret they are unable to entertain on account of prohibitive legislative enactments, and the alternative relief in the Workhouse will not be accepted, as by the availing of it the households of the applicants would be broken up and their future prospects destroyed.

There is no appreciable difference in the statistics of those relieved this year and former years, the numbers both on in-door and out-door relief being very nearly identical.

There were no applications for relief on last Board day, and during the preceding week there were not more than six cases in which the Relieving Officers found it necessary to afford provisional relief.

I have, &c.,

Geo. F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 23.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN on MOUNTBELLEW UNION

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, February 16, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I visited Mountbellew Union on the 11th instant, and made personal inquiries as to the general condition of the poor in the Union. I am credibly informed that the rumours as to distress in this Union have painted things much worse than they really are. No doubt distress, consequent on a partial loss of the potato crop and the stoppage of credit, does exist in many localities among the cottiers and labourers holding from one rood to two acres, but up to this time all have been relieved from various charitable sources, and I have reason to know that very many persons have taken meal who did not want it and who would not accept "Poor Law relief." The Guardians are, I believe, generally adverse to eleemosynary aid unless in exceptional cases; and, as far as I can ascertain, they purpose to rely on the aid that will and is at present being afforded by drainage works on the estates of the surrounding proprietors, by works under baronial sessions, and, if necessary, the Guardians will give out-door relief in the manner specified by the Board's Circular, No. 38, 12th February, 1880.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 24.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON on OUGHTERARD UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Ballinrobe, 27th January, 1880.

Recent observations only tend to confirm the grounds for apprehension which I foresaw when last visiting this Union.

The extreme poverty of the people in the several townlands of the parish of Rosmuck, which was the scene of my recent inquiries, was a lamentable illustration of how people can live with no visible means of subsistence, and this in the townland of Camus was mainly noticeable. This district was the principal centre of the kelp trade, and, unlike most other parts of the country, the quality of the land was not such as to admit of farming being successfully pursued when the kelp was superseded. The soil is almost altogether gravel and rocks, and the cessation of the kelp trade, to the Camus people, was practically the cessation of their only means. A great part of Rosmuck parish I am therefore convinced must henceforward, for some few months each year, be in actual want. It has an unfortunately large population—the advantage of a good harvest is inappreciable by them, for potatoes will not grow in rocks no matter how prosperous the season may be; they have few boats, and so small is the proportion of the people that can speak English that I am satisfied the opportunities for labour offered at the English harvest they have seldom availed themselves of. Very many of the people have not food to last them for another fortnight. Three half-years' rent are due by them, and their liabilities have been accumulating since the kelp industry failed. In cases like this, which are not without parallel elsewhere, it is difficult to devise any means that will prove effectual in permanently ameliorating the circumstances of the people. Works may be inaugurated now (and if they are not expeditiously proceeded with the delay, I fear, will prove serious). Potato seed may be advanced, their debts may be discharged, their arrears of rent wiped off—all this may be done this year, but these measures, be they individually or collectively

carried out, can never enable the Camus people, now that the kelp has failed, to live through any year without such extraneous assistance as they can seldom hope to procure.

In most other parts of the Union there is enough food among the smaller tenants to last them for some time, probably till the organisation of the Relief works, but there are few who will not be obliged to consume their seed potatoes.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 25.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN on PORTUMNA UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, January 27, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of the Guardians of Portumna Union on Saturday, the 24th instant, having previously visited several portions of the Union and having made inquiries from the most reliable persons whom I could meet as to the general condition of the poor in the Union. As far as I can learn very little distress exists in this Union beyond that usually existing at this time of the year, except among the labourers resident in towns and villages without employment, and some small farmers living on patches of land in the mountain districts. There are, of course, very many small farmers who hold a few acres of bad land, in an embarrassed condition; their supply of potatoes will be soon exhausted, and, if they are to be believed, they have, they say, neither money to buy nor credit on which they could obtain either meal or flour. Extensive works at Mespick, on the Shannon, are being carried on; I am informed that 600 able-bodied men are employed on them. They come from all parts of this Union and from the adjoining part of Ballinasloe Union, and earn from 12s. to 14s. per week. The Guardians at their last meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Local Government Board to represent to His Excellency the necessity of convening baronial sessions, and with some help for persons who cannot legally be relieved out of the Workhouse pending the opening of those works I have little doubt that any distress that may exist at present will be mitigated, and future privation for the remainder of the year obviated.

There is no unusual demand for Poor Law relief. The Relieving Officers inform me that the applications made to them do not exceed those of former years, and that they come from the same class of persons as usual, and, as will be seen by supplement, the numbers in receipt of relief from week to week are about the same.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN.

The Local Government Board

## No. 26.—REPORT from Dr. ROUGHAN on TUAM UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Galway, January 27, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the meeting of Tuam Board of Guardians on the 21st instant, when the general condition of the poor was under consideration, and fully discussed in the presence of a number of the Roman Catholic clergymen of the surrounding parishes. A sum of money (£150) was received from Her Grace's Fund and distributed among Parochial Committees. The general opinion seemed to be that much distress existed among the families of small farmers, cottier tenants, and able-bodied labourers, but it was admitted without contradiction that up to this time no dire want was felt, beyond that experienced in former years, except in individual cases, and among the labouring classes residing in the small towns and villages in the Union. There is still a large quantity of potatoes in the county, and plenty of turf, and if the peasantry were not in debt from past years, and had not lost their credit with hanks and shopkeepers, they would be able to tide over their approaching difficulties. Judging from relief sought under the Poor Laws, no one would suspect that there was distress in the county. The applications for relief are less than last year, and those applying are composed of tramps and ordinary cases that usually come into the Workhouse at this time of the year. The Guardians have taken steps for the convening of Baronial Sessions, and I have no doubt that those relief works, together with donations from charitable sources, will be found adequate to relieve and prevent distress. I feel no hesitation in saying that at present nothing approaching to dearth exists in this Union. There are, as previously mentioned, individual cases scattered through the Union who are in a distressed condition, and there are some able-bodied labourers out of employment to whom the Guardians cannot legally give out-door relief, who might, pending the opening of the relief works, be beneficially relieved by the Committee of the Duchess of Marlborough's Relief Fund. I fear very much that the greater portion of the sum (£150) received from that fund will be given to persons who should be relieved under the Poor Law Acts, and, if practicable, it would be desirable to devise some system through which a portion of this fund could be given to persons such as able-bodied labourers and those holding more than a rood of land who will not enter the Workhouse, and who cannot be legally relieved out of it.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. ROUGHAN,

The Local Government Board.

## COUNTY OF KERRY.

## No. 27.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on CAHERCIVEEN UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Killarney, 18th January, 1880.

I beg to forward a special report on the condition of Caherciveen Union to your Board. I attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians last Thursday, the 16th instant. From what I could gather from Collectors, Relieving Officers, Guardians, &c., and also from personal observation, I should think there is a considerable amount of distress in this Union. The Workhouse, however, does not show any large increase in numbers.

On the 10th January this year the numbers are only 25 in increase of the corresponding date last year in in-door relief, and about 16 in out-door relief.

No applicants appeared at the meeting of the Board which was held in the Court-house, but a large number of applicants for relief on meal tickets provided by the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund besieged the Court-house. Their appearance, I may state, as a rule, was extremely miserable, and the eagerness to obtain relief was very marked. Some of the women, I ascertained, had walked 13 miles to obtain relief for their families, though I should say the principal part belonged to the town. There were, I should say, about 400 people relieved, if not more, as heads of families. I was told that considerable distress existed at Port Magee and Valentia Island, and other sea-coast districts about Caherniveen at present. These districts have only received small portions of the funds received at present at Caherniveen—about £80 in all. Glenbeigh Dispensary district is also in a distressed condition, being one of the poorest parts of the Union; though nowhere, as I can gather, is actual starvation to be apprehended. The supply of turf, I am glad to state, in this Union appears to be sufficient for the wants of the people, and I heard no complaints on that head. Meal is cheap, supplies being brought in by the steamers, and meal stores are erected in the town. The Guardians passed a resolution at their meeting to borrow £1,000 for providing water, &c., for the town. Several of the local gentlemen are borrowing sums of money, which will give employment. The College authorities are also getting £5,000, and I may say that a good deal of activity is displayed with regard to the relief of the poor; and it is to be hoped that immediate employment will advert that amount of distress which at present seems threatening in this Union. A small amount of relief in this district is, I think, well bestowed—where I think many are holding on in the hopes of getting employment, of which there now seems some prospect.

I am, &c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board.

#### No. 28.—REPORT from the Hon. A. BOURKE on DINGLE UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

8th January, 1880.

I have the honour to submit to you my monthly report on the Union of Dingle.

I gathered that there was a great want of employment in the district and in round numbers I should say there are about 600 heads of families who are available for work at moderate wages. This number is approximately supposed to be double what it is in ordinary years.

In the matter of fuel I fear in portions—only portions—of the Union the want is such as to amount to a famine.

In and about the parish of Dunquin the people are burning the heather and hushes, and there is great probability that some families may, in consequence of inability to procure firing, be forced into the Workhouse.

I am of opinion that if the Guardians had the power to give out-door relief in fuel that a great deal might, with little expense, be done to enable the people to get through their difficulties.

The Guardians at Dingle do not, as a rule, give out-door relief, and I cannot say whether they would avail themselves of a privilege such as is contemplated in the letter of the Vice-President of December 31st, but one thing I am sure of is, that if they did not use their power they would not abuse it.

In portions of the eastern part of the Union the want of fuel and the very great difficulty of procuring it is as great as in the district of Danquin.

I pass now to the question of potatoes.

The time is fast approaching when the poor will have consumed all that the late wretched harvest vouchsafed them in this particular.

Tales of the people re-digging their tillage in order to find any potatoes left behind in the first instance come from reliable and authentic sources and if the Relieving Officers speak the truth there will be, when the seed time comes on, such a want of seed potatoes as it is as difficult to know how to meet, as it is alarming in its earnest of future privation and distress.

If it has been my duty to report a want of employment, a poverty in the supply of fuel, and a great and growing distress amongst the people in my district, I feel that, grave as the consideration of these matters may be, they dwarf before the contemplation of the poor becoming unable to make that all-important provision for the future—namely, in sowing that crop which is the staple of their existence.

In the Union of Dingle the tale comes that the people are eating their seed potatoes, and unless private charity comes to assist them in the spring I feel that a possibility exists that the want of 1880 may become the Famine of '81.

It is right to say that the resident gentry are for the most part fully alive to the gravity of the situation, and are taking some steps to import some of the Scotch champions into the country.

I have, &c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

#### NO. 29.—REPORT FROM MR. POWER ON KENMARE UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Killarney, 10th January, 1880.

I beg to forward you a special report on Kenmare Union. I attended the Kenmare Board of Guardians on the 9th January last, when there was a large meeting. No applicants for relief appeared before the Board. From the information I received from the Guardians, Relieving Officers, &c., they do not seem to anticipate any great increase in the numbers in the house at present, nor think that there is any serious distress at present. In this Union the landlords give a good deal of assistance. At Sneem I was told, by the Relieving Officer, there are very few complaints of distress, and throughout the Union there does not appear to be more than the usual applications for relief. In the town of Kenmare, however, there are fifty or sixty labourers, some with families, who are depending upon the opening of the works for supplying the town of Kenmare with water, and who, I believe, otherwise must come upon the Union. From what I hear I do not apprehend that at present serious distress exists in this Union, and the opinion seems to be that with a little assistance the people will be able to get through the present bad times.

I am, &c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board.



## No. 30.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on KILLARNEY UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Killarney, 2nd January, 1880.

I beg to send you a supplementary report on Killarney Union. I attended the Board meeting on Wednesday, 31st December, 1879, and beg to report as follows. In this Union I do not think that the condition of the poor calls for any great anxiety at present. There is as everywhere a want of employment. But the landlords especially Lord Kenmare have given a good deal. From what I can gather food and fuel are cheap, and there is no great distress in the Union. Some parts of the Union are, however, worse off than others, for instance, about Farnfore, where the population is more dense.

The Board of Guardians expressed themselves that there was a good deal of distress from want of employment, but that a good deal of relief in the way of labour had been given, and was about to be given, and that it would be met, and that the resources of the Workhouse would be quite sufficient for any increase likely to arise. The people who presented themselves at the Board, not many, were the usual class, old and infirm, for out-door relief.

I am, &amp;c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## No. 31.—REPORT from the Hon. A. BOURKE on LISTOWEL UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my first monthly Report on the Union of Listowel, and, in compliance with your instructions of December 26th, I have arranged my subject-matter as to conform as much as possible within the lines therein laid down.

It will be gathered that the numbers applying for relief at this time at Listowel are not excessive. But, as in all Unions where no out-door relief is given, the real condition of the poor is not fully revealed until their very last potato is exhausted, and their very last sod of turf consumed; and, as in the great majority of poor families in this Union, have not yet, and will not till the end of the month, reach this point, I fear that the prospect in the future is not so bright as might be wished, and it may yet become my duty to report that the Union of Listowel is in an exceptionally destitute condition.

The supply of turf in the markets is plentiful. It is of a bad quality but proportionally cheap. I would, however, point out that it is quite possible that some of the poor (I know one case) are parting with a portion of their turf to buy potatoes, or selling their potatoes to purchase fuel.

It is in cases like these that, if the sufferer could be ranged in one of the classes to which out-door relief can be given, that such relief might enable them to tide over their distresses. And, I am of opinion, that in an exceptional winter like the present, the otherwise prudent and economical course of stringently applying the Workhouse test to all applications for help is, in the present case, unwise, for many families may, during this season, be forced permanently on the rates who, if a little assistance were afforded them at home, might never again have to apply to their Guardians for help.

Before leaving this subject of the condition of the poor in this Union, I would wish to revert to two points: firstly, employment; secondly, seed potatoes.

There are considerable works going on in this Union on the railway. Eighteen hundred men are employed, out of which, twelve hundred are unskilled labourers. I learn from the contractor that, before the end of the month, eight hundred unskilled workmen will be discharged on the railway works between Newcastle and Tralee.

Whether these men will be able to get employment elsewhere, or no, it is difficult to say. I am afraid that the great majority will not be able to do so, and the question arises will any number be forced upon the rates. These men have, for the most part, been in the receipt of liberal wages and, it is possible, that the *earnings* of the season may have induced such providence amongst them as will enable them to face their coming difficulties.

The second point to which I wish to refer is the question of "seed potatoes" for the coming spring.

Gentlemen, you are aware that the potato crop in this district was very small and very bad last year, so bad that many of the small farmers, and quarter of acre labourers, will not have potatoes in any way fit to put into the ground next spring, and I have thought it right to warn the Local Government Board that, if another wet season is before us, the condition of the people in these parts will next year pass from the realms of want into the throes of famine and starvation.

I have, &c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

#### NO. 32.—REPORT from the Honorable A. BOURKE ON TRALEE UNION.

The Hotel, Listowel,  
25th December, 1879.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that I attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians on Wednesday last, at *Tralee*, and beg to forward you my monthly report on that Union.

There are four relieving officers in this Union, and from their evidence I gather that the condition of the people varies considerably in their different districts.

In one matter, however, they concur namely that there is a general want of fuel all through the Union, and I have found in driving through the districts round *Tralee*, that many of the cottages have not stacks of turf at all, and even those who have some turf have not nearly sufficient for their requirements during the winter.

The district of *Cantleiland* is the worst off in this respect, and they want also for potatoes and employment by which to gain a livelihood. In *Ardford* and its environs, the potatoes were not by any means a bad crop this year, the people there having special facilities of manuring their land by means of the seaweed which they collect. The market of *Tralee* is supplied with potatoes from this locality. The turf, however, here is very bad and very scarce. But the relieving officer does not think that there will be a very great amount of distress in his district, as most of the inhabitants who wished for employment have been able to procure it on the railway, now making between Newcastle and *Tralee*.

In the town of *Tralee* itself, I think a considerable amount of distress

will appear, for the people have to look entirely to their earnings for their support. Many are now employed on the railway works, but I must own some alarm that the contractors intend during the next month reducing their staff by one-half. This will throw many out of employment, and they will hardly be able to get work elsewhere until the spring.

There are several industries in the town which are now at a very low ebb.

The bootmakers and tailors are for instance in great want at this moment. No less than six bootmakers being at this moment in the workhouse from Tralee itself. The reason of this is that they are undersold by the imported boots from England.

In the district of *Brosna*, the remarks I have made as to Castleisland, apply only in a less degree, because the population is very small.

The numbers in the workhouse show a reduction of ten during the last week. This is caused by some of the inmates going out for the purpose of spending the Christmas holidays with their friends.

There is no out-door relief or hardly any given in this Union, and I must say I think this is carrying the matter a little too far for there must constantly arise in a population of 50,000, cases in which a little relief would enable a family the head of which is for the time incapacitated from work to tide over their distress.

I have, &c.,

ALGERNON BOURKE.

The Local Government Board.

# COUNTY OF MAYO.

## NO. 33.—REPORT from MR. ROBINSON ON BALLINA UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

13th January, 1880.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Ballina Union, and attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians, on the 9th instant.

As I anticipated in my previous report on this Union, little or no change is up to the present perceptible in the condition of the peasantry, and except among the labouring classes who are without employment, and have neither stock nor potatoes to fall back upon. I see few signs of actual want or suffering, nor do I think that as yet the necessity has arisen among the small tenant farmers to have recourse to farther applications for credit from the tradespeople.

Hearing that several remote districts beyond Crossmolina had been chronicled in the local newspapers as the seats of much hardship and privation, and as it was reported to me that many of the people residing there were consuming their seed potatoes, I visited the locality on Saturday and Sunday, and found that there was no foundation whatever for the rumours which had gained credence concerning them. But it is a generally accredited fact, that the poorer class of farmers reverence to such a singular degree, and place such an implicit reliance on any statements that appear in print, that when they find their condition described as being worthy of so much commiseration, they allow themselves to believe that their situation is as hopeless as it has been depicted, and I think to this fact may be ascribed the difficulty there is in acquiring from the peasantry any information regarding themselves which may be accepted as really reliable. But actual distress or suffering, the physical appear-

ance of the people would at once betray, and thus it is no very difficult matter on visiting them to ascertain at a cursory glance the way they are circumstanced. I am inclined to believe that in most parts of the Union, the people will have a sufficiency of food to carry them into February, but there is one district known as Fairfield, which is about the very poorest I have seen; the people were reduced to eating their seed potatoes, and by the end of another week, if not sooner, they will in all probability be at the end of their resources. This district is about eight miles from Ballina, it is very thickly populated and the land is exceedingly poor. In many parts of the Union, the people are now paying their rents, and where this is done there appears to be a disposition on the part of the landlords to assist them in obtaining credit and otherwise to tide them over the spring months.

I have, &c.,

H. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### NO. 34.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON ON BALLINROBE UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

2nd January, 1880.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Ballinrobe Union and attended a meeting of the Guardians on the 1st instant.

A state of affairs very similar to that which characterizes portions of the Ballina and Oughterard Unions may be said to exist here also. The cattle command a reduced price, the potato crop is below the average, the receipts from the English harvests were disappointing, and the implied want of fuel is really applicable only to the mountainous districts; credit has been given as freely and debts contracted with the same readiness, and the same obliviousness to the future here, as elsewhere, and all these circumstances must, before many months have elapsed, combine to effect a considerable amount of distress.

There is a wide difference, however, between "distress" and "famine," and, while a pressure for relief from the poorest classes may without much foresight be prognosticated, it will not be so general this year, or so alarming as the visions which are being conjured up by local agitators would lead one to believe.

I cannot but think that the most serious want will be the lack of means for laying down the crops. At present the landlords do not appear to be enforcing the full rent, except in cases where the ability to pay is undoubted, and as in several instances the people have wholly repudiated as yet any claim upon them for this; they are, many of them, possessed of money, but as credit is almost a thing of the past, I apprehend that this ready money will be in a great measure exhausted when the time approaches for the purchase of the necessary materials for sowing the seed. The books of the one guano merchant that I inspected yesterday showed a debt of £2,567 for this commodity alone, of which sum about £600 was due since April, 1878, so with this amount of £2,567 outstanding since last spring and the previous one, the merchants can scarcely be expected to make any further advances in this article; and as of recent years the people have been forcing their crops, with a view of retrenching themselves, the impoverished condition of the soil in many cases renders the use of this manure absolutely essential, where there are not those facilities for obtaining a substitute consequent upon a situation contiguous to the seashore.

And should these apprehensions be verified, an amount of suffering must next winter be anticipated, for the people will not have extricated themselves from their pecuniary embarrassments; and where this year the crop was bad, next year, in a large proportion of cases, there will be no crop at all. There is a very great dearth of employment, but the Guardians are about to inaugurate a system of sewerage for the town of Ballinrobe which will circulate some £400 among the poorer class.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 35.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON ON BELMULLET UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

9th January, 1880.

I have the honour to report that I attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Belmullet Union on the 8th instant, and, in accordance with the desire of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, I have directed special attention to the several points referred to in the memorial from the rate-payers, &c., of the barony of Erris, transmitted to me on the 31st ultimo, and which I now beg to return.

The first point urged by the memorialists, viz., the disease among pigs, I do not consider calls for any further observations from me, as I could but reiterate the remarks I made regarding it in my previous report. Suffice it to say, this disease does exist, and there is also an epidemic among fowl, and these two circumstances, which I have not observed in any other district, it must be conceded yield to Belmullet an unfortunate prominence in the category of distressed unions, and I feel bound to concur with the memorialists in thinking that though the distress is neither apparent or absolute in the present, the future leaves much to be feared. The turf is generally inferior in quality, but I do not think the supply bears so discouraging a comparison with previous years as to give cause for much apprehension.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

No. 36.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON ON CASTLEBAR UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Westport, 19th January, 1880.

I have the honour to inform you that I visited the Castlebar Union and attended a meeting of the Guardians on the 17th instant.

Perhaps, with the exception of Ballinrobe, the tenant-farmers in this Union are better circumstanced than those in any other of the Mayo Unions in my district, but it must not be inferred from this that they are not as heavily involved in financial difficulties as their poorer neighbours, for a farm of four or five acres never can support a large family if, like at the present time, all extraneous resources have failed, and credit is withdrawn. But the land here is of better quality, and the establishment of a railway communication, which brings the district into closer contact with civilization, has imbued the minds of the peasantry with a recognition of the fact that there are other comforts in life beyond that of actual

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existence. Nor is it right to ascribe one of the causes of the present insolvency of the small tenant-farmers to their extravagance in dress; the poverty of the clothing and surroundings of the Irish peasant is proverbial as being far below the standard of the peasants in any other part of the United Kingdom, and if in the process of time they make an effort to rise out of their normal state of rags and squalor, it should rather be accepted as an index of the advancement of civilization than as an illustration of unfortunate improvidence.

Beyond the fact that latterly the disposition evinced to meet the claims of the landlords appears to have been more general, I have little further to add to my last report; the people in most instances have enough potatoes to last them for some weeks, but there is no intelligence of any relaxation on the part of the tradespeople of their refusal to make further advances, and the population of these districts are far more heavily incumbered than their neighbours in the poorer parts of the country; for whereas the debts of the latter were incurred for meal and the ordinary necessities of life, the very progress of civilization above referred to, together with the temptation offered by the proximity to a town was the means of surrounding the farmer with gradually increasing liabilities of which the failure of the crops was the culminating point.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board,  
Custom House.

#### No. 37.—REPORT from Mr. ARMSTRONG ON CLAREMORRIS UNION.

Chaffpool, Ballymote,

29th January, 1880.

SIR,

In forwarding the annexed return as to Claremorris Union I have the honour to report, for the information of the Local Government Board, that I attended the meeting of the Guardians yesterday, and made inquiries as to the state of the Union.

There appears to be a large increase in distress during the last month. The contributions from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund are of great assistance. There are thirteen more inmates in the house than this time last year, and eighty-four more receiving out-door relief.

The want of seed oats and potatoes is a matter I think it right to call attention to, as I do not see how the small farmers will be able to till their land without some assistance in that way.

I have, &c.,

W. ARMSTRONG.

The Secretary,  
Local Government Board.

#### No. 38.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON ON KILLALA UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Ballina, 3rd January, 1880.

I have the honour to report that I visited the Killala Union, and attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians this day.

I have received some authentic information as to a scarcity of fuel which exists in some parts of this Union. At Kilcommine and Lackan North, the former of which is seven miles from the bog at Carramore, Kilbride, the people have already been obliged to resort to the use of

sticks and heather. But although the turf may be considered as being generally inferior in quality, and perhaps deficient in quantity I think this is one of the least alarming features of the distress which threatens the Union. The period over which any inadequacy in the supply of fuel will be felt is likely to be of no very great duration, as there is such a vast amount of what is known as "spallock," i.e. turf cut last spring, and abandoned, on the bogs, that should the month of March prove at all dry and windy, there will be a sufficient quantity rendered fit for use to last the peasantry till the summer. But from their other straits, the probability of relief is more distant. I need not recapitulate the various circumstances that have tended to impoverish the people as I have fully enlarged on them in regard to the other Mayo Unions, but there can be no doubt that there will be a great deal of poverty between February and the end of July, as the credit upon which the poorer classes were wont to rely during these months is in a great measure withdrawn, and the harbour does not afford the shelter that would be required for the class of boat that could pursue a fishing avocation with security, added to which there appears to be little or no demand for labour.

A deputation of some forty labouring men waited upon the Board to-day, and asked for immediate employment, and of this number there were probably about twenty who evidently had very little to live upon, and it is chiefly this class, the labourers about the towns, that perhaps are the worst circumstanced of the people. Happily they are not very numerous, and far from being reticent about their want of means as I have heard it averred, I am rather inclined to think that since the organization of the "Duchess of Marlborough Fund," they have shown a disposition to vie with one another to assert their poverty. The Guardians represented to the deputation that their request could not be complied with, but a private subscription of some £10 was raised in the Board-room for their temporary relief.

A succession of exceptionally good years would go far towards reinstating the small tenant-farmers in the position they once held, and it is more than probable that the warning the tradesmen have experienced will have the effect of checking the wholesale system of credit that has proved so pernicious to the country; but the prospects of a rich harvest are not very encouraging as there will be great difficulty in procuring the means of laying down the crop, in addition to which the land has been much exhausted of recent years owing to the efforts made by the people to reduce their liabilities by a productive harvest in view of which, and in defiance of any recognised theory of rotation of crops, the land was forced with the chemical manures, which they obtained on credit.

There were no applications for relief before the Board to-day. The number in the Workhouse is 119, and on out-door relief 85, while the numbers on the books of the Union at the corresponding period last year were—in the house, 82; on out-door relief, 94.

The actual accommodation of the Workhouse may be estimated at 276 inmates, so there is still space available for an additional 157 persons in addition to those already relieved.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin,

## No. 39.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON on NEWPORT UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Westport, 13th December, 1879.

I have the honour to report that I visited this Union yesterday, and attended the Board of Guardians.

As your Board are aware this Union embraces a very poor and mountainous tract of country the inhabitants of which are never too well circumstanced at the best of times, and in order to swell their resources it is the habit of some of the members of each family, to repair year by year to England or Scotland for the harvest, returning in the fall of the autumn with their earnings on which they are to a great measure dependent for their existence during the winter. Their receipts from this source have this year fallen far short of their expectations, many of the men having experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining any employment at all. In addition to this there are many families who about this period are assisted by small sums of money which are sent to them by their relatives in America, and I learn that the number of Post Office orders received within the last few months can bear no comparison with the remittances of previous years. Nevertheless, there appear to be few symptoms of distress among the people, and this I think must be attributed to the fact that many of them are so insured to hardship, that short of actual starvation there is nothing they could not endure. But it must be conceded that when the dearth of employment in England, together with the low price of stock, and the small potato crop are taken into consideration there is a probability of their powers of endurance being put to the test towards the end of February.

The turf is deficient in quality but the supply is abundant, and though in the town of Newport there appears to be a demand for employment, the peasantry in the country districts seem to have their time fully occupied.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

## No. 40.—REPORT from Mr. ARMSTRONG on SWINEFORD UNION.

Sir,

Chaffpool, Ballymote, 29th January, 1880.

In forwarding the annexed return as to Swineford Union I have the honour to report for the information of the Local Government Board that I attended the meeting of the Guardians on the 27th instant, and made inquiries as to the state of the Union.

I regret to say there has been a large increase in distress during the last month, the contributions from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund appear to be of great assistance. There are 40 more inmates in the house than this time last year and 101 more receiving out-door relief.

The want of seed oats and potatoes is a matter I think it right to bring under notice, as I do not see how the small farmers will be able to till their farms without some assistance in that way.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. ARMSTRONG.

The Secretary Local Government Board.



## No. 41.—REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON ON WESTPORT UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Westport, 12th December, 1879.

I have the honour to inform you that I attended the Board of Guardians of Westport Union on the 11th instant.

A general impression appears to prevail, that even had the past year not been such an inauspicious one, the gradually accumulating embarrassments of the small tenant-farmers must sooner or later have reduced many of them to a state of bankruptcy. The rapid growth of money-lending establishments offering, as they did, inducements to the peasantry for the contraction of small loans at rates of interest, the exorbitance of which they did not understand, tended to incite in the poorer classes a degree of improvidence which, sooner or later, must have brought many of them to the ground, and it only needed a succession of bad seasons to effect this end; and as the price of stock is very low, and the want of employment much felt, it is generally believed that unless credit is obtainable from the shopkeepers all these circumstances will combine to produce a sudden influx to the Workhouse. The inability of many of the tradesmen to make further advances appears also to be admitted on all sides; many of them would doubtless be willing to assist the tenant-farmers to tide over their difficulties were it not that the large amounts they themselves owe to merchants rendered such a course impracticable. As to the want of employment, even if the season was propitious for the carrying out of drainage works, the landlords in this Union could hardly be expected to entertain any such schemes, for as yet they are receiving only a modicum of their rent, and in the plurality of cases not even that, the people being determined at all hazards to retain the means of laying down their crop. A deputation of about fifty persons waited upon yesterday's Board and asked for employment, and among these were included what are known as the "Harbour men," and in their case I am inclined to believe the distress was genuine. These harbour men live about the quay, their only means of subsistence being the wages they receive from the vessels discharging at the port. For the last month, I am informed, there has been an unprecedented falling-off of the shipping, added to which the dredge, which usually gives employment to some twenty men, has now ceased to work, so the result is that the harbour men are in an extremely impoverished condition.

The harbour is in need of improvement, but the Harbour Commissioners, while fully admitting the beneficial effects of such a work, I understand are of opinion that they could give no security for a loan which would be accepted by the Board of Works. As to the other applicants for employment, I have reason to believe that their statements were in some degree exaggerated, and that their attendance on the Board emanated from a "parish meeting," which I may perhaps be allowed to incidentally remark is a species of domestic agitation which is averred to be more formidable than the large meetings, inasmuch as the people do not restrict themselves in their language, and almost invariably resolve to pay no rent, to use violence to those who do, and to take no holdings from which tenants have been evicted.

Among these people I do not think that distress prevails at present; the supply of turf is adequate, and their stock of potatoes is sufficient for their immediate wants, but the Guardians believe that the low price of stock and the severity of the season, together with their heavy liabilities will bring a number of the poorer farmers into the House before many months have elapsed, and in anticipation of this the Board have taken prompt measures in ordering a large supply of bedding and clothing, and

have instructed the Clerk to convene, at any time, a special meeting in the event of a sudden pressure rendering a further supply necessary.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

COUNTY OF CORK (WEST RIDING).

No. 42.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on BANTRY UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Rosbeigh, Thursday, 15th January, 1880.

I beg to forward a special report on the Bantry Union. There is no pressure on this Workhouse at present, and from the information I was able to gather it is not anticipated that there will be any large increase in the numbers in the House, but at the same time it must be remembered that here, as elsewhere, there is a large number of people without employment—food scarce, and no credit. I did not find any complaints as to want of fuel. The railway, in course of construction from Drimoleague to Bantry, employs a good many, and will soon employ more hands. Works are also spoken of in the town of Bantry.

I have, &c.,

The Local Government Board.

W. A. POWER.

No. 43.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on CASTLETOWN UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Kenmare, 9th January, 1880.

I beg to forward you a special report on the Union of Castletown Brehaven. I visited the Union on the 8th day of January, and met the Board of Guardians. From the information I could gather I should say there is a good deal of distress amongst the small farmers, who are unable to obtain out-door relief. There is no employment in this district for the labouring classes, there being few landlords, one of whom, I believe, owns two-thirds of the Union, but none give employment. There does not appear to be any pressure at present upon the Workhouse, the numbers in the House being nearly the same as last year. I may state that only one applicant appeared at the Board for relief. I did not hear many complaints as to want of fuel—a deal of the turf appears to have been saved during the fine weather in the autumn. As employment seems to be out of the question at present, I fear there may be distress amongst the small farmers during the next two or three months, but at present I do not gather that it is of a serious character.

I have, &c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 44.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on SKIBBEREEN UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Cork, January 31st, 1880.

I beg to send you a special report on the Skibbereen Union. I visited the Union on Thursday the 29th instant, and attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians. Several persons attended at the Board representing relief committees, seven parishes were thus represented. They gave a very bad account of the condition of the people, and eagerly sought relief for the people from the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund, a donation from which arrived that day. One representative brought a list to show that a very large number of persons were in a state of destitution for want of food in his district. About Drimoleague there seems to be a good deal of distress, though the railway to Bantry, now making, passes through that district. There are about 100 labourers in the town of Skibbereen who are out of work, having been employed by money given in charity which now has run out and they are left without means, and they say they must come into the Workhouse. It is to be hoped, however, that some employment may be found for them, otherwise it is hard to see what else they can do. The number in the House is about sixty above the number on the same date last year (29th January)—an out-door relief, an increase of about sixty also—not such a large increase considering what is reported as to the condition of the people. There seems to be a desire amongst the Guardians that out-door relief should be extended so as to be able to apply to those not now legally entitled, so as to relieve some of the small-class farmers.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board.

## No. 45.—REPORT from Mr. POWER on SKULL UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

Skibbereen, 29th January, 1880.

I beg to send you a special monthly report upon Skull Union. I visited the Union on Tuesday, 27th instant, and met the Board of Guardians. There was a large meeting, and proceedings commenced as a public meeting, when the landlords were requested by a resolution to borrow money and employ the people. The ordinary business of the Union was then proceeded with, and a resolution was passed to apply for a special Baronial Sessions. There were a large number of applicants for relief, principally out-door—in fact, scarcely any for the Workhouse. A large number also attended outside the building in hopes of getting money or food from some of the charitable funds. But in this they were disappointed, as the money had already been distributed. The numbers in the House do not increase, while the out-door relief has increased lately. I give the following numbers for three weeks back from day of inspection:—

	In-door.	Out-door Relief.
January 10th, 1880, . . .	136	173
" 17th, " . . .	131	182
" 24th, " . . .	135	133
" 27th, " . . .	135	193
January 25th, 1879, . . .	133	193

This shows but little difference from the same time last year. A good deal was said about the advisability of getting seed potatoes to provide

for next season. Altogether there is no doubt that there is a good deal of distress in this district, but as yet it has not compelled the people to come into the House, and I think they will remain out as long as possible, especially when they can get a little help from charitable sources.

I have, &c.,

W. A. POWER.

The Local Government Board.

No. 46.—SPECIAL REPORT from Mr. ROBINSON on the ISLANDS on the WEST COAST of IRELAND comprised in

Oughterard Union.

Clifden                   "

Westport               "

Newport               "

GENTLEMEN,

Westport, 27th February, 1880.

It having been considered desirable that the islands off the west coast of Galway and Mayo should be visited, and the circumstances and resources of the islanders made the subject of inquiry, I proceeded on the 10th instant on board H.M. gunboat "Goshawk," which had been placed at my disposal for this purpose, and visited successively the islands of Diniah, Furnace, Gorumna, Lettermullan, Lettermore, Crappagh, Inisharra, Feenish, Miveenish, Mason, Iniskea, Blue Island, Turbot, Turk, Omey, Freagh and Roe Islands, Inishoffin, Inishark, Inisturk, Clare Island, and Achill.

So severe was the weather that on some days it was impossible to effect a landing at the islands, and hence the cruise was of much greater duration than was expected, and, as I was apprised of important communications awaiting me at Westport, I accordingly returned to my other duties on the 24th instant.

Having carefully inspected the islands above mentioned, and observed the condition of the inhabitants and the state of their houses, I have now the honour to submit the following report on the subject.

Saving that the situation is milder and more isolated, in other respects the group of islands in Kilkerran Bay somewhat resemble, as regards the nature of the soil, the parts of the mainland to which they are respectively contiguous. A visitor cannot but be struck by the remarkably healthy appearance of the islanders, and it seems hardly credible that they can be the people living under the piles of mud and stones they call their homes.

The existence of these people is a problem, for no one could venture to assert that the scattered patches of spongy bog around which some half dozen cabins with their swarming families are gathered could ever be the means of affording them a livelihood, but a visit to Crappagh conclusively proved that some extraneous resource must be accessible to them. Crappagh is simply a bare rock, hardly a redeeming glimpse of verdure of any description, and yet on this rock were six families, each with six or seven children, all of whom appeared to be in the same rude, vigorous state of health as their parents, and here I gained some intelligence of the main source on which the islanders in this bay have to depend. After the failure of the kelp trade, which was due in some measure to a practice much in vogue among the people of intermingling sand with the weed to augment its weight, thereby instigating the purchasers of it to seek

some more reliable substitute for the manufacture of the iodine. After this failure the plentiful supply of weed now no longer saleable for kelp was sold for manure along the coasts of Galway and Clare, and to this day, as far inland as Athlone, does this weed, which commands a price of about £1 18s. a load, find its way.

Gorranma, where the turf is abundant, is the fuel centre of the network of islands by which it is environed, and the bog deal, which forms so successful an auxiliary, is here unusually plentiful. A good deal has been said about the want of harbours around this coast, and it has been urged that the establishment of them would give an impetus to the fishing trade, and promote the organization of the class of vessel that might with safety pursue that avocation, but to these islands the proposition in no way applies. Nature has provided the people with numerous land-locked harbours and bays, far in advance of anything which could be constructed by the hand of man, and to put the peasantry in possession of vessels whose size would tempt them to venture out in heavy seas, I fear would be very ill-advised, for in the management of their small craft they are the embodiment of everything that is clumsy and unskilful, and no one who saw them rowing, or rather scrambling, over the water in ungainly confusion could ever suggest the expediency of their being entrusted with sea-going boats.

Although their physical appearance gives sufficient indication that they are not in immediate want, there is no doubt that when the present resources are exhausted their embarrassed position will preclude them from all further advances. At present they have cattle, pigs, and fowl. Eggs, milk, and seed potatoes are their food, with an adjunct in the shape of limpets and sloucaun seaweed, and here it may be well to mention, as one of the Dublin journals in descanting upon the poverty in the West, quoted the consumption of these two last-named articles as the climax of misery, that from time immemorial limpets and sloucaun during the spring time have been much affected as an article of food, and as the correspondent of the journal referred to was evidently unacquainted with the habits and customs of the peasantry, the fact of their consuming this produce of the rocks no doubt surprised him. The limpets are boiled and eaten with potatoes, and the sloucaun is a species of sloke, and is dressed somewhat similarly.

The population of these islands is very thick, and it is useless to argue that the people can ever rise from their present difficulties, and eke an existence out of these barren rocks now that the kelp trade is gone. It is sad to think of the numbers of children that are growing up to so degrading a life of poverty and squalor. There is but one remedy—education—it must lead to the only hope for the people—emigration; for if the germs of culture and refinement are instilled into the minds of the rising generation, showing them one vista of civilization through the cloud of misery and semi-savagery which surrounds them, it is opposed to all human nature that they should revert to the state of depravity in which their fathers have lived before them.

With regard to the three islands lying off the promontory of Errisanna the people in Miveenish are very similarly circumstanced to those in the islands in the Kilkerran group. Feenish and Mason, however, are peculiar in every respect. These two islands are like exaggerated sand-hills, the houses being mostly deep holes dug in the sand, roofed in the ordinary manner, and built up inside to prevent the sides falling in. Windows there are none, the only light being such as the narrow passage out down to the door affords. The houses were cleaner than those of their neighbours in Kilkerran, and as a damp season is favourable to a sandy soil, there were more potatoes here than in most other

islands. Here, too, the sale of seaweed is evidently the real prop of the people, and in Mason and Feenish the collection of it is fraught with an amount of hardship and danger which is not encountered by the more fortunate Kilkieran Bay Islanders, who have merely to sever it from the rocks at low water. At Mason and Feenish the population pour down to the shore at the flood tide, and as the Atlantic rollers, charged with seaweed, break in on the beach, the men, as each wave recedes, rush in up to their waists and rescue as much weed as they can without being overtaken by the incoming surf; but it not unfrequently happens that while they are endeavouring to make good their escape they are caught, overwhelmed, and dashed with violence high and dry on the sand. The fowl here appeared to thrive in large numbers; but in regard to their stock the islanders could not compete with the residents of any of the places I previously touched at.

Of the Roundstone Bay Islands, in Innisnee the people, if anything, are poorer than those in the Kilkieran group, although the land is less rocky, but beyond that it possesses no characteristic which so distinguishes it from the islands I first visited as to warrant any further observation from me. To Blue Island the same remark applies, but it has one unfortunate notoriety—the filth of the cabins, which is quite beyond conception. Built of turf and soda, with scarcely head room for the cow which occupies so prominent a position in the household, they stand, islands of spongy mud in a lake of filth, and having reached the door by means of the stepping stones leading to it, an entrance, except on all-fours, is next to impracticable.

It is a small island—some five or six families only. Few of them had potatoes, but none of them were deficient in stock.

In the three islands off Fahy Point, in the Clifden Union, the evidences of poverty were much more striking, but any further description would only be a recapitulation of previous observations. They had a singularly good crop of potatoes, however, and these they had not exhausted, and the proportion of meal from the Relief Committees which was distributed from the gunboat should last them for some weeks to come.

Shark and Boffin, the islands next on the way northward, are rocky and exposed, and the most remote from the mainland of any along the coast. A little landlocked harbour renders Boffin less difficult of access than Shark, where there is no shelter from the violence of the Atlantic; the landing on Shark is consequently most precarious, and were these islanders not skilful and courageous boatmen they need never attempt to leave their island, so perilous is the embarkation from the slippery rocks. A breakwater on the eastern side of the island was some time ago projected, but subsequently the scheme was abandoned. The fifty cabins in Shark are all clustered together on the south-eastern side of the island. I visited about thirty of them, and saw enough to convince me that here the poverty was absolute and unfeigned. The houses were bare and empty, and the clothing was scant and ragged; many of the children, indeed, had nothing on whatever except an old red pocket-handkerchief or a patch of flannel pulled over their shoulders, and no better criterion of the genuineness of their want could there be than the pale and emaciated appearance of some of the women.

A proportion of the people, but a very small proportion, had pigs, and these too were almost as thin as their possessors.

Fishing, the great resource of these people, they had been precluded from attempting by the heavy gales, and the meal recently distributed by a charitable society to every family on the island was the only accessory to their boiled seaweed. There is a relieving officer for the island at Boffin, but as the Guardians never send him any supplies

beyond what he can take in his small boat, his position is rather an anomalous one; more especially as relief in money would in no way benefit a people who have no means of laying it out.

The Guardians have also gone through the form of appointing a medical officer, but since his appointment last October, they have never supplied him with any medicines, and these two points I deemed of sufficient importance to call for a special report from me, which I accordingly addressed to your Board, on the 21st instant.

In Boffin, the houses are all built in long terraces, and as differences of opinion arise in the gradually multiplying families, and a separate establishment is desired, a partition is built up in the middle of a room, and a second door constructed through the outer wall, thus the row of houses which was formerly occupied by, say ten families is now the residence of nearly double that number. Briefly, the island may be depicted as being a better circumstanced representation of Shark, but although the people are in no wise in the same straits as their neighbours of the sister isle, they are, nevertheless, poorer than in any other island I encountered, and their suffering is augmented through medical relief being practically a dead letter, and through the Guardians having taken no steps to properly carry out the provisions of the 7th section of the 10th Vic. cap. 31.

Inisturk is a large island with some twenty grazing farms. The inhabitants seem fairly prosperous, and although they clamoured for relief on the arrival of the gunboat, it was not so much on account of their being in need of it, but rather in consequence of their having been apprised that meal was to be distributed among the islands, and to a portion of it they accordingly considered they could assert their right.

My time being rather short I was only able to spend a few hours on Clare Island, and, as it is very extensive, I was unable to visit all the villages. The people from every district, however, gathered to the shore, on the departure of the gunboat, and from their appearance and the conversation I had with them, I think the twenty or thirty houses I visited, may probably be accepted as offering a very fair index of the circumstances of the entire island. I have never seen elsewhere in any district, stock in such abundance as here, and there appears to be but little prospect of their ever running short of eggs or milk. Potatoes, they had none; the seed also having been long since consumed. There is a relieving officer on this island, and the Guardians of Westport Union, place at his disposal every means of carrying out his duty.

The island of Achill, for its size, is, perhaps, one of the most densely peopled districts of Ireland, and to judge from the number of deserted ruined villages which are seen in many parts of the island, the population previous to the famine years must have been enormous. Even, now, the size of the villages is remarkable, and the peculiar way the houses are packed together, obviously for no particular purpose, I can compare to nothing but a Hottentot kraal. The cabins are better built than the orthodox west of Ireland cabin, but the arched roofs are so filled up with "seraws" of turf, which when saturated with smoke are used for manure, that this habit leaves only about four or five feet head-room, and furthermore as every hole in the house is closed for the purpose of retaining for the manure its creative ingredient, so dense is the atmosphere that unless the people crouched down on the ground they would hardly be able to breathe. These were the villages of Kill and Doagh; on the southern side of the island the houses were more scattered and civilized, and the people more thrifty.

In some of the villages at the back of Slievemore Mountain, a custom exists among the cottiers of having a second residence near the sea, to

which they repair in flocks after the crop is laid down, some members of the family return at harvest time, but the majority, not until October or November.

In the way of potatoes, Achill has been unusually fortunate, and whereas in other districts a pit of potatoes is now an exceptional sight, in Achill the exception is to see a house without them.

To sum up, the Achill peasantry are well clothed and have every appearance of being well fed also.

They nearly all have potatoes for seed, and this, I fear, is likely to militate against their prospects for next year as they will, perhaps, be reluctant to purchase the new seed which the Guardians are importing, and a change is much required.

They have pigs and fowl, and many of them cattle, their credit is gone, and from April to July, there will be a very great demand for employment which, I trust the public works will then supply.

I have, &c.,

H. A. ROBINSON, Inspector.

The Local Government Board, Dublin.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### ORDER, CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTION AND CORRESPONDENCE UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT AND VACCINATION ACTS.

I.—GENERAL ORDER altering ORDER prescribing GENERAL RULES for the GOVERNMENT of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, and for the performance of VACCINATION.

To the GUARDIANS of the Poor of the several UNIONS named in the SCHEDULE herewith annexed, and the CLERKS thereof; to the COMMITTEES of MANAGEMENT of Dispensary Districts therein; to the OFFICERS of such Districts; and to all others whom it may concern :

WHEREAS by a General Order under their Seal, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1869, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, did prescribe general regulations for the government of dispensary districts in the several unions in Ireland, named in the Schedule to this Order, and for the performance of vaccination in the several dispensary districts.

AND WHEREAS by article 21 of the said General Order prescribing the duties of every Medical Officer of a dispensary district, it is, among other things, provided as follows, that is to say :—

"XI. He shall forward to the Board of Guardians on the 30th day of June, and the 31st day of December in each year, a report in the Form P herewith annexed, containing the names of all children registered as born in the district, who are over six months of age and who do not appear to have been vaccinated."

AND WHEREAS in lieu of the aforesaid provision, it is expedient to make further regulation in accordance with the Act 42 & 43 Vic., c. 70, sec. 3, entitled "An Act to amend the Acts relating to Vaccination in Ireland."

Now, THEREFORE, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby rescind the provision of the said General Order of the 29th day of November, 1869, hereinbefore recited, from and after the 1st day of



January next, and we do hereby order and direct as follows, that is to say :—

Every Medical Officer of a dispensary district in each of the Unions named in the Schedule to this Order, shall, in the report in the Form P which he is required to forward to the Board of Guardians, in pursuance of the said recited Order, on the 31st December next, include, in addition to the names of children over six months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated, the names of all children born after the 15th day of August last, registered in the district, who are over three months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated; and every such Medical Officer shall thereafter forward to the Board of Guardians for each of the quarters ending respectively, the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December, or for and at such other periods as may be from time to time directed by the Local Government Board, a Report in the Form P annexed to this Order, containing the names of all children registered as born in the district, who are over three months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated.

And such reports shall be forwarded to the Board of Guardians immediately after the termination of each of the said quarters.

And in all other respects We do hereby confirm the said General Order of the 29th day of November, 1869.

SCHEDULE :—Names of Unions to which this Order applies.

Abbeyleix,	Claremorris,	Gesard,	Nenagh.
Antrim,	Cliffes,	Inishowen,	Newcastle,
Ardee,	Cloghena,	Irinastown,	Newport,
Armagh,	Clogher,	Kantark,	New Ross,
Athlone,	Cleankilty,	Kells,	Newry,
Athy,	Clones,	Kemmare,	Newtownaris,
Ballieborough,	Closmel,	Kilkeel,	Newtownmavady,
Ballina,	Coleraine,	Kilkenny,	Oldcastle,
Ballinasloe,	Cookstown,	Killadysert,	Omagh,
Ballinrobe,	Cootehill,	Killala,	Oughterard,
Ballycastle,	Cork,	Killarney,	Parsonstown,
Ballymahon,	Corrofin,	Kilmeathomas,	Portanna,
Ballymena,	Croom,	Kilmsaleek,	Rathdown,
Ballymoney,	Delvin,	Kilrush,	Rathfriland,
Ballyshannon,	Dingle,	Kinsale,	Rathkeale,
Ballyvaghan,	Donaghmore,	Larne,	Roscommon,
Balrothery,	Donagall,	Letterkenny,	Roscrea,
Ballinglass,	Downpatrick,	Limerick,	Scariff,
Banbridge,	Droghda,	Lisburn,	Shillelagh,
Bandon,	Dromore West,	Lismore,	Skibbereen,
Bantry,	Dublin, North,	Lisnakea,	Skull,
Bawnboy,	Dublin, South,	Listowel,	Sligo,
Belfast,	Dundalk,	Londonderry,	Strabane,
Belmullet,	Dunfanaghy,	Longford,	Stranorlar,
Borrisokane,	Dungannon,	Loughrea,	Strokestown,
Boyle,	Dungarvan,	Lurgan,	Swineford,
Caherdiveen,	Dummanway,	Macroom,	Thomastown,
Callan,	Dunshaughlin,	Magherafelt,	Thurles,
Carlow,	Edenderry,	Mallow,	Tipperary,
Carrickmacross,	Ennis,	Manorhamilton,	Tobercurry,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Enniscorthy,	Malletts,	Trillick,
Carrick-on-Suir,	Enniskillen,	Millford,	Trim,
Cashel,	Ennistymon,	Millstreet,	Tullam,
Castlebar,	Ferney,	Mitchelstown,	Tulla,
Castleblayney,	Galway,	Nobhill,	Tullamore,
Castlecomer,	Glennamaddy,	Monaghan,	Ullingford,
Castlederg,	Glenfles,	Mountbellew,	Waterford,
Castlerock,	Glin,	Mountmellick,	Westport,
Castletown,	Geary,	Mullingar,	Wexford,
Cavan,	Gort,	Nans,	Youghal.
Celbridge,	Gortin,	Narran,	

Form P. referred to in this Order.

\_\_\_\_ UNION.

\_\_\_\_ DISPENSARY DISTRICT.

Medical Officer's Report of Children born in the District since the 15th August, 1879, and over three months of age, who do not appear to have been Vaccinated.

Number on Register.	Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Name and Residence of Parent or Person having the Care, Nurture, or Custody of the Child.	Date when Notice under the 6th Section of the Compulsory Vaccination Act was given.	Observations.

**NOTE.**—In any case in which the Medical Officer may be aware of the reason why the child has not been vaccinated, he should state it in the column for observations; and in any case in which a certificate has been given that the child is not in a fit state for vaccination, or is insusceptible of the vaccine disease, the fact should be stated.

Sealed with our seal, this third day of October, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(Signed),

HENRY ROBINSON.

B. M. BULLEW.

CHARLES CROKER-KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do approve this Order.

By His Grace's Command,

T. H. BURKE.

## II.—CIRCULARS.

## NO. I.—ANNUAL APPOINTMENT of DISPENSARY COMMITTEES and WARDENS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

8th April, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call your attention to the circular of the Poor Law Commissioners dated the 21st of March, 1862, relating to the annual appointment of Dispensary Committees and Wardens, and to the extracts from previous circulars appended thereto; and they request that if not already done, you will take the necessary steps, as pointed out in the circular referred to, to place before the Board of Guardians, after the annual election, a correct list of the

members of the Board entitled to be members of the respective Dispensary Committees in the Union.

THIS OUGHT TO BE DONE BY DISTINCT RESOLUTION AND RECORDED ON THE MINUTES.

As soon as the Committee shall have been completed for any Dispensary district, the Guardians should fix a day for the first meeting of such Committee, *for the special purpose of appointing their honorary officers for the current year*, in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations, and you should give notice thereof to each member of the Dispensary Committee, in accordance with Articles 11 and 13 of the Dispensary Regulations.

Articles 6 and 7 of the Dispensary Regulations of 29th November, 1869, relate to the appointment of the honorary officers, and Articles 11 and 13 relate to the notice of meeting.

The Board enclose three copies of a form for the return of officers of the several Dispensary Committees, so as to enable you to make the return in duplicate to this office, and to retain a copy for the use of the Board; and they request that you will procure the necessary information with the least practicable delay, and then forward your return to this Office.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians  
of each Union.

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#### NO. 2.—VACCINATION DEFAULTERS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

7th August, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to paragraph XI. of the 21st article of the Rules and Regulations for the management of Dispensary districts, under which it is the duty of the medical officers to forward to the Board of Guardians on the 30th day of June, and 31st day of December, in each year, a Report in the Form P, annexed to the Order, containing the names of all children registered as born in the district, who are over six months of age, and who do not appear to have been vaccinated, stating in the column for observations any reason there may be why vaccination has not been performed.

In any case in which this Report for the half-year ended 30th of June last has not already been made, the Clerk of the Union should lose no time in addressing the medical officer, reminding him of the omission.

On the receipt of the Report, the Clerk should make and lay before the Board of Guardians a comparison of the number of births registered with the number of children vaccinated.

This will afford a ready means of ascertaining how the duty of effecting vaccination is being attended to in each district; and the other particulars furnished in the medical officers' reports will enable the Board of Guardians, after inquiry through the relieving officers, to direct such proceedings to be taken, as may be necessary, against any person responsible for having a child vaccinated who shall be found to have wilfully neglected to take it to the medical officer for the purpose.

The relieving officers should receive some suitable remuneration for this duty when duly discharged.

It will frequently be found that it is only necessary to remind parents

of unvaccinated children that they are legally bound to have the operation performed.

If however this reminder should not be effectual, the Guardians will then be in a better position to direct prosecutions against the defaulters, through the Clerk of the Union or relieving officers, as may be deemed most expedient according to the circumstances.

A form (in duplicate) is enclosed herewith, in which the Clerk of the Union should prepare at once a summary of the particulars in the medical officers' reports, Form P, as they are received from the medical officers, and he should afterwards note the results of the inquiries made by the relieving officer in the cases of default in the columns which are conveniently arranged for the purpose.

In filling up the return the number of births in column 4 must equal the total of columns 5 to 11 inclusive.

Each case of default should be followed up until the child has been vaccinated, or the non-performance of vaccination has been satisfactorily accounted for.

A sufficient number of copies of this circular are enclosed to enable the Guardians to furnish a copy to each medical officer of a Dispensary district and each relieving officer in the Union, and the sustained attention of the Clerk of the Union should be given to the subject until the return is satisfactorily completed and forwarded to the Local Government Board.

By order of the Board,

To the Clerk of each Union,

B. BAXES, Secretary.

### NO. 3.—VACCINATION AMENDMENT ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

5th September, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of the Vaccination Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1879 (42 & 43 Vic., c. 70), which received the Royal assent on the 15th August last.

The Guardians will observe that the 3rd section of the Act requires that the child be taken for vaccination within three months after its birth, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable, instead of within six months as heretofore; and that the 4th section requires that on the same day of the week following the day on which the child has been vaccinated, the child shall be again taken to the Medical Officer by whom the operation has been performed, in order that he may ascertain by inspection the result of the operation, and, if he see fit, take from the child lymph for the performance of other vaccinations. The 7th section enacts penalties for the violation or neglect of these requirements, viz.:—A penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for preventing the Medical Officer from taking lymph from a child; and a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for neglecting to take a child to be vaccinated, or to be inspected after vaccination.

The 5th section requires that immediately after the successful vaccination of any child, the Medical Officer or practitioner, who shall have performed the operation, shall deliver to the father or mother of the child, or to the person having the care or custody of the child, a certificate of successful vaccination, in the form prescribed, and shall also transmit a duplicate of the certificate to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the district within which the birth was registered; if, however, he is unable to ascertain such district, or if the birth of the child has not been registered, the duplicate is to be transmitted to the Registrar of the district in

which the operation has been performed. The 8th section provides a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings for neglect to transmit any certificate required to be so transmitted, or for refusing to deliver the duplicate to the parent or other person on request, or for refusing to fill up and sign the certificate of successful Vaccination, and the signing of a false certificate or duplicate is, by the same section, declared to be a misdemeanour.

The Guardians will also observe that by the 6th section of the Act the Medical Officer is to be paid two shillings, instead of one shilling, as heretofore, for every person successfully Vaccinated or re-vaccinated by him within his Dispensary District, provided he has made the required report to the Committee of Management.

The 10th section authorizes the Guardians to direct proceedings to be instituted for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the provisions of the Vaccination Acts, and provides that the Medical Officer of any Dispensary District who may be required by the Guardians to attend such proceedings shall be entitled to receive, in addition to his actual expenses, such sum, not exceeding one guinea for each day's attendance required and given, as the Court shall certify; these expenses, and all other expenses incurred in the prosecution, which the Court is of opinion should be allowed, are to be ascertained and certified by the Justices, or one of them, and are then payable out of the Poor Rates of the Union.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

#### NO. 4.—RETURNS of UNVACCINATED CHILDREN.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

13th October, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to you herewith a copy of a General Order which they have issued rescinding, from the 1st January next, that part of the General Dispensary Regulations which requires each Dispensary Medical Officer to make a return (Form P), every six months, of children over six months of age who do not appear to have been Vaccinated, and making other provisions in lieu thereof.\*

This change has been rendered necessary in consequence of the provisions of the Vaccination Amendment Act of last session (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 70), which requires that the Vaccination shall be performed within three months after the birth of the child, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable.

It will be observed that the Dispensary Medical Officer is required, in the return (Form P), which is to be made to the Board of Guardians on the 31st December next, to include not only unvaccinated children over six months of age, but also all children born after the 15th August last (the day on which the Act was passed) registered in the district who are over three months of age, and who do not appear to have been Vaccinated; and that thereafter the return is to be made quarterly for each of the quarters ending, respectively, the 31st March, the 30th June, the 30th September, and the 31st December, and is to contain the names of all children registered as born in the district who are over three months of age, and who do not appear to have been Vaccinated.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To each Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

\* See Order, page 123.

**No. 5.—VACCINATION—RETURNS of BIRTHS and of DEATHS  
of INFANTS to DISPENSARY MEDICAL OFFICERS.**

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
7th November, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to acquaint you that by the 11th section of the Vaccination Amendment Act of last session (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 70), every Registrar of Births and Deaths for any place, not being the Dispensary Medical Officer of the district, is required to transmit monthly to each Dispensary Medical Officer, whose district is wholly or partly comprised in such place, a Return of all Births and of all Deaths of Infants under twelve months of age which have, since the date of the last return (or, in case of the first return, since the passing of the Act) been registered by such Registrar as having occurred in the district of the Dispensary Medical Officer to whom the return is sent.

The Registrar-General has prepared the necessary forms for enabling the Registrars in such cases to make the required returns to the Dispensary Medical Officers, and the Local Government Board trust that these returns will obviate the difficulty which was formerly felt by some Medical Officers, who were not Registrars of Births and Deaths, in preparing their reports (Form P) of defaulters under the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Medical Officer of each Dispensary District.

**No. 6.—VACCINATION.**

Local Government Board, Dublin.  
15th December, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to draw the attention of Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts to the circumstances that, by the Vaccination Amendment Act of last session (42 & 43 Vic., c. 70, sec. 3), the period within which children are required to be taken to the Dispensary Medical Officer for the purpose of being Vaccinated, if not previously Vaccinated, has been reduced from six months to three months after birth, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable.

In connexion with this change in the law, the Local Government Board recommend the Committee to reconsider the existing arrangements in regard to the attendance of the Medical Officers at the Vaccination stations. The Board are not aware of any necessity for a general revision of the Vaccination stations, but they are of opinion that the periods fixed for the Medical Officer's attendance at those stations should be made to accord with the present state of the law, and that there should be attendance at each station at least four times in the year.

In regard to the particular periods of the year for attendance at the Vaccination stations, the Board desire to refer to the Circular Letter of the Poor Law Commissioners of the 24th August, 1858, in which they recommend the months of April or May, and September or October, but the intervals between the attendances being now intended to be so much shorter, the Board would recommend the Committee to consult the Medical Officer before fixing them. It is important, however, that they should be fixed by the Committee, that they should be at intervals of not

more than three months, and that they should be duly notified in the Form N, as prescribed by the Dispensary Regulations.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Hon. Secretary of each Dispensary Committee.

#### NO. 7.—VACCINATION.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
22nd December, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, copy of a circular letter which the Board have addressed to the Committees of Management of the several Dispensary districts throughout Ireland, drawing attention to the circumstance that by the Vaccination Amendment Act of last Session (42 & 43 Vic., cap. 70, sec. 3), the period within which children are required to be taken to the Dispensary medical officer for the purpose of being vaccinated, if not previously vaccinated, has been reduced from six months to three months after birth, or as soon afterwards as may be practicable; and recommending the Committees to reconsider the existing arrangements in regard to the attendance of the medical officers at the Vaccination stations.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

#### NO. 8.—DISPENSARY HOUSES ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
29th August, 1879.

SIR,

Referring to their circular of the 25th of March last, the Local Government Board for Ireland desire to acquaint the Board of Guardians that the "Act to give facilities for providing Dispensary Houses and Dwelling Houses for Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in certain parts of Ireland," entitled "The Dispensary Houses (Ireland) Act, 1879," received the Royal Assent on the 21st of July last.

A limited number of copies of the Act have been supplied to the Local Government Board, and a copy is enclosed herewith to be placed with the Union documents for the use of the Board of Guardians.

The Act, Section 3, enables the Commissioners of Public Works to make loans for assisting any owner under the provisions of the Act, and upon production of a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Local Government Board, in the manner and subject to the requirements of the Act, in the erection, enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of any house or building to be used as a Dispensary or as a Dispensary residence.

The necessary proceedings preliminary to obtaining the Certificate in question, and the grant of a loan by the Commissioners of Public Works, together with particulars as to the security for repayment of money borrowed, the interest to be paid thereon, and the repayment of the principal and other matters, are detailed in the Act.

For the purpose of purchasing land, or any house or building, &c., under the provisions of the 11th section of the Act, the Board of Guardians is to be deemed to be included within the term "Owner," as defined by the Act.

All expenses incurred under it by the Board of Guardians are to be charged according to Section 13, on the poor rates of the electoral division or divisions comprised within the Dispensary district, according to their net annual value; and annual deductions may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, be made from the salary payable by the Board of Guardians to the medical officer, on account of any rent which they may pay in respect of a residence for him, or which the Local Government Board may consider a reasonable rent for the use of such residence.

By order of the Board,

To the Clerk of each Union.

B. BANKS, Secretary.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR LOANS UNDER THE DISPENSARY HOUSES ACT.

—Union.

—Dispensary District.

DISPENSARY HOUSES (IRELAND) ACT, 1879, 42 and 43 Vict., ch. 25.

Application for Certificate from the Local Government Board before applying to the Commissioners of Public Works for a Loan; the rate of interest being three and a half per cent., the loan repayable within 35 years, by half-yearly instalments, and chargeable on the Dispensary District.

I. Amount of proposed loan. Date of resolution to apply for it; (annex copy of resolution) and statement of the proposed purchase-money or rent.

Sections 3 and 4.

II. Statement of the purpose to which the loan is to be applied, namely, either the erection, enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of a house or building to be used as a dispensary, or as a dispensary residence, for the dispensary district.

Section II.

III. Position of site of building shown on a sheet of the Ordnance Map (6-inch scale), by red colour. The extent not to exceed five acres. (See Regulation No. 2.)

IV. Situation of site or building, in reference to the dispensary requirements of the district.

V. Plans of the building, if it is to be erected, or of enlargement, or structural improvement, as the case may be.

VI. Specification of the building, if to be erected, or of works for enlargement or improvement, as the case may be.

VII. Estimate in detail of the cost of the proposed works, and to what purpose the difference, if any, between the cost of the works and the amount of the loan is to be applied.

Sections 10 and 11.

VIII. When a building, or building and land connected therewith, is to be taken on lease by the Board of Guardians, state the terms and conditions of the lease, as well as the amount of the rent proposed and the term of years of the lease.

The extent of the ground should be shown on a sketch to a scale of ten perches to one inch, and also showing what the adjoining properties are—buildings or land.

Section 13.

IX. State the amount of rent proposed to be paid for the Dispensary building, or Dispensary residence, and where any Dispensary residence is to be provided by the Guardians, the annual sum as rent proposed to be deducted from the salary payable to the Medical Officer residing in the same. If the Dispensary is a separate building from the Dispensary residence, show the relative position of the two on the Map required by III.

Given under my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Chairman of the Sanitary Authority.

Countersigned,

\_\_\_\_\_ Executive Sanitary Officer.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sanitary Authority.



The Plans, Estimate, and Specification of the proposed Works should be forwarded with the Application, and should be authenticated, respectively, by the signature of the Engineer or Architect who prepared them.

See Rules annexed, and Forms of Memorial from Owners; or Boards of Guardians "as Owners" to the Commissioners of Public Works.

*The following Rules and Regulations have received the approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

DISPENSARY HOUSES (IRELAND) ACT, 1879, 42 and 43 Vict., cap. 25.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Under the above Act, loans may be made by the Commissioners of Public Works, Ireland, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the following purposes, viz. :—

*Purposes for which Loans may be made.*

The erection, enlargement, structural improvement, or purchase of any house or building to be used as a Dispensary, or as a Dispensary Residence for the Dispensary District in which such house or building is situate.

*Authorities, or persons to whom Loans may be made.*

The Authorities, or persons to whom loans may be made for the above purpose, are Boards of Guardians, or owners of land who are in the receipt of the rents and profits derivable therefrom, excepting Leaseholders for a shorter term than two lives, or twenty-five years unexpired, and also excepting yearly tenants.

*Memorial to be submitted to Commissioners of Public Works.*

Application for Loans are to be made to the Commissioners of Public Works by Memorial (forms of which can be obtained from the Secretary, Office of Public Works), accompanied by the following documents :—

*Documents required to be furnished therewith.*

1. A certificate signed by the Secretary of the Local Government Board, as required by the 4th section of the Act.

2. An Ordnance sheet—(6-inch scale), on which the site of the building which it is proposed to purchase, erect, or improve, is to be shown by red colour.

3. The plans, specifications, and estimates approved by the Local Government Board.

*Terms for advances, and mode of repayment.*

Loans will bear interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and will be repayable by an annuity at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for a period of thirty-five years, or if required for a shorter period, by repayment of an increased annuity.

*Loans to be issued in four instalments.*

The borrower will be required to give a bond for the due application of the loan, and when it and the Charging Order has been registered, the Commissioners will be prepared to issue the loan in four instalments, as follows :—

The first instalment when the Memorialist states he is prepared to proceed with the work, and each of the subsequent instalments when the preceding one has been accounted for to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Public Works.

*Alterations in plans, &c., not to be made without the approval of the Local Government Board.*

No alterations in the plans, specifications, or estimate, is to be made without the approval of the Local Government Board, which approval is to be immediately communicated to the Commissioners of Public Works.

*Premiums may be issued, and premium recoverable with the annuity.*

The Commissioners of Public Works may, if they think fit, insure the premises charged with any such loan against damage by fire, in any sum of money not exceeding the amount of the loan, and the premiums to be recoverable with the annuity payable in respect of such loan.



That the said Premises are intended henceforth to be used as [1]

[1] (State whether as a Dispensary or a Dispensary Residence.)

for the said Dispensary District.

That Memorialists propose to repay such Loan by an Annuity of £ [2] per cent. for [3] years, to be charged upon the Poor Rates of the Electoral Division (or Divisions) of within the Dispensary District of in said Union.

[2, 3] (25 per cent. for 25 years is the limit of the Act; but if desired the Loan may be repaid by an increased per-centage for a shorter period.)

That the situation of the said Premises is shown by a Red Colour on the Ordinance Map herewith enclosed, and the said works are proposed to be executed according to the plans, specification, and estimates also herewith enclosed to be retained in the Office of Public Works in case the Loan is sanctioned.

Dated this

day of

18

Signatures of three } \_\_\_\_\_

Guardians. } \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Clerk } \_\_\_\_\_  
of Union. }

### III.—REPORT from DR. MACCABE, on SMALL-POX in DUBLIN, in 1879.

7, Booterstown-avenue, Co. Dublin,

15th March, 1880.

SIR,

I beg leave to submit for the information of the Local Government Board, a short report upon the progress of small-pox in Dublin, during the year 1879.

On the 1st of January, 1879, the public hospitals in Dublin, contained 175 cases of small-pox. The admissions during the remainder of that month raised the number under treatment to 364. The mortality during the month of January was at the rate of 25·9 per cent. of the cases under treatment.

The small-pox admissions to Dublin hospitals during the month of February were 194; the mortality in that month reached 33·7 per cent., the highest rate of mortality for the year.

In March there were 157 admissions; and the mortality per cent. was 29·6.

In April the admissions fell to 128; and the mortality per cent. declined to 11, the lowest rate of mortality for the year.

In May the admissions were 168; the mortality was 16·9 per cent.

In June the admissions were 137; and the mortality per cent. rose to 25·3.

In July and August the admissions reached the lowest point for the year, in each month they were 64; in July the mortality per cent. was low 11·7; in August it increased to 15·9 per cent.

In September the admissions rose to 123; and the mortality per cent. increased to 25.

In October the admissions were 109; the mortality was 20·5 per cent.

In November the admissions fell to 73; the mortality per cent. still remaining high, 20·4.

In December the admissions were 83; and the mortality per cent. increased to 23·8.

The total number of cases of small-pox (exclusive of cases treated in private practice) which occurred in Dublin in 1879 was 1,667, or at the rate of about 6 per 1,000 of the population of the City of Dublin. Of this number at the close of the year the issue as to recovery or death of 19 cases remained doubtful, and these are accordingly excluded from the calculations which follow.

Of the 1,648 cases remaining to be considered, 1,278 recovered, and 370 died.

The recoveries for the year were at the rate of  $77\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the total mortality was at the rate of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Of those attacked by small-pox (1,667), 180 or a little more than 10 per cent. were unvaccinated, and 45 or a little more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were either not vaccinated, or so badly vaccinated as to render doubtful the traces of primary vaccination.

The mortality amongst the vaccinated was 15·6 per cent., amongst the unvaccinated it was 71 per cent., amongst those bearing doubtful traces of primary vaccination it was 35 per cent.

The gradual, but on the whole progressive, decline in the number of cases admitted to the public hospitals appeared to hold out some hope of the approaching termination of the epidemic, but that hope seems to me to be dispelled by the fluctuating character of the mortality which, towards the end of the year, shows a decided tendency to increase. The rate of mortality amongst those affected is a more trustworthy indication of the probable duration of an epidemic, than the number of cases of the disease, inasmuch as epidemics as a rule, show a tendency to decrease *pari passu* with the decrease in the rate of mortality of those affected.

It is right to remark that the monthly rates of mortality are calculated upon the returns from Cork-street and Kilmninham, the general conclusions as to the rates of mortality amongst those attacked, and as to the protective influence of vaccination are based upon the returns from all the public hospitals.

The circumstance of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those attacked having been unvaccinated, or having presented uncertain indications of primary vaccination is a very unsatisfactory feature in these returns. The fact that 10 per cent. of all the cases of small-pox had never been vaccinated points to neglect of public vaccination amongst the adult and the youthful population.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

F. MACCARTHY,

Local Government Board Inspector.

To the Secretary,  
Local Government Board.

## APPENDIX C.

### ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONAL CIRCULARS UNDER THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

#### I.—ORDERS.

#### No. 1.—SANITARY ORDER relating to RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS consisting of entire UNIONS.

To the GUARDIANS of each of the UNIONS named in the Schedule A to this Order annexed; to the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the Workhouse and of the Dispensary Districts therein; to the CLERK and other paid Officers thereof; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," each of the said Unions has been constituted a Rural Sanitary District, and the Guardians of the Union have been, as such, declared to be the Rural Sanitary Authority:

AND WHEREAS by the eleventh section of the said Act it is enacted that every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District shall be a Sanitary Officer for such district, or for such part thereof as he shall personally be in charge of, under the title of Medical Officer of Health, and that every Sanitary Authority shall appoint, in addition, such other Sanitary Officers, including a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, when deemed necessary, as the Local Government Board shall in each case direct :

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall assign to the Medical Officers of Health, and to the other Sanitary Officers, if any, and to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed for the sanitary district, their respective duties and functions in the discovery or inspection or removal of nuisances, in the supply of pure water, in the making or repairing of sewers and drains, or in generally aiding the administration of the sanitary laws within the district :

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall have the same powers with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, regulation of salary, and tenure of office of every Sanitary Officer as they have in the case of the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District :

Now, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct, with respect to each of the Unions named in the said Schedule as follows :—

#### APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY OFFICERS, AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

1. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint so many Sanitary Sub-Officers as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine ; and the Relieving Officers of the Union and the Collectors of Poor Rates shall be alike eligible for the office of Sanitary Sub-Officer, or any other person who may be approved by the Local Government Board.

2. The Sanitary Authority shall, when directed by the Local Government Board, appoint one Consulting Sanitary Officer, or one Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, and for either of these offices every Medical Officer of the Union, including the Workhouse Medical Officer or Officers, shall be eligible, and also, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, any other duly qualified Medical Practitioner ; and the Sanitary Authority shall also appoint an Executive Sanitary Officer, for which office the Clerk of the Union, or any Assistant or the Clerk appointed by the Guardians, shall be eligible, or any other person who may be approved by the Local Government Board.

3. Every Officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority shall continue to hold office for such period as the Sanitary Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine, or until he die, or resign, or be removed by such Sanitary Authority with the assent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board ; and the Sanitary Authority shall, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any of the offices herein mentioned, cause the same to be reported to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless otherwise directed by the said Board, proceed to a new appointment.

4. All consents, approvals, assents, directions, and requisitions of the Local Government Board, touching the appointment of Sanitary Officers, and their tenure of office, shall be signified by the Local Government Board to the Sanitary Authority by letter, and need not be embodied in any order under the seal of the Board.

**DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS.**

1. Every Sanitary Sub-Officer shall, by inspection of the District for which he is appointed, keep himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Sanitary Acts, and if he shall receive notice of the existence of any nuisance within the District, he shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place and inquire into such alleged nuisance; and when he finds any matter demanding, in his opinion, attention from the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the same occurs, he shall notify it forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health in writing, specifying the nature of the case, the situation of the premises, and the name of the occupier or owner, in the Form (A) in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, and shall preserve a copy thereof in duplicate; and he shall submit to the Sanitary Authority, at each weekly meeting, the duplicates of the Reports which he has made to the Medical Officer of Health during the preceding week, or an abstract thereof, and he shall also report to the Sanitary Authority any other matter affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within his District.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health who shall have been apprized officially by the Sanitary Sub-Officer or shall otherwise become cognizant of any matter demanding his attention as aforesaid, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and if, after due inspection, he finds such matter to involve danger to public health, he shall report thereon to the Sanitary Authority, in the Form (B) in the said Schedule B, showing the source from which he received the information, and the date thereof, and the date of his visit of inspection; he shall also give a sufficient description of the nature of the case, and the remedy which he recommends to be adopted, and shall preserve a duplicate of every such Report.

3. Every Medical Officer of Health shall inform himself, as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the District in his charge, and shall from time to time, as occasion may require, report on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and recommend the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted for the protection or improvement of the public health in such District.

4. Every consulting Sanitary Officer, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall advise them on all matters and proceedings requiring medical knowledge and advice in the administration of the Sanitary Laws.

5. Every Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall discharge all the duties imposed by this Order on the Consulting Sanitary Officer, and in addition to such duties shall perform the following duties—that is to say, he shall report monthly to the Sanitary Authority on the general sanitary condition of the Rural Sanitary District, and on the discharge of their duties by the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officers of the District.

6. Every Executive Sanitary Officer shall attend the meetings of the Sanitary Authority, and shall take their directions from time to time on the Sanitary business of the District, and on the Reports of the Sanitary Officers, and all proceedings arising thereon, and shall, so far as may be requisite, give instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

7. Every Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officer of the Union shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his assistance may be required.

8. Every Medical Officer of Health, and every other officer appointed under this Order, shall, in matters not specifically provided for in this Order, observe and execute the instructions of the Local Government Board and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

9. The proceedings of the Sanitary Authority shall be recorded by the Executive Sanitary Officer and a copy of such record shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board as soon after each meeting as practicable.

#### STATISTICS OF DISEASE.





It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health, and of the Consulting Sanitary Officer or Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed to the Sanitary District, to furnish to the Local Government Board such statistical returns of sickness and disease as shall from time to time be required from them respectively.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Containing the Names of the Unions to which this Order applies.






Abbeyleix,	Castleroa,	Gortin,	Mountmellick,
Antrim,	Castletown,	Granard,	Mullingar,
Ardee,	Cavan,	Inishowen,	Naas,
Athy,	Celbridge,	Irvinestown,	Navan,
Balleborough,	Claremorris,	Kanturk,	Neenagh,
Ballina,	Clifden,	Keenmare,	Newcastle,
Ballinacree,	Cloghona,	Kilkeel,	Newport,
Ballinacree,	Clogher,	Kiladysert,	Oldcastle,
Ballycastle,	Clonsilla,	Killalea,	Omagh,
Ballymahon,	Clones,	Kilnasethomas,	Oughterard,
Ballymonea,	Cockstown,	Kilmallock,	Portlanna,
Ballyshannon,	Cootehill,	Kilrush,	Rathkeale,
Ballyvaughan,	Corredin,	Larne,	Rosecommon,
Balrothery,	Coom,	Letterkenny,	Roscrea,
Ballinglass,	Delvin,	Lismavady,	Seariff,
Banbridge,	Dingle,	Lismore,	Shillelagh,
Bandon,	Donaghmore,	Lunasken,	Skibbereen,
Bantry,	Donegal,	Listowel,	Skull,
Bowenboy,	Downpatrick,	Longford,	Strabane,
Behanville,	Dromore, West,	Loughrea,	Stranorlar,
Borrisokane,	Dunfanaghy,	Macroom,	Strakestown,
Boyle,	Dungannon,	Magherafelt,	Swinsford,
Caherciveen,	Dunmanway,	Mallow,	Thomastown,
Callan,	Dunshaughlin,	Monaghan,	Tipperary,
Carriekmacross,	Edenderry,	Middleton,	Tobereary,
Carriek-on-Shannon,	Ennistymon,	Millford,	Trim,
Castletary,	Glennasmaddy,	Millstreet,	Team,
Castletown,	Glin,	Mitchelstown,	Tulla,
Castlemore,	Gorey,	Methill,	Tullamore,
Castlederg,	Gort,	Monaghan,	Ullingford,
		Monibellew,	Westport.

SCHEDULE B (FORMS).  
 SANITARY SUB-OFFICER'S REPORT BOOK.  
 Form (A).

To the Medical Officer of Health of the Dispensary District (or Sub- district) in the Union.		To the Medical Officer of Health of the Dispensary District (or Sub- district) in the Union.
Sir, I hereby draw your attention to		Sir, I hereby draw your attention to
Signed      day of      187		Signed      day of      187
Sanitary Sub-Officer.		Sanitary Sub-Officer.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORT BOOK.

Form (B).

To the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Union.		To the Rural Sanitary Authority of the Union.
As Medical Officer of Health of the Dispensary District (or Sub-dis- trict), I hereby report to you that		As Medical Officer of Health of the Dispensary District (or Sub-dis- trict), I hereby report to you that
and I recommend		and I recommend
Signed this      day of      187		Signed this      day of      187
Medical Officer of Health.		Medical Officer of Health.

Sealed with our Seal, this Eighth day of August, in the year of  
 Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

HENRY ROBINSON,  
 CHARLES CROKER-KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DEER OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General  
 and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BOURKE.

No. 2.—SANITARY ORDER relating to RURAL SANITARY DIS-  
 TRICTS consisting of parts of UNIONS of which other parts are  
 URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

To the GUARDIANS of each of the UNIONS named in the Schedule A to  
 this Order annexed; to the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the Workhouses and  
 of the Dispensary Districts therein; to the CLERK and other paid  
 Officers thereof; and to all whom it may concern;

WHEREAS by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," or by Provi-  
 sional Orders under our Seal, issued in pursuance of the said Act, which  
 have been confirmed by Parliament, a certain defined part of each of the  
 said Unions has been constituted a Rural Sanitary District, and the  
 Guardians of the Union have been, as such, declared to be the Rural



Sanitary Authority for the said Rural Sanitary District, the other part or parts of the said Union having been declared by the said Act, or by Provisional Order, to constitute some Urban Sanitary District or Districts :

AND WHEREAS by the eleventh section of the said Act it is enacted that every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District shall be a Sanitary Officer for such District, or for such part thereof as he shall personally be in charge of, under the title of Medical Officer of Health, and that every Sanitary Authority shall appoint in addition such other Sanitary Officers, including a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health when deemed necessary, as the Local Government Board shall in each case direct :

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall assign to the Medical Officers of Health and to the other Sanitary Officers, if any, and to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, their respective duties and functions in the discovery or inspection or removal of nuisances, in the supply of pure water, in the making or repairing of sewers and drains, or in generally aiding the administration of the sanitary laws within the District :

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall have the same powers with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, regulation of salary, and tenure of office of every Sanitary Officer as they have in the case of the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

Now, WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct with respect to each of the Unions named in the said Schedule, but in respect of such part only thereof as does not consist of some Urban Sanitary District, as follows :—

#### APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY OFFICERS, AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

1. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint so many Sanitary Sub-Officers as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine ; and the Relieving Officers and the Collectors of Poor Rates shall be alike eligible for the office of Sanitary Sub-Officer for such part of the Union as aforesaid, or any other person who may be approved by the Local Government Board.

2. The Sanitary Authority shall, when directed by the Local Government Board, appoint one Consulting Sanitary Officer, or one Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, and for either of these offices every Medical Officer of the Union, including the Workhouse Medical Officer or Officers, shall be eligible, and also, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, any other duly qualified Medical Practitioner ; and the Sanitary Authority shall also appoint an Executive Sanitary Officer, for which office the Clerk of the Union, or any Assistant of the Clerk appointed by the Guardians, shall be eligible, or any other person who may be approved by the Local Government Board.

3. Every Officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority shall continue to hold office for such period as the Sanitary Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine, or until he die, or resign, or be removed by such Sanitary Authority with the assent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, and the Sanitary Authority shall, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any of the Offices mentioned herein, cause the same to be reported to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless otherwise directed by the said Board, proceed to a new appointment.

4. All consents, approvals, assents, directions, and requisitions of the Local Government Board touching the appointment of Sanitary Officers

and their tenure of office, shall be signified by the Local Government Board to the Sanitary Authority by letter, and need not be embodied in any Order under the seal of the Board.

DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS.

1. Every Sanitary Sub-Officer shall, by inspection of the district for which he is appointed, keep himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Sanitary Acts, and if he shall receive notice of the existence of any nuisance within the District, he shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place and inquire into such alleged nuisance; and when he finds any matter demanding, in his opinion, attention from the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the same occurs, he shall notify it forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health in writing, specifying the nature of the case, the situation of the premises, and the name of the occupier or owner, in the Form (A) in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, and shall preserve a copy thereof in duplicate, and he shall submit to the Sanitary Authority, at each weekly meeting, the duplicates of the Reports which he has made to the Medical Officer of Health during the preceding week, or an abstract thereof, and he shall also report to the Sanitary Authority any other matter affecting, or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within his District.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health who shall have been apprized officially by the Sanitary Sub-Officer, or shall otherwise become cognizant of any matter demanding his attention as aforesaid, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and if, after due inspection, he finds such matter to involve danger to the public health, he shall report thereon to the Sanitary Authority, in the Form (B) in the said Schedule B, showing the source from which he received the information, and the date thereof, and the date of his visit of inspection; he shall also give a sufficient description of the nature of the case, and the remedy which he recommends to be adopted, and shall preserve a duplicate of every such Report.

3. Every Medical Officer of Health shall inform himself, as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the District in his charge, and shall from time to time, as occasion may require, report on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and recommend the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted for the protection or improvement of the public health in such District.

4. Every Consulting Sanitary officer, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall advise them on all matters and proceedings requiring medical knowledge and advice in the administration of the sanitary laws.

5. Every Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall discharge all the duties imposed by this Order on the Consulting Sanitary Officer, and in addition to such duties shall perform the following duties—that is to say, he shall report monthly to the Sanitary Authority on the general sanitary condition of the Rural Sanitary District, and on the discharge of their duties by the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officers of the District.

6. Every Executive Sanitary Officer shall attend the meetings of the Sanitary Authority, and shall take their directions from time to time

on the sanitary business of the District, and on the Reports of the Sanitary Officers, and all proceedings arising thereon, and shall, so far as may be requisite, give instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

7. Every Medical Officer of Health, and Sanitary Sub-Officer of the Union shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his assistance may be required.

8. Every Medical Officer of Health, and every other officer appointed under this Order, shall, in matters not specifically provided for in this Order, observe and execute the instructions of the Local Government Board and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

9. The proceedings of the Sanitary Authority shall be recorded by the Executive Sanitary Officer, and a copy of such record shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board as soon after each meeting as practicable.

#### STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health and of the Consulting Sanitary Officer or Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed to the Sanitary District, to furnish to the Local Government Board such statistical returns of sickness and disease as shall from time to time be required from them respectively.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Containing the Names of the Unions to which this Order applies.

Armagh,	Drogheda,	Kells,	Newtownards,
Athlone,	Dublin, North,	Kilkeany,	Parsonstown,
Ballymena,	Dublin, South,	Killarney,	Rathdown,
Belfast,	Dundalk,	Kinsale,	Rathfriland,
Carlow,	Dungannon,	Limerick,	Sligo,
Carrick-on-Suir,	Ennis,	Lisburn,	Thurles,
Cashel,	Enniscorthy,	Londonderry,	Trillick,
Clevedon,	Enniskillen,	Lurgan,	Waterford,
Coleraine,	Fermoy,	New Ross,	Wexford,
Cork,	Galway,	Newry,	Youghal.

#### SCHEDULE B (Forms).

##### SANITARY SUB-OFFICER'S REPORT BOOK.

##### Form (A).

To the Medical Officer of Health of the  
Dispensary District (or Sub-  
district) in the Union.

Sir,  
I hereby draw your attention to

Signed day of 187

Sanitary Sub-Officer.

To the Medical Officer of Health of the  
Dispensary District (or Sub-  
district) in the Union.

Sir,  
I hereby draw your attention to

Signed day of 187

Sanitary Sub-Officer

## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORT BOOK.

## Form (B.)

To the Rural Sanitary Authority of the  
Union.As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Dispensary District (or  
Sub-District), I hereby report to you  
that

and I recommend

Signed this      day of      187

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Rural Sanitary Authority of the  
Union.As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Dispensary District (or  
Sub-District), I hereby report to you  
that

and I recommend

Signed this      day of      187

Medical Officer of Health.

Sealed with our Seal, this Eighth day of August, in  
the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight  
Hundred and Seventy-Nine.

(Signed)

HENRY ROBINSON.

CHARLES CROKER-KING.

## MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General  
and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

## No. 3.—SANITARY ORDER relating to URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

To the GOVERNING BODY of each of the Towns and Townships named in  
the Schedule A to this Order annexed; to the MEDICAL OFFICERS of  
the Dispensary Districts comprised or partly comprised therein; and  
to all whom it may concern:WHEREAS, by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," or by  
Provisional Orders under our Seal issued in pursuance of the said Act,  
which have been confirmed by Parliament, each of the said towns and  
townships, has been constituted an Urban Sanitary District, and the  
Governing Body thereof has been in each case declared by the said Act  
or by Provisional Order to be the Urban Sanitary Authority:AND WHEREAS by the eleventh section of the said Act it is enacted that  
every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District shall be a Sanitary Officer  
for such District, or for such part thereof as he shall personally be in  
charge of, under the title of Medical Officer of Health, and that every  
Sanitary Authority shall appoint in addition such other Sanitary Officers,  
including a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health when deemed  
necessary, as the Local Government Board shall in each case direct:AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that  
the Local Government Board shall assign to the Medical Officers of  
Health, and to the other Sanitary Officers, if any, and to the Medical  
Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an Officer be appointed for the  
Sanitary District, their respective duties and functions in the discovery  
or inspection or removal of nuisances, in the supply of pure water in the

making or repairing of sewers and drains, or in generally aiding the administration of the sanitary laws within the District :

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall have the same powers with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, regulation of salary, and tenure of office of every Sanitary Officer, as they have in the case of the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

Now, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct, with respect to each of the towns and townships named in the said Schedule, as follows :—

#### APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY OFFICERS, AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

1. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint so many Sanitary Sub-Officers as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

2. The Sanitary Authority shall, when directed by the Local Government Board, appoint one Consulting Sanitary Officer, or one Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, who shall be a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, and shall also appoint an Executive Sanitary Officer, with such qualification as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

3. Every officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority shall continue to hold office for such period as the Sanitary Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine, or until he die, or resign, or be removed by such Sanitary Authority, with the assent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, and the Sanitary Authority shall, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any of the offices mentioned herein, cause the same to be reported to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless otherwise directed by the said Board, proceed to a new appointment.

4. All consents, approvals, assents, directions, and requisitions of the Local Government Board touching the appointment of Sanitary Officers and their tenure of office, shall be signified by the Local Government Board to the Sanitary Authority by letter, and need not be embodied in any Order under the Seal of the Board.

#### DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS.

1. Every Sanitary Sub-Officer shall, by inspection of the District for which he is appointed, keep himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Sanitary Acts, and if he shall receive notice of the existence of any nuisance within the District, he shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and inquire into such alleged nuisance ; and when he finds any matter demanding, in his opinion, attention from the Medical Officer of Health of the Dispensary District in which the same occurs, he shall notify it forthwith to the Medical Officer of Health in writing, specifying the nature of the case, the situation of the premises, and the name of the occupier or owner in the Form (A) in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, and shall preserve a copy thereof in duplicate, and he shall submit to the Sanitary Authority at each meeting, the duplicates of the Reports which he has made to the Medical Officer of Health since the previous meeting, or an abstract thereof, and he shall also report to the Sanitary Authority any other matter affecting, or threatening to affect, injuriously the public health within his District.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health who shall have been apprized officially by the Sanitary Sub-Officer, or shall otherwise become cognizant of any matter demanding his attention as aforesaid, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and if, after due inspection, he finds such matter to involve danger to public health, he shall report thereon to the Sanitary Authority, in the Form (B) in the said Schedule B, showing the source from which he received the information, and the date thereof, and the date of his visit of inspection; he shall also give a sufficient description of the nature of the case, and the remedy which he recommends to be adopted, and shall preserve a duplicate of every such Report.

3. Every Medical Officer of Health shall inform himself, as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the District in his charge, and shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, report on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and recommend the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted for the protection or improvement of the public health in such District.

4. Every Consulting Sanitary Officer, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall advise them on all matters and proceedings requiring medical knowledge and advice in the administration of the sanitary laws.

5. Every Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, shall discharge all the duties imposed by this Order on the Consulting Sanitary Officer, and in addition to such duties shall perform the following duties—that is to say, he shall report monthly to the Sanitary Authority on the general sanitary condition of the Urban Sanitary District and on the discharge of their duties by the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officers of the District.

6. Every Executive Sanitary Officer shall attend the meetings of the Sanitary Authority, and shall take their directions from time to time on the sanitary business of the District, and on the reports of the Sanitary Officers, and all proceedings arising thereon, and shall, so far as may be requisite, give instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

7. Every Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officer of the District shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his assistance may be required.

8. Every Medical Officer of Health and every other officer appointed under this Order, shall, in matters not specifically provided for in this Order, observe and execute the instructions of the Local Government Board, and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

9. The proceedings of the Sanitary Authority shall be recorded by the Executive Sanitary Officer, and a copy of such record shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board, as soon after each meeting as practicable.

#### STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

It shall be the duty of the Medical Officers of Health, and of the Consulting Sanitary Officer or Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an Officer be appointed to the Sanitary District, to furnish to the Local Government Board such statistical returns of sickness and disease as shall from time to time be required from them respectively.

## SCHEDULE A.

Containing the Names of the Towns and Townships to which this Order applies.

Armagh,	Drogheda,	Kilkenny,	Pembroke,
Athlone,	Dromacandra, Clon-	Killarney,	Portadown,
Ballymena,	liffe, & Glanevin,	Kilmaisham,	Queensdown,
Banger,	Dundalk,	Kingstown,	Rathmaline and
Blackrock,	Dungarvan,	Kinsale,	Rathgar,
Bray,	Ennis,	Lisburn,	Sligo,
Carlow,	Enniscorthy,	Londonderry,	Templemore,
Carrick-on-Suir,	Enniskillen,	Lurgan,	Trillick,
Cashel,	Fermoy,	New Ross,	Waterford,
Cloosmal,	Galway,	Newry,	Wexford,
Clontarf,	Holywood,	Newtownards,	Wicklow,
Coleraine,	Kells,	Parsonstown,	Youghal.
Dalkey,			

## SCHEDULE B (FORMS).

## SANITARY SUB-OFFICER'S REPORT BOOK.

## Form (A).

To	To
Medical Officer of Health of the Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-district.)	Medical Officer of Health of the Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-district.)
Sir,	Sir,
I hereby draw your attention to	I hereby draw your attention to
Signed day of 187	Signed day of 187
Sanitary Sub-Officer.	Sanitary Sub-Officer.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORT BOOK.

## Form (B).

To the Sanitary Authority of the Urban Sanitary District.	To the Sanitary Authority of the Urban Sanitary District.
As Medical Officer of Health of the Urban Sanitary District or (Sub- district), I hereby report to you that	As Medical Officer of Health of the Urban Sanitary District (or Sub- district), I hereby report to you that
and I recommend	and I recommend
Signed this day of , 187 .	Signed this day of , 187 .
Medical Officer of Health.	Medical Officer of Health.
Sealed with our seal, this eighth day of August, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy- nine.	
(Signed,) .	HENRY ROBINSON. CHARLES CROKER-KING.

## MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

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No. 4.—**SANITARY ORDER** relating to BELFAST, CORK, and  
LIMERICK URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

To the GOVERNING BODY of each of the TOWNS named in the Schedule A to this Order annexed; to the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the Dispensary Districts comprised or partly comprised therein; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," each of the said towns has been constituted an Urban Sanitary District, and the Governing Body thereof has been in each case declared to be the Urban Sanitary Authority:

AND WHEREAS by the eleventh section of the said Act it is enacted that every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District shall be a Sanitary Officer for such District, or for such part thereof as he shall personally be in charge of, under the title of Medical Officer of Health, and that every Sanitary Authority shall appoint in addition such other Sanitary Officers, including a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health when deemed necessary, as the Local Government Board shall in each case direct:

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall assign to the Medical Officers of Health, and to the other Sanitary Officers, if any, and to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an Officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, their respective duties and functions in the discovery or inspection or removal of nuisances, in the supply of pure water, in the making or repairing of sewers and drains, or in generally aiding the administration of the sanitary laws within the District:

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall have the same powers with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, regulation of salary, and tenure of office of every Sanitary Officer, as they have in the case of the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

Now we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct, with respect to each of the towns named in the said Schedule, as follows:—

**APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY OFFICERS, AND TENURE OF OFFICE.**

1. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint so many Sanitary Sub-Officers as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

2. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint one Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, who shall be a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, and shall also appoint an Executive Sanitary Officer, with such qualification as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

3. Every officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority shall continue to hold office for such period as the Sanitary Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine, or until he die, or resign, or he removed by such Sanitary Authority, with the assent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, and the Sanitary Authority shall, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any of the offices mentioned herein, cause the same to be reported to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless otherwise directed by the said Board, proceed to a new appointment.

4. All consents, approvals, assents, directions, and requisitions of the Local Government Board, touching the appointment of Sanitary Officers and their tenure of office, shall be signified by the Local Government to the Sanitary Authority by letter, and need not be embodied in any Order under the Seal of the Board.



**DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS.**

1. Every Sanitary Sub-Officer shall, by inspection of the District for which he is appointed, keep himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Sanitary Acts, and if he shall receive notice of the existence of any nuisance within the District, he shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and inquire into such alleged nuisance; and when he finds any matter affecting, or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within his District, he shall notify it to the Sanitary Authority in writing.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health who shall have been apprized officially by direction of the Sanitary Authority or shall otherwise become cognizant of any matter demanding his attention, shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and if, after due inspection, he finds such matter to involve danger to public health, he shall report thereon to the Sanitary Authority, in the Form in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, showing the source from which he received the information, and the date thereof, and the date of his visit of inspection; he shall also give a sufficient description of the nature of the case, and the remedy which he recommends to be adopted, and shall preserve a duplicate of every such Report.

3. Every Medical Officer of Health shall inform himself, as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the district in his charge, and shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, report on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and recommend the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted for the protection or improvement of the public health in such District.

4. Every Medical Superintendent Officer of Health shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall advise them on all matters and proceedings requiring medical knowledge and advice in the administration of the sanitary laws, and he shall also report monthly to the Sanitary Authority on the general sanitary condition of the Urban Sanitary District and on the discharge of their duties by the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officers of the District.

5. Every Executive Sanitary Officer shall attend the meetings of the Sanitary Authority, and shall take their directions from time to time on the sanitary business of the District, and on the reports of the Sanitary Officers, and all proceedings arising thereon, and shall, so far as may be requisite, give instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

6. Every Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officer of the District shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his assistance may be required.

7. Every Medical Officer of Health and every other officer appointed under this Order, shall, in matters not specifically provided for in this Order, observe and execute the instructions of the Local Government Board, and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

8. The proceedings of the Sanitary Authority shall be recorded by the Executive Sanitary Officer, and a copy of such record shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board, as soon after each meeting as practicable.

## STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

It shall be the duty of the Medical Officers of Health, and of the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, to furnish to the Local Government Board such statistical returns of sickness and disease as shall from time to time be required from them respectively.

## SCHEDULE A.

Containing the Names of the Towns to which this Order applies.

Belfast, Cork, and Limerick.

## SCHEDULE B.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORT BOOK.

To the Sanitary Authority of the Town  
of Urban Sanitary District.

As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-  
district), I hereby report to you that

and I recommend

Signed this day of 187

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Sanitary Authority of the Town  
of Urban Sanitary District.

As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-  
district), I hereby report to you that

and I recommend

Signed this day of 187

Medical Officer of Health.

Sealed with our seal, this eighth day of August, in the year  
of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-  
nine.

(Signed,)

HENRY ROBINSON.

CHARLES CROKER-KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General  
and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

**NO. 5.—SANITARY ORDER relating to the CITY of DUBLIN  
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.**

To the RIGHT HONORABLE the LORD MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and BURGESSES acting by the Town Council of the City of Dublin; to the MEDICAL OFFICERS of the Dispensary Districts comprised or partly comprised therein; and to all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, by the "Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," the City of Dublin has been constituted an Urban Sanitary District, and the Governing Body thereof has been declared to be the Urban Sanitary Authority:

AND WHEREAS, by the eleventh section of the said Act it is enacted that every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District shall be a Sanitary Officer for such District, or for such part thereof as he shall personally be in charge of, under the title of Medical Officer of Health, and that every Sanitary Authority shall appoint in addition such other Sanitary Officers, including a Medical Superintendent Officer of Health when deemed necessary, as the Local Government Board shall in each case direct:

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall assign to the Medical Officers of Health, and to the other Sanitary Officers, if any, and to the Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, if such an Officer be appointed for the Sanitary District, their respective duties and functions in the discovery or inspection or removal of nuisances, in the supply of pure water, in the making or repairing of sewers and drains, or in generally aiding the administration of the sanitary laws within the District:

AND WHEREAS by the said eleventh section it is further provided that the Local Government Board shall have the same powers with regard to the qualification, appointment, duties, regulation of salary, and tenure of office of every Sanitary Officer, as they have in the case of the Medical Officer of a Dispensary District:

NOW WE, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do, in the case of the city of Dublin, hereby order and direct as follows:—

**APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY OFFICERS, AND TENURE OF OFFICE.**

1. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint so many Sanitary Sub-Officers as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

2. The Sanitary Authority shall appoint one Consulting Sanitary Officer and one Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, both officers to be duly qualified Medical Practitioners, and shall also appoint an Executive Sanitary Officer, with such qualification as the Sanitary Authority shall, with the consent of the Local Government Board, determine.

3. Every officer appointed by the Sanitary Authority shall continue to hold office for such period as the Sanitary Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine, or until he die, or resign, or be removed by such Sanitary Authority, with the assent of the Local Government Board, or by the Local Government Board, and the Sanitary Authority shall, upon the occurrence of any vacancy in any of the offices mentioned herein, cause the same to be reported to the Local Government Board, and shall, unless otherwise directed by the said Board, proceed to a new appointment.

4. All consents, approvals, assents, directions, and requisitions of the Local Government Board touching the appointment of Sanitary Officers and their tenure of office, shall be signified by the Local Government Board to the Sanitary Authority by letter, and need not be embodied in any order under the seal of the Board.

## DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, AND OTHER SANITARY OFFICERS.

1. Every Sanitary Sub-Officer shall, by inspection of the District for which he is appointed, keep himself informed in respect of any nuisances existing therein that require abatement under the Sanitary Acts, and if he shall receive notice of the existence of any nuisance within the District, he shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and inquire into such alleged nuisance; and when he finds any matter affecting, or threatening to affect, injuriously the public health within his District, he shall notify it to the Sanitary Authority, in writing.

2. Every Medical Officer of Health who shall have been apprized officially by direction of the Sanitary Authority, or shall otherwise become cognizant of any matter demanding his attention shall, as soon as practicable, visit the place, and if, after due inspection, he finds such matter to involve danger to public health, he shall report thereon to the Sanitary Authority, in the Form in the Schedule to this Order annexed, showing the source from which he received the information, and the date thereof, and the date of his visit of inspection; he shall also give a sufficient description of the nature of the case, and the remedy which he recommends to be adopted, and shall preserve a duplicate of every such Report.

3. Every Medical Officer of Health shall inform himself, as far as practicable, respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health within the District in his charge, and shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, report on the subject to the Sanitary Authority, and recommend the measures which, in his opinion, should be adopted for the protection or improvement of the public health in such District.

4. The Consulting Sanitary Officer shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority whenever required to do so, and shall advise them on all matters and proceedings requiring medical knowledge and advice in the administration of the Sanitary laws.

5. The Medical Superintendent Officer of Health shall discharge all the duties imposed by this Order on the Consulting Sanitary Officer, and in addition to such duties shall perform the following duties, that is to say.—he shall report monthly to the Sanitary Authority on the general sanitary condition of the Urban Sanitary District and on the discharge of their duties by the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officers of the District.

6. The Executive Sanitary Officer shall attend the meetings of the Sanitary Authority, and shall take their directions from time to time on the sanitary business of the District, and on the reports of the Sanitary Officers, and all proceedings arising thereon, and shall, so far as may be requisite, give instructions for the prompt and correct execution of all such orders and directions, and report on such execution, or on any neglect or failure therein which may come to his knowledge.

7. Every Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Sub-Officer of the District shall attend meetings of the Sanitary Authority, whenever required to do so, and shall assist in all proceedings in which his assistance may be required.

8. Every Medical Officer of Health and every other officer appointed under this Order shall, in matters not specifically provided for in this Order, observe and execute the instructions of the Local Government Board, and all the lawful orders and directions of the Sanitary Authority applicable to his office.

9. The proceedings of the Sanitary Authority shall be recorded by the Executive Sanitary Officer, and a copy of such record shall be transmitted by him to the Local Government Board, as soon after each meeting as practicable.

## STATISTICS OF DISEASE.

It shall be the duty of the Medical Officers of Health, and of the Consulting Sanitary Officer and Medical Superintendent Officer of Health, to furnish to the Local Government Board such statistical returns of sickness and disease as shall from time to time be required from them respectively.

## SCHEDULE.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH REPORT BOOK.

## Form.

To the Sanitary Authority of the  
Urban Sanitary District.

As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-  
District), I hereby report to you that

and I recommend

Signed this day of 187

Medical Officer of Health.

Sealed with our Seal, this Eighth day of August, in the Year of  
Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

To the Sanitary Authority of the  
Urban Sanitary District.

As Medical Officer of Health of the  
Urban Sanitary District (or Sub-  
District), I hereby report to you that

and I recommend

Signed this day of 187

Medical Officer of Health.

HENRY ROBINSON.  
CHARLES CROKER-KING.

## MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General  
and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

## No. 6.—ORDER providing for making RETURNS of BURIALS to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

To the SANITARY AUTHORITIES of the Rural and Urban Sanitary Districts comprised in the three Unions named in the Schedule A annexed to this Order; to the CLERK, or SECRETARY, or REGISTRAR to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other Authority having charge of any Burial Ground therein, and to all persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," it is provided as follows:—

Section 191.—"The Clerk, or Secretary, or Registrar to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority having charge of any Burial Ground, shall make or cause to be made, at such times and in such manner as the Local Government Board may direct, a Return of the names, addresses, dates of death and causes of death, so far as ascertained by him, of the persons whose bodies have been interred in such burial ground, to the Registrar of the district in which such persons resided at the dates of their deaths respectively, and such Clerk, Secretary, or Registrar of each such Cemetery Company shall be paid therefor by the Sanitary Authority during

the period he is required to perform such duty such sum as the Local Government Board may direct."

AND WHEREAS, by the 7th Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, it is provided that the returns referred to in the said recited section shall either be transmitted by each such Clerk or Secretary, or Registrar to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the district prescribed by the said recited section, or shall be sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in Ireland, as the Local Government Board shall from time to time order:

NOW THEREFORE, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Acts, as above recited, with respect to the Burial Grounds situate in the three Unions named in the Schedule A to this Order, we, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct as follows:—

The Clerk, or Secretary, or Registrar to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority having charge of any such Burial Ground as aforesaid shall make or cause to be made, and sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in Ireland a return, weekly, in the Form in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, and such Clerk, Secretary, or Registrar of each such Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority shall be paid therefor by the Sanitary Authority of the District in which persons whose bodies have been interred in such Burial Grounds, resided at the dates of their deaths, respectively, during the period he is required to perform such duty, at the rate of three pence for each separate entry of the required particulars.

Sealed with our seal this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

R. M. BELLW,  
CHARLES CROKER-KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland do hereby approve this Order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

#### SCHEDULE A.

NAMES of Unions referred in the foregoing Order.

North Dublin,  
South Dublin, and  
Rathdown.

#### SCHEDULE B.

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, and Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, 43 and 43 Vic., cap. 57, sec. 7.

—Name of Burial Ground.

—18

SIR,

Pursuant to the Order of the Local Government Board, I beg to forward herewith Returns of particulars, respecting the persons, numbering \_\_\_\_\_, interred during the week ended Saturday, the \_\_\_\_\_ day of 18\_\_\_\_, in the above-named Burial Ground, for transmission to the Registrars of the District in which the deceased persons resided at the date of their deaths respectively

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Registrar-General, General Register Office,  
Charlemont House, Rutland-square, Dublin.

Returns of Burials for the week ended Saturday—18

Registrar's District of—

Union of—

RETURNS of particulars respecting persons whose bodies were interred during the week ended Saturday, — 18—, in the Burial Ground situate at—, County of—, and who at the dates of their deaths respectively resided in the above-named Registrar's District.

NOTE.—This Return is to be sent to the Registrar-General, Charlemont House, Rutland-square, Dublin, on the MONDAY following the week to which it relates.

Name of Deceased Person.	Address of Deceased Person.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Sanitary District in which PLACE OF DEATH is situated.	FOR USE OF THE REGISTRAR OF DEATHS.	
					No. of Entry in Register of Deaths.	REMARKS.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
As.						

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct return.

— (Signature of Officer of Burial Ground.)

Compared with Register of Deaths.

— Registrar.

— 18

— (Title.) — 18— (Date.)

#### NO. 7.—ORDER providing for making RETURNS of BURIALS to the REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS.

To the SANITARY AUTHORITIES of the RURAL and URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS which are comprised in the Unions named in the Schedule A annexed to this Order; to the CLERK, or SECRETARY, or REGISTRAR to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other Authority having charge of any Burial Ground therein, and to all persons whom it may concern:

WHEREAS by "The Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878," it is provided as follows:

Section 191.—"The Clerk or Secretary, or Registrar to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority having charge of any burial ground, shall make or cause to be made, at such times and in such manner as the Local Government Board may direct, a return of the names, addresses, dates of death and causes of death, so far as ascertained by him, of the persons whose bodies have been interred in such burial ground, to the Registrar of the district in which such persons resided at the dates of their

deaths respectively, and such Clerk, Secretary, or Registrar of each such Cemetery Company shall be paid therefor by the sanitary authority during the period he is required to perform such duty such sum as the Local Government Board may direct."

AND WHEREAS, by the 7th Section of the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, it is provided that the returns referred to in the said recited section shall either be transmitted by each such Clerk or Secretary, or Registrar to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the district prescribed by the said recited section, or shall be sent to the Registrar-General of Births and Deaths in Ireland, as the Local Government Board shall from time to time order :

NOW THEREFORE, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Acts, as above recited, with respect to the burial grounds situate in the Unions named in the Schedule A to this Order, We, the Local Government Board for Ireland, do hereby order and direct as follows :—

The Clerk, or Secretary, or Registrar to every Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority having charge of any such burial ground as aforesaid, shall make or cause to be made, a return, weekly, in the Form in the Schedule B to this Order annexed, in regard to the persons whose bodies have been interred in such burial ground, and shall transmit such return, weekly, to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the district or respective districts in which such persons resided at the dates of their deaths respectively, and such Clerk, Secretary, or Registrar of each such Burial Board and Cemetery Company or other authority shall be paid therefor by the sanitary authority of the district in which persons whose bodies have been interred in such burial grounds, resided at the dates of their deaths, during the period he is required to perform such duty, at the rate of three pence for each separate entry of the required particulars.

Sealed with our seal, this Thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-nine.

(Signed),

R. M. BELLEW.  
CHARLES-CROKER-KING.

MARLBOROUGH.

I, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, do hereby approve this order.

By Command of His Grace,

T. H. BURKE.

[SCHEDULE.



## SCHEDULE A.

NAMES of Unions referred to in the foregoing Order.

Abbeylax,	Callbridge,	Granard,	Nass,
Antrim,	Claremorris,	Inishowen,	Navan,
Ardee,	Clifden,	Irvinstown,	Nomagh,
Armagh,	Clogheen,	Kantark,	Newcastle,
Athlone,	Clogher,	Kells,	Newport,
Athy,	Closakilty,	Kenmare,	New Ross,
Bailieborough,	Clons,	Kilkeel,	Newry,
Ballina,	Clonsiel,	Kilkenny,	Newtownards,
Ballinacree,	Colestine,	Killadysert,	Oldcastle,
Ballinacree,	Coakstown,	Killala,	Omagh,
Ballinacree,	Cootchill,	Killarney,	Oughtersford,
Ballycastle,	Cork,	Kilmacshomass,	Parsonstown,
Ballymahon,	Corriffin,	Kilmaleck,	Portanna,
Ballymena,	Craos,	Kilrush,	Rathfrum,
Ballymoney,	Delvin,	Kinsale,	Rathkeale,
Ballyshannon,	Dingle,	Larne,	Rosemount,
Ballyvagh,	Donaghmore,	Letterkenny,	Roscrea,
Balrothery,	Donegal,	Lisavady,	Scariff,
Baltinglass,	Downpatrick,	Limerick,	Shillelagh,
Bantbridge,	Drogheda,	Lisburn,	Skibbereen,
Bandon,	Dromore West,	Lismore,	Skull,
Bantry,	Dundalk,	Lisnakeen,	Sligo,
Barnaboy,	Dunfarghy,	Listowel,	Strabane,
Belfast,	Dungannon,	Londonderry,	Stranoclar,
Belmullet,	Dungarvan,	Longford,	Strickstown,
Berriacokane,	Dunmanway,	Loughrea,	Srinferd,
Boyle,	Dunshaughlin,	Lurgan,	Thomastown,
Cahersiveen,	Edenderry,	Macroom,	Thurles,
Callan,	Ennis,	Magherafelt,	Tipperary,
Carlow,	Enniscorthy,	Mallow,	Tobercurry,
Carrikmacross,	Enniskillen,	Monaghan,	Trillick,
Carrikin-Shannon,	Ennistymon,	Middleton,	Trim,
Carrick-on-Suir,	Fermoy,	Milford,	Tulla,
Cashel,	Galway,	Milfret,	Tullamore,
Castlebar,	Glennamaddy,	Milhelstown,	Ullingford,
Castleblayney,	Gleason,	Mohill,	Waterford,
Castlesomer,	Glin,	Monaghan,	Westport,
Castlederg,	Gorey,	Mountbellew,	Wexford,
Castleross,	Gort,	Mountmellick,	Youghal,
Castletown,	Geatin,	Mullingar,	
Cavan,			

## SCHEDULE B.

Public Health (Ireland) Act, 41 and 42 Vic., cap. 52, and Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1879, 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 57, sec. 7.

Name of Burial Ground.

18

SIR,

Pursuant to the Order of the Local Government Board, I beg to forward herewith returns of particulars respecting the persons, numbering interred during the week ended Saturday, the day of, 18 in the above-named burial ground.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths,

District.

RETURN of Burials for the week ended Saturday—18 .

Registrar's District of—

Union of—

RETURN of particulars respecting persons whose bodies were interred during the week ended Saturday, —, 18—, in the Burial Ground situate at—, County of—, and who at the dates of their deaths respectively resided in the above-named Registrar's District:

NOTE.—This Return is to be sent to the Registrar on the MONDAY following the week to which it relates.

Name of Deceased Person.	Address of Deceased Person.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Sanitary District in which PLACE OF DEATH is situated.	FOR USE OF THE REGISTRAR OF DEATHS.	
					No. of Entry in Register of Deaths.	REMARKS.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
etc.						

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct return.

Compared with Register of Deaths.

—(Signature of Officer of Burial Ground.)

—Registrar.

—(Title.)

—18—(Date.)

—18

## II.—CIRCULARS.

### No. 1.—SANITARY ORDERS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
15th August, 1879.

SIR,

With reference to their Circular of the 17th September, 1878, relating to the provisions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, the Local Government Board for Ireland now transmit to the Sanitary Authority copies of the Sanitary Order which the Local Government Board have issued under that Act, and the Board request that the special attention of each Officer employed in the Sanitary District may be directed to the provisions of the Order, and to the duties imposed upon him thereby.

The Board desire to point out that under the 11th Section of the Act every Medical Officer of a Dispensary District is now a Medical Officer of Health, and is entitled to receive such additional salary as the Sanitary Authority may determine, with the approval of the Local Government Board. The second clause of that Section further provides, that, with regard to Salaries or additional Salaries whereof any portion is to be recouped to any local fund from moneys voted by Parliament, the amount

of any new Salary, and the proportion between any existing Salary, and the addition thereto, shall be approved by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

The Local Government Board are advised that Medical Officers of Health are not included among the Officers of Sanitary Authorities appointed under the Public Health Act, 1874, and who are referred to in the 280th Section of the Public Health Act, 1878, as entitled to continue to hold their several offices and employments on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as they would have held them if the Act of 1878 had not been passed. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Sanitary Authority to take the subject of the Salaries of the Medical Officers of Health into consideration, and to state the amount of additional Salary which they think should be paid to each Dispensary Medical Officer within the Sanitary District, for the duties imposed upon him as Medical Officer of Health by the Public Health Act, 1878, and the Order of the Local Government Board made thereunder.

All the other Sanitary Officers who are employed under the Public Health Act, 1874, continue to hold office, in pursuance of the 280th Section of the Public Health Act, 1878, above referred to.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer  
of each Urban and Rural Sanitary Authority.

## NO. 2.—PUBLIC HEALTH AMENDMENT ACT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
3rd September, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland desire to bring under the notice of the Board of Guardians, certain provisions relating to Burial Grounds and to the expenses of the Burial of poor persons in certain cases, which are contained in the Public Health (Ireland) Amendment Act of last Session, 42 and 43 Vic., cap. 57. These provisions are contained in the 3rd and 4th sections.

The 3rd section declares that all Orders made prior to the passing of the Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, under the provisions of the Burial Grounds (Ireland) Acts, shall be as effectual as if they were Orders of the Local Government Board made under the Public Health Act, 1878.

The 4th section gives additional powers to the Board of Guardians in relation to the expenses of the burial of poor persons:—The powers vested in the Guardians in this respect previously to the passing of the present Act are given by the 3rd sec. of the 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 25, which enables them to provide coffins for the burial of deceased persons who at the time of their death were in receipt of out-door relief, or who at the time of their death were dependent for support on any person receiving such relief; the 23rd sec. of the 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 83, which enables them to provide for the burial of the dead body of every person dying or found dead within the Union, whose family or connections shall not be known, or whose body shall not be claimed for the purpose of burial; and the 1st sec. of the 29 Vic., cap. 38, which enables them to provide coffins and shrouds for the interment of poor persons dying within the Union, although such persons were not at the time of their death in receipt of relief or dependent for support on any person receiving such relief.

The present Act provides that in addition to these powers, the Guardians, or in cases of urgency, the Relieving Officer in cases where

the relatives of any person dying within the Union are not known, or by reason of their absence or poverty, or otherwise, are unable to provide for the burial of such deceased person, may defray all necessary and proper expenses incurred in the burial of such deceased person, subject to any rules which the Local Government Board may make in that behalf, the expenses to be charged on the rates of the Electoral Division or of the Union, in like manner as the deceased person would have been chargeable if in receipt of relief or on such other fund at the disposal of the Guardians as the Local Government Board shall prescribe.

It does not appear to the Board to be necessary for them, at present, to make any rules under this section which would interfere with the exercise of the discretion of the Board of Guardians to the full extent authorized by the section.

By order of the Board,

R. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of each Union.

### NO. 3.—LOANS FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Local Government Board Dublin,  
13th October, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland forward to you herewith for the information of the

a copy of the 11th Section of the Public Works Loans (Ireland) Act 1874, from which it will be seen that every intending Borrower is required to send to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, on or before the 31st day of December in every year, a statement of the new Loan, or Instalments of a Loan already granted, which the sender will probably apply to borrow during the then ensuing financial year, commencing on the 1st April.

These statements are to be submitted to the Treasury by the Commissioners of Public Works, with such information as may be necessary for enabling the Treasury to lay before the House of Commons an Estimate of the amount required to be granted for the purpose of Loans by the Commissioners of Public Works, who will not have power, except with the special permission of the Treasury, to decide upon complying with the application for a Loan, or advance any Instalment of a Loan, which has not been included in such a statement as above mentioned.

The Local Government Board think it right to call attention to this subject in order that where any application to the Commissioners of Public Works for a Loan is contemplated, the required statement may be sent to those Commissioners in due time, that is to say, *not later than the 31st December next*, and any failure of the application, owing to non-compliance with the provisions of the Act be prevented.

The Board desire at the same time to draw the particular attention of intending borrowers to the necessity of stating *how much of any Loan* will be required in the year ending 31st March, 1881 (the period of the Credit to be taken for the proposed Loans), in order that the Commissioners of Public Works may limit the demand for the year as far as possible, to the requisitions which will actually be made on them.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To each Board of Guardians and each  
Governing Body of a Town in Ireland.

COPY of Sec. 11 of the PUBLIC WORKS LOANS (IRELAND) ACT, 1877,  
40 and 41 Vic., c. 47.

11. For the purpose of passing an annual Act of Parliament granting money for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, every intending borrower shall send to the Commissioners, on or before the 31st day of December in every year, a statement of the new loan or instalments of a loan already granted which the sender will probably apply to borrow during the ensuing financial year; and the Commissioners of Public Works shall as soon as practicable submit all such statements to the Treasury, with such observations thereon and information respecting the same as they may think expedient, and as may be necessary for enabling the Treasury to lay before the House of Commons an estimate of the amount required to be granted for the purpose of loans by the Commissioners of Public Works.

The Commissioners of Public Works shall not, except with the special permission of the Treasury, decide upon complying with an application for a loan, or advance any instalment of a loan, which has not been included in such a statement as above mentioned.

The Treasury, if they think that after providing for the loans and instalments included in the said statements, or such of them as will actually be advanced, there will be a balance out of the sum granted by Parliament sufficient to meet any loan or instalment not included in the statements, may, if they think fit, grant such special permission, and may grant it conditionally upon the said balance being in their opinion sufficient when the time for the actual payment arrives.

The Commissioners of Public Works, with the consent of the Treasury, may, if they think fit, from time to time make and when made rescind and vary regulations requiring quarterly statements to be sent by the borrowers of the amounts which will be required by such borrowers; and while such regulations, if any, are in force, the Treasury may, if they think fit, refuse to issue in any quarter of a financial year any larger sum than the total of the amounts named in the statements referring to such quarter.

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NO. 4.—LOANS for SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, and for affording  
EMPLOYMENT in DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

27th November, 1879.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you, for the information of the Rural Sanitary Authority, a copy of a notice which has been published by the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Board wish to direct the attention of the Sanitary Authority to the clauses in the notice which relate to loans for works of sanitary improvement.

The Board desire to impress upon the Sanitary Authority the importance of taking the subject into their early consideration, and it would be desirable that they should at once ascertain what sanitary improvements are required in the different parts of their district which would be calculated to afford general and immediate employment to unskilled labour.

If the Sanitary Authority decide to carry out such improvements at present they should determine the area on which they think the expenses should in each case be charged, and then employ some competent engineer or engineers to prepare the necessary maps, plans, and estimates.

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On receiving intimation of the intention of the Sanitary Authority to make application for a loan or loans on the terms mentioned in the notice referred to, the Board will forward to them forms to be filled up which will facilitate and tend to expedite their proceedings in determining the areas to be charged, and making the other preliminary arrangements.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of the  
 ————Rural Sanitary District.

NOTE.—A similar circular was also sent to Urban Sanitary Authorities.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in view of the anticipated distress during the approaching winter amongst the labouring population in certain Poor Law Unions in Ireland (to be designated as hereinafter is set forth) the Board of Public Works are authorized by Her Majesty's Government to offer to landowners in cases falling within any such Unions as may be advertised from time to time by the authority of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant in the *Dublin Gazette*, the following facilities and advantages in obtaining loans under the Land Improvement Acts, with a view to early application for the same, so as to afford immediate employment for the labouring classes, within reach of their homes, viz. :—

1. The proceedings, including plans, &c., which the owner applying for a loan has now to undertake at his own expense, under sec. xi. of the Act 10 & 11 Vic., cap. 33, will, so far, be put on the same footing as those which the Board of Public Works are authorized to undertake under sec. xiii., that the Board will provide surveyors, &c., where they are requested to do so, and will defray the expense out of the vote of credit on account of loans for public works, Ireland.

All moneys so advanced will be added to the principal of the loan, subject to the paragraph next hereinafter following.

2. The postponement of the first instalment of repayment of the loan for two years from the date of the advance, the interest accruing during that period being made an addition to the principal.

3. The extension of the period for repayment from twenty-two to twenty-four years reckoned from the date of the advance, in cases now limited to that period, and to thirty-seven years in those other cases in which thirty-five years is allowed.

4. These advantages, it is to be clearly understood, will not be extended to any loans applied for after the 31st January, 1880, nor to any loans of which at least two instalments have not been issued before 30th June, 1880. Nor will they apply to loans sought for in respect of buildings, but only to loans for drainage, planting, and other works calculated to afford general employment to unskilled labour which can be immediately set on foot in Unions in which a want of employment shall be declared to prevail, and carried out with the energy which the urgency of the circumstances demand, and to which the advantages offered are solely due.

5. The Unions in question, as at present determined by the Irish Government, will be found named in the schedule attached to this notice, it being understood that other Unions may be added hereinafter should the necessity arise.

6. Notice is further given that where loans may be sought for by

Boards of Guardians or other public authorities, in Unions to be so designated as aforesaid, or which are near enough to employ the poor in Unions so designated, for sanitary or other works of improvement, duly provided for by Act of Parliament, through the Local Government Board, they will, on that Board's recommendation—though not provided for in the current year's loans vote—receive immediate attention.

7. On the like recommendation also the payment of the first instalment, in repayment of loans granted in respect of works within the designated Unions, may be postponed for a period not exceeding two years from the date of the advance—the interest accruing in the intervening period being added to the principal sum to be repaid.

The Local Government Board is authorized to deal with the cost of preliminary proceedings in the same manner *mutatis mutandis* as is described in paragraph 1 of this notice.

8. So far as the advantages offered by this notice require legislative sanction, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to apply for it as soon as Parliament re-assembles.

By order,

EDWARD HORNSBY, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, Dublin, :  
22nd November, 1879.

#### SCHEDULE.

Counties and Unions.	Counties and Unions.	Counties and Unions.
<b>DONOGAL:</b> Ballyshannon. Donegal. Dunfennaghy. Genties. Inishowen. Letterkenny. Milford. Stranocler.	<b>CLARE:</b> Ballyvaghan. Corruha. Ennis. Ennistymon. Kiladyest. Kilrush. Scariff. Tulla.  <b>COCK:</b> Bandon, W. R. Bantry, W. R. Castletown, W. R. Clonsilla, W. R. Dunmoreway, W. R. Macroom, W. R. Milstreet, W. R. Skibbereen, W. R. Skull, W. R.  <b>KERRY:</b> Calverlycon. Dingle. Kenmare. Killarney. Listowel. Tralee.	<b>GALWAY:</b> Ballinasloe. Ciffes. Galway. Glennamaddy. Gort. Loughrea. Mount Bellew. Oughterard. Portumna. Tum.  <b>LINTHIN:</b> Carrick-on-Shannon. Manorhamilton. Mellill.  <b>MAYO:</b> Ballina. Ballinrobe. Belmullet. Castlebar. Claremorris. Killala. Newport. Swineford. Westport.  <b>ROSCOMMON:</b> Boyle. Castleross. Roscommon. Strokestown.  <b>SLIGO:</b> Dromore, West. Sligo. Tobereury.

## No. 5.—LOANS for WORKS of SANITARY IMPROVEMENT.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
2nd December, 1879.

SIR,

With reference to the circular addressed to you on the 27th ultimo, on the subject of loans for works of sanitary improvement, the Local Government Board for Ireland now forward, for the information of the Sanitary Authority, a copy of a form of application which may be used should the Sanitary Authority determine to apply for a loan on the terms mentioned in the notice issued by the Board of Works on the 22nd ultimo.

By order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of the  
—— Sanitary District.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing CIRCULAR.

I.

Rural Sanitary Authority.

41 and 42 Vic., cap. 59,  
Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878,  
Sections 287 and 288.

Application for sanction of Local Government Board  
to Loan.

I. Amount of loan. £

II. Purpose for which the loan is applied for.

III. Period for which the money is proposed to be borrowed.

IV. (Section 232)—State the area of charge upon which the loan is to be secured.

If the area has been determined by order of Local Government Board, state date of order, and the present valuation of the area.

If the area has not already been determined, state what area of charge is proposed, namely :—

1. Dispensary district.

2. Electoral division.

3. Townland.

4. Portions of any townland, and the present valuation of the whole. £

V. Are there any balances of outstanding loans under the Public Health Act and "Sanitary Acts" (as interpreted in section 2), chargeable upon the district? If so, state the date on which such loans were obtained, and for what purpose the money was borrowed, and the amount of balances outstanding.

VI. Whether any necessary property rights have been agreed for, or are to be obtained for the proposed work; if so, specify the nature of such rights, and how it is proposed to obtain them



Where the works are for the supply of water, it will be necessary to furnish hereon the following particulars :—

I. The number of inhabitants in the town or district it is proposed to supply with water.

II. The source of the supply when proposed to be brought from a distance, and difference in level above or below the highest part of the town or district the water is to be conveyed to.

III. Probable quantity the source will supply, and mode of ascertaining it, and whether any supplementary supply is available in case of necessity.

IV. Quality of the water, and whether an analysis has been made to ascertain it.

V. An Ordnance map, on the scale of six inches to one mile, showing the source, position of impounding reservoir (if any), the course of the mains, and the area to be supplied. The heights in feet over Ordnance datum of the source, the proposed water-surface of the reservoir (if any), and of the highest part of the town or district should be marked on this map. (See note A.)

VI. A map of the area to be supplied on a scale of not less than 220 feet to one inch, showing the position and diameter of distributing pipes, positions of fountains, and a sufficient number of heights of the surfaces of the streets over Ordnance datum to enable a judgment to be formed of the efficiency of the scheme. If any existing pipe-supply is in use, the works and pipes thereof should be shown. (See note B.)

VII. Plans and sections of all structural works, such as would be proper for attachment to a contract.

VIII. An estimate in full detail of the cost of the works.

IX. A full and complete specification proper for attachment to a contract.

X. If the town or district is supplied by any water company, full particulars should be given of the constitution and rights of the company, and the supply afforded by them.

XI. Any available information as to rainfall.

XII. Whether the right to take the water, and to have access to the reservoirs or tanks and pipes to be constructed and laid for receiving and conveying the water, has been or will be secured. If reservoir is to be constructed for over 100,000 gallons, whether regard has been had to the necessary notice by advertisements under section 63, Public Health Act, 1878.

XIII. Particulars of any local peculiarities affecting the proposed arrangements.

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NOTE A.—Where there is a probability of its being necessary to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, this map should show the lands, or lands covered with water, or other properties required to be taken, or over which way-leave has to be acquired; with a distinctive reference number on each portion of all properties, such as fields, roads (public or private), streams, and buildings; and the areas of properties to be taken should be given on the map in statute acres, rods, and perches.

NOTE B.—Ordnance maps on a scale of not more than 220 feet to one inch are published, of seventy towns in Ireland, and more are being issued from time to time.

Where the works are for sewerage, the following particulars will be necessary:—

I. A map of the town or district to be sewered on a scale of not less than 220 feet to one inch, showing the dimensions and course of all sewers, positions of man-holes, ventilators, and gully-traps, the inclination of each sewer or pipe sewer from point to point, and the heights at each of such points of the surface of the street and of the lowest interior part of the sewer or pipe sewer, both expressed in feet and decimals over a fixed common reference datum point. The levels of cellars should be given, referred to the same datum. (See notes on opposite page.)

II. The course, dimensions, and levels of existing sewers, and information as to how they are to be dealt with.

III. In case of a discharge into tidal waters being proposed, a map of the district adjoining the outfall, on a scale of not less than six inches to one mile should be furnished, corrected to date as to new buildings. The lines and levels of high and low water springs and neaps should be shown, and any information available as to outside soundings and currents should be given.

IV. A full specification of the work proper for attachment to a contract, which should prescribe the order in which works are to be constructed so that each portion may become available for duty immediately on completion.

V. An estimate in detail of the cost of the works.

VI. A statement of the area contributing to each outfall, with its population.

VII. Any special duty likely to be thrown on the sewers from factories.

VIII. If there is a probability of a neighbouring district seeking to use the proposed sewers, full particulars as to area, population, &c., of such district to be given.

IX. In what manner and where the sewage is to be disposed of, observing the provisions of the 19th section of the Public Health Act, 1878, which forbids any Sanitary Authority to make or use any sewer, drain, or outfall for the purpose of conveying sewage or filthy water into any natural stream or watercourse, or into any canal, pond, or lake until such sewage or filthy water is freed from all excrementitious or other foul or noxious matter, such as would affect or deteriorate the purity and quality of the water in such stream or watercourse, or in such canal, pond, or lake; also observing the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, 39 and 40 Vic., cap. 75.

X. It is desirable to provide in the main sewer junctions for the connexion of drains likely to be made from private dwellings, &c., so that the main sewer may be damaged as little as possible in making the required connexions. Tanks and reservoirs, whether covered or open, constructed for the interception of the sewage, must be placed sufficiently distant from roads and buildings to prevent inconvenience or annoyance from the effluvia arising from them.

Given under my hand this                      day of                      18   .  
Countersigned,

———— Chairman of the Rural Sanitary Authority.  
———— Executive Sanitary Officer.  
———— Rural Sanitary Authority.

The plans, estimate, and specification of the proposed works should be forwarded with the application, and should be authenticated, respectively, by the signature of the engineer who prepared them.

## II

## Urban Sanitary Authority.

41 and 42 Vic., cap. 32,  
Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1875,  
Sections 237 and 238. } Application for sanction of Local Government Board  
to Loans.

I. Amount of loan.	£
II. Purpose for which the loan is applied for.	
III. Period for which the money is proposed to be borrowed.	
IV. Valuation of the district.	£
V. Are there any balances of outstanding loans under the Public Health Act and "Sanitary Acts" (as interpreted in section 2), chargeable upon the district? If so, state the date on which such loans were obtained, and for what purpose the money was borrowed, and the amount of balances outstanding.	
VI. Whether any necessary property rights have been agreed for, or are to be obtained for the proposed work; if so, specify the nature of such rights, and how it is proposed to obtain them.	

Where the works are for the supply of water, it will be necessary to furnish hereon the following particulars :—

I. The number of inhabitants in the town or district it is proposed to supply with water.

II. The source of the supply when proposed to be brought from a distance, and difference in level above or below the highest part of the town or district the water is to be conveyed to.

III. Probable quantity the source will supply, and mode of ascertaining it, and whether any supplementary supply is available in case of necessity.

IV. Quality of the water, and whether an analysis has been made to ascertain it.

V. An Ordnance map, on the scale of six inches to one mile, showing the source, position of impounding reservoir (if any), the course of the mains, and the area to be supplied. The heights in feet over Ordnance datum of the source, the proposed water-surface of the reservoir (if any), and of the highest part of the town or district should be marked on this map. (See note A.)

NOTE A.—Where there is a probability of its being necessary to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, this map should show the lands, or lands covered with water, or other properties required to be taken, or over which way-leave has to be acquired; with a distinctive reference number on each portion of all properties, such as fields, roads (public or private), streams, and buildings; and the areas of properties to be taken should be given on the map in statute acres, rods, and perches.

VI. A map of the area to be supplied on a scale of not less than 220 feet to one inch, showing the position and diameter of distributing pipes, positions of fountains, and a sufficient number of heights of the surfaces of the streets over Ordnance datum to enable a judgment to be formed of the efficiency of the scheme. If any existing pipe-supply is in use, the works and pipes thereof should be shown. (See note B.)

VII. Plans and sections of all structural works, such as would be proper for attachment to a contract.

VIII. An estimate in full detail of the cost of the works.

IX. A full and complete specification proper for attachment to a contract.

X. If the town or district is supplied by any water company, full particulars should be given of the constitution and rights of the company, and the supply afforded by them.

XI. Any available information as to rainfall.

XII. Whether the right to take the water, and to have access to the reservoirs or tanks and pipes to be constructed and laid for receiving and conveying the water, has been or will be secured. If reservoir is to be constructed for over 100,000 gallons, whether regard has been had to the necessary notice by advertisements under section 63, Public Health Act, 1878.

XIII. Particulars of any local peculiarities affecting the proposed arrangements.

---

Where the works are for sewerage, the following particulars will be necessary :—

I. A map of the town or district to be sewered on a scale of not less than 220 feet to one inch, showing the dimensions and course of all sewers, positions of man-holes, ventilators, and gully-traps, the inclination of each sewer or pipe sewer from point to point, and the heights of each of such points of the surface of the street and of the lowest interior part of the sewer or pipe sewer, both expressed in feet and decimals over a fixed common reference datum point. The levels of cellars should be given, referred to the same datum. (See notes on opposite page.)

II. The course, dimensions, and levels of existing sewers, and information as to how they are to be dealt with.

III. In case of a discharge into tidal waters being proposed, a map of the district adjoining the outfall, on a scale of not less than six inches to one mile should be furnished, corrected to date as to new buildings. The lines and levels of high and low water springs and neaps should be shown, and any information available as to outside soundings and currents should be given.

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NOTE B.—Ordnance maps on a scale of not more than 220 feet to one inch are published, of seventy towns in Ireland, and more are being issued from time to time.

IV. A full specification of the work proper for attachment to a contract, which should prescribe the order in which works are to be constructed so that each portion may become available for duty immediately on completion.

V. An estimate in detail of the cost of the works.

VI. A statement of the area contributing to each outfall, with its population.

VII. Any special duty likely to be thrown on the sewers from factories.

VIII. If there is a probability of a neighbouring district seeking to use the proposed sewers, full particulars as to area, population, &c., of such district to be given.

IX. In what manner and where the sewage is to be disposed of, observing the provisions of the 19th section of the Public Health Act, 1878, which forbids any Sanitary Authority to make or use any sewer, drain, or outfall for the purpose of conveying sewage or filthy water into any natural stream or watercourse, or into any canal, pond, or lake, until such sewage or filthy water is freed from all excrementitious or other foul or noxious matter, such as would affect or deteriorate the purity and quality of the water in such stream or watercourse, or in such canal, pond, or lake; also observing the provisions of the Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876, 39 and 40 Vic., cap. 73.

X. It is desirable to provide in the main sewer junctions for the connexion of drains likely to be made from private dwellings, &c., so that the main sewer may be damaged as little as possible in making the required connexions. Tanks and reservoirs, whether covered or open, constructed for the interception of the sewage, must be placed sufficiently distant from roads and buildings to prevent inconvenience or annoyance from the effluvia arising from them.

Given under my hand this                      day of                      18 .  
Countersigned,

\_\_\_\_ Chairman of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

\_\_\_\_ Executive Sanitary Officer.

\_\_\_\_ Urban Sanitary Authority.

The plans, estimate, and specification of the proposed works should be forwarded with the application, and should be authenticated, respectively, by the signature of the engineer who prepared them.

#### APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS FOR BURIAL GROUND PURPOSES.

\_\_\_\_ Sanitary Authority.

41 and 43 Vic., cap. 52,  
Public Health (Ireland) Act, 1878, §

} Application for sanction of Local Government Board to Loan.  
Burial Grounds.

#### Section 247.

I. Amount of Loan; stating how much of it is to purchase the land and the owner's and occupier's rights, respectively; and how much for fencing, building house or offices thereon, &c.

II. State the extent of the ground in statute acres.

What is the population of the District for which the ground is intended?

What has been the average number of deaths for a period of seven years? and how many interments per year are expected to take place?

Annex plan, and also plan, specification, and estimate of any building to be erected.

Section 233 (4.)

III. State period for which the money is proposed to be borrowed?

Section 234.

IV. State the area of charge upon which the loan is to be secured.

If the area has been determined by Order of Local Government Board, state date of Order, and the present valuation of the area.

If the area has not already been determined, state what area of charge is proposed, namely :—

1. Union.
2. Electoral Division.
3. Townlands.
4. Townland, and the present valuation of the whole.

Section 235.

V. Are there any balances of outstanding Loans under the Public Health Act and "Sanitary Acts" (as interpreted in Section 2), chargeable upon the district? If so, state the date on which such loans were obtained, and for what purpose the money was borrowed, and the amount of balances outstanding.

Section 175.

VI. Whether any necessary property rights have been agreed for, or are to be obtained for the proposed Work; if so, specify the nature of such rights, and how it is proposed to obtain them. (*See Note A.*)

Owners.

Occupiers.

Section 172.

VII. If no burial ground has been closed, was any meeting held as prescribed? Annex copy of requisition and copy of resolution.

Section 174.

VIII. Is the proposed ground situated within or without the Sanitary District?

Describe the existing means of access to the ground, and state whether it will be necessary to make a new road to it.

What is the nature of the soil as ascertained by trial holes eight feet deep, position of which should be shown on map? Has water been found, and if so, at what depth?

Has the depth of earth suitable for burial purposes been ascertained so as to be not less than eight feet deep, to admit of graves to be sunk to that depth?

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**NOTE A.**—Where there is a probability of its being necessary to put in force the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, a map should be supplied showing the lands or other properties required to be taken, with a distinctive reference number on each portion of all properties, such as fields, roads (public or private), and buildings; and the areas to be taken should be given on the map in statute acres, roods, and perches for each property.

Is the ground dry, or do any parts of it require drainage? Is there any stream or watercourse running through or near to it, and if so, at what distance? and what is its level with respect to the surface of the graveyard?

Can the ground be thoroughly drained, and if so, will the drainage flow into any water now used or likely to be used for domestic purposes, and at what distance are the nearest pumps or wells from the boundary?

Is any dwelling-house or school, place of worship, or public institution within one hundred yards of the proposed burial ground? If so, has the consent in writing of the owner, lessee, and occupier been obtained?

Are any persons known to have objected to the proposed site? If so, on what grounds?

#### Section 183.

IX. Is it proposed to divide the burial ground, and if so, in what proportions?

Is any part of the burial ground proposed to be free from fees for interment, and if so, how much?

X. Plans and sections of all structural works, such as would be proper for attachment to a contract.

XI. An estimate in full detail of the cost of the works.

XII. A full and complete specification proper for attachment to a contract.

XIII. Particulars of any local peculiarities affecting the proposed arrangements.

XIV. Any further particulars the Burial Board wish to add.

XV. Report from the Solicitor employed by the Sanitary Authority as to the Title to the Land, particulars as to the Lease or Conveyance, &c.

Given under my hand this                      day of                      18

Countersigned,

\_\_\_\_\_ Chairman of the Sanitary Authority.

\_\_\_\_\_ Executive Sanitary Officer.

\_\_\_\_\_ Sanitary Authority.

The plans, estimate, and specification of the proposed works should be forwarded with the application, and should be authenticated, respectively, by the signature of the engineer who prepared them.

#### NO. 6.—LOANS FOR AFFORDING EMPLOYMENT TO THE LABOURING CLASSES.

Srs,

Local Government Board,  
14th January, 1880.

With reference to their Circular Letter of the 27th November last, transmitting for the information of the Sanitary Authority, a copy of a Notice published by the Commissioners of Public Works, dated the 22nd of that month, on the subject of Loans for the

purpose of affording employment to the labouring classes, the Local Government Board for Ireland now forward to you, for the information of the Sanitary Authority, a copy of a further Notice which has been issued, dated the 12th instant, by which it will be seen that Government have extended the facilities and advantages offered under that Notice.

By order of the Board,

B. BAKES, Secretary.

To the Executive Sanitary Officer of the  
 ——— Sanitary District.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty's Government have authorized the Board of Public Works to enlarge and extend the facilities and advantages offered under the Notice issued on the 22nd November last for obtaining loans under the Land Improvement Acts and the Public Health Act, excluding buildings in all cases, with a view to affording additional encouragement to the immediate employment of unskilled labour in those Poor Law Unions in Ireland in which distress now exists or is anticipated, and which have been or may be named in the Schedules published or hereafter to be published.

I. Loans not exceeding a total sum of £250,000 will be granted on the following conditions :—

(1.) No interest to be charged for the first two years, and the interest thereafter to be at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.

(2.) The period for the repayment of loans for all purposes, other than buildings, provided for by the Land Improvement Acts, to be extended to 35 years, exclusive of the two years for which no interest is to be charged.

II. The practical effect of the foregoing provisions will be :—

(a.) As regards landowners, that the annual instalments in repayment of such loans will be at the rate of £3 8s. 6d. per cent., including principal and interest for 35 years, to commence two years after grant of loan.

(b.) As regards Sanitary Authorities, that they will obtain loans for purposes other than building, at the uniform rate of interest of 1 per cent., the time of repayment being determined, as heretofore, under provisions of the Public Health Act.

III. The above provisions will extend to Loans which have been applied for and obtained under the conditions of the Board of Works' Notice of 22nd November last.

IV. The period over which Loans offering the above advantages may be applied for is extended from the 31st January instant to the 29th February, inclusive, and the period of expenditure from 30th June to 31st July, inclusive.

By order,

EDWARD HORSLEY, Secretary.

Office of Public Works, 12th January, 1880.

#### NO. 7.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR AFFORDING EMPLOYMENT FOR UNSKILLED LABOUR IN DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,  
 14th January, 1880.

SIR,

The Local Government Board for Ireland transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by the Under-Secretary to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, describing the arrangements which the Government propose to sanction in certain distressed districts, for the purpose of



affording employment for unskilled labour in fencing, widening, repairing, and levelling existing roads, and in making new roads.

The Guardians will observe that if there should be exceptional distress, from want of labour, in any barony into which their Union extends, they may represent the fact to the Local Government Board, who will consider the propriety of recommending that the works mentioned above shall be undertaken in the barony referred to. The Guardians in making the representation to the Local Government Board must be careful to afford such information to the Board as will satisfy them on the following points:—

1. That there is great want of employment for unskilled labour, and consequent distress, in the portion of their Union situate in the barony mentioned:
2. That there is no reasonable prospect of such want being supplied by either Landed Proprietors or Sanitary Authorities, or otherwise; and:
3. That profitable employment might be given in their Union upon works defined in the first paragraph of this letter.

By order, &c.,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk of                      Union.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing CIRCULAR.

Dublin Castle, 13th January, 1860.

SIR,

1. It has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant that in some distressed districts there is a great want of employment for the labouring classes, owing to the inability of the Landed Proprietors and Sanitary Authorities to provide sufficient suitable employment for unskilled labour; and that, in consequence of such want of employment, there is reason to anticipate unusual pressure and unavoidable suffering, which the ordinary working of the Poor Law and the measures already sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government may not be able to meet.

It has been further represented to His Grace that in the said districts the poor might, in many cases, be profitably employed in—

- (a.) Fencing roads.
- (b.) Widening, repairing, and levelling existing roads.
- (c.) Making new roads.

2. I have to acquaint you that Her Majesty's Government, with the view of promoting and encouraging such employment in distressed districts, have authorized His Grace, upon receiving a representation, through the Local Government Board, from the Board of Guardians of any Union duly scheduled in pursuance of the Board of Works' notice of 22nd November last, that there is great want of employment in their Union for unskilled labour, and consequent distress—that there is no reasonable prospect of such want being supplied by either Landed Proprietors or Sanitary Authorities, or otherwise, and that profitable employment might be given in their Union upon works defined in Paragraph 1 of this Letter; and upon being satisfied from a report from the Local Government Board that such representation is correct, to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Baronial Sessions in which any such Union may be situate wholly or in part, to present for such useful and profitable works as are specified in the accompanying Schedule. His Grace is further authorized to lend money through the Board of Works, on liberal terms, for the immediate execution of such works so presented by the Baronial Sessions as may be approved by the Commissioners of Public Works.

3. His Grace further desires me to acquaint you that applications for the works specified in the Schedule may be made by the Board of Guardians, or the County Surveyor, or two Cesspayers of the Barony.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. H. BAKER,

The Secretary to the Local Government Board.

SCHEDULE of WORKS for which application may be made at EXTRAORDINARY BARONIAL PRESENTMENT SESSIONS.

1. The repairing of any road or footpath; the lowering a hill or filling a hollow on any road; the building, repairing, or enlarging any bridge on any road, the cost of which shall not exceed £200, or any pipe, arch, or gullet, of any material, under or on any road; the building or repairing of any breast or retaining wall on any such road; the erecting of any fence, railing, or wall by the side of any road; the filling up grips or trenches near any road; the making, widening, or deepening any trench or drain on the side of any road; making footpaths along any road; and making or repairing any sewer or channel in any road within a village or town.

2. The making of a new road, or the widening of an old road to a breadth not exceeding forty feet, if the application is accompanied by the written consents of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which the proposed new road would run, or which would be affected by the widening of such old road.

3. Applications for works to be limited to works which it is reasonable to expect may be completed within a period of six months from commencement of work.

INSTRUCTIONS for the JUSTICES and ASSOCIATED CESSPAYERS, at EXTRAORDINARY BARONIAL PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, issued by the authority of His Grace the LORD LIEUTENANT.

*Constitution of Extraordinary Presentment Sessions.*

1. The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions summoned by the authority of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant shall consist of the Justices and Associated Cesspayers entitled to attend at the Ordinary Presentment Sessions for the Barony during the current half-year, and shall be held in the same places in which the last Ordinary Presentment Sessions were held, and shall be constituted in the same way, and shall, as far as possible, conduct their proceedings in all respects in like manner as if they were Ordinary Presentment Sessions acting in execution of the Grand Jury Acts. The County Surveyor and the Secretary of the Grand Jury shall, in reference to such Extraordinary Presentment Sessions, comply, as far as possible, with the enactments of the Grand Jury Acts relative to their respective duties.

*List of Works which they may Present.*

2. Applications for works of the following character, which it is reasonable to expect may be completed within a period of six months, or thereabouts, from date of commencement of work, and none others, save as hereinafter excepted, may be made to the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions. That is to say: the repairing of any road or footpath; the lowering a hill or filling a hollow on any road; the building, repairing, or enlarging any bridge on any road, the cost of which shall not exceed £200, or any pipe, arch, or gullet, of any material, under or on any road; the building or repairing of any breast or retaining wall on any such road; the erecting of any fence, railing, or wall by the side of any road; the filling up grips or trenches near any road; the making, widening, or deepening any trench or drain on the side of any road; the completing of any road duly presented for, but heretofore left uncompleted; making footpaths along any road; and making or repairing any sewer or channel in any road within a village or town.

*Mode of Application for Presentments.*

3. Applications for such works may be made either by the County Surveyor, or by any Board of Guardians, or by any two cesspayers in the barony; and shall, as far as possible, comply with the provisions of the Grand Jury Acts: Provided, that a lodgment of the application by a Board of Guardians or by two Cesspayers, with the Secretary of the Grand Jury and County Surveyor, seven days before the meeting of the Presentment Sessions, shall be sufficient. Notice in writing of every intended application, other than applications by the County Surveyor, shall, as far as possible, be posted at the police barracks, and at the usual places for posting Grand Jury notices in each parish in which the work is proposed to be executed; and no further notice of any application shall be required.

*New Roads may be made by consent of Owners and Occupiers.*

4. The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions may, in addition to the works specified in Paragraph 2, entertain any application for the making of a new road or the widening of an old road, to a breadth not exceeding forty feet, or the completion of any road left uncompleted and not duly presented for, provided it is reasonable to expect such works may be completed within a period of six months, or thereabouts, from commencement of work, if such application is accompanied by the written consents of the owners and occupiers of the lands through which the proposed new road would run, or which would be affected by the widening or completion of such old road, and may proceed in reference to such application in the same manner as they are hereby directed to proceed in respect to other applications. If any such works are undertaken, the Grand Jury at the next or any subsequent assizes, without any previous application to Presentment Sessions, may present such sums as they think fit for the loss suffered by such owners and occupiers by the making of such works. Such owners and occupiers shall be entitled to traverse for damages.

*Proceeding of Presentment Sessions in relation to Presentments.*

5. When the Presentment Sessions have approved of any application, they may, if they think fit, forthwith resolve that the work shall be carried out by the County Surveyor. Or they may cause the necessary plans and specifications and forms of tenders to be prepared, and take the other steps which may be necessary to have the work executed by contract. In that case, they shall adjourn to some convenient day which they shall appoint, and at such adjourned meeting shall receive tenders, and may accept any tender which they think fit, or, if no tender, or no tender which they think proper to accept, has been made, may then give the work in charge to the County Surveyor.

*Terms of Government Loans.*

6. As soon as any application for any work has been approved, the Secretary of the Grand Jury shall, forthwith, forward to the Commissioners of Public Works a statement of the particulars of the proposed work, as near as may be in the form annexed to these instructions. The Commissioners of Public Works shall forthwith, having made such inquiry as may appear to them to be necessary, notify to the Secretary of the Grand Jury whether they approve or disapprove of the proposed work. If they disapprove wholly of the proposed work, all agreements in relation thereto shall be void, and no further steps shall be taken to carry out the Presentment. If they disapprove partly of the proposed works, only such portions as shall not be disapproved may be executed, and if the Presentment Sessions think fit to proceed with such portions of the work, not disapproved as aforesaid, all agreements in relation thereto shall be altered accordingly, and the work may be then proceeded with as an approved work. If they approve of the work they will be authorized by the Lord Lieutenant to advance the amount which the work is estimated to cost, and to lodge the same to the credit of the Barony, by such instalments as they think proper. They will also be authorized to advance the amount that may be presented, whether after traverse or otherwise, to owners and occupiers, under the provisions of Article 4 of these instructions, and also all incidental expenses properly presented by the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions, such as advertising, printing, or clerical work. It is intended that the amount so advanced shall be a charge

upon the Barony, and shall be repaid in fifteen years, with interest thereon, at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum, and shall, when due, be collected in each half-year, by the Barony Constable. The payment of the first instalment will be postponed for two years, and no interest charged during that time. Receipts will be given by the Barony Constable, showing the amount paid in each half-year by each cesspayer, and where the cesspayer is liable to pay a rent in respect of any premises charged with any such amount, he shall be entitled to make such deduction from his rent as if the sum was paid on account of Poor Rate. Any unexpended balances of the funds so provided by order of the Lord Lieutenant, which may be in the hand of the Treasurer or Bank, after payment of such sums as may be properly chargeable thereon, shall be repaid to the Commissioners of Public Works, and the Barony shall be relieved from the charge to the extent of the balances so repaid.

*Disbursement of Funds.*

7. When any work is given in charge to the County Surveyor, payments to the persons employed in the work shall be made from time to time by the Standing Committee of the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, in such manner as the Standing Committee shall direct.

When any work has been undertaken by a contractor, the Standing Committee shall pay, from time to time, during the execution of the work, on the application of the contractor, such instalments of the amount presented by the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions as the County Surveyor may certify him to be properly entitled to. Every contractor, at the time of entering into his contract, shall sign an undertaking in writing, that he will employ in the work persons resident in the district in priority to persons from other parts of the country, so far as is reasonably possible for him to do. Where any work is given in charge to the County Surveyor, he shall act upon the same principle, under the directions and guidance of the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions and their Standing Committee, as far as is reasonably possible for him to do.

*County Surveyor may have Additional Staff.*

8. The County Surveyor may, if he thinks fit, apply to the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions to authorize him to employ for a limited period such one or more clerks, or additional assistants, at such rate of remuneration, as the Presentment Sessions may think proper. If the Presentment Sessions accede to such application, the County Surveyor shall so report to the Commissioners of Public Works, who may confirm the presentment, with any modifications and subject to any conditions which they think fit; or they may annul it. The remuneration of such clerks and additional assistants shall be advanced by the said Commissioners in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided in reference to the estimated cost of any work, and the sum so advanced shall be a charge on the Barony, and shall be repaid as directed in Article 6 of these instructions.

*Conduct of Business by Presentment Sessions. The Standing Committee.*

9. The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions may adjourn from time to time, as they think proper—and where the Grand Jury Act prescribes that any adjournment shall be of any fixed length, or that any proceedings relative to the making of Presentments for works shall be taken at any particular time, or not sooner than any particular time, it shall be competent for the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions to vary the time so fixed, and to appoint any time for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding at their absolute discretion. The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions may dispense with any lodgments, notices, advertisements, forms of application, or other proceedings which appear to them likely to cause any delay in approving of or proceeding with any work. The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions shall also meet whenever convened by public notice by the Secretary of the Grand Jury.

The Extraordinary Presentment Sessions shall, at their first meeting, or any subsequent meeting appoint one or more Standing Committees of members of their own body, whether present at their first meeting or not, each Standing Committee to be not less than five in number, who shall meet from time to time, as they think fit. They shall report to the Extraordinary Presentment



ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS for the JUSTICES and ASSOCIATED CESSPAYERS at EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, issued by the authority of His Grace the LORD LIEUTENANT.

1. In addition to the works mentioned in Articles 2 and 4 of the Instructions for the Justices and Associated Cesspayers at Extraordinary Baronial Presentment Sessions, heretofore issued by the authority of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions may apply themselves or entertain applications for such works of a public nature to be carried out within the limits of the Barony for which such Extraordinary Presentment Sessions shall be held, as in their opinion shall be beneficial to such Barony.

2. If the Presentment Sessions shall apply for or approve of any such application as last aforesaid, the Secretary of the Grand Jury shall forthwith forward the said application so applied for, or approved of, to the Under Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant.

3. In the event of such application being approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, His Grace shall cause such approval and consent to be signified under the hand of his Chief or Under Secretary to the Secretary of the Grand Jury, who shall bring the same to the notice of an adjourned meeting of the Presentment Sessions, and thereupon the said Sessions shall take the same measures for the purpose of carrying out the said Works which are specified in the fifth and following articles of the said Instructions heretofore issued in reference to the Works therein referred to, provided always that such Work shall not be carried out by the County Surveyor, but shall be executed by contract.

NO. 8.—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.

Local Government Board, Dublin,

21st January, 1880.

SIR,

With reference to the Circular addressed to you on the 14th instant on the subject of the employment of unskilled labour, the Local Government Board for Ireland regret to find that in some instances where Boards of Guardians desired that works should be undertaken in the baronies in which their Union is situate, delay has been occasioned by their omission to afford the information distinctly specified in the latter part of the communication referred to.

With the view, therefore, of securing that applications may in future be presented in such a form as will enable the Local Government Board to submit them at once to the Lord Lieutenant, I am to enclose a draft application which the Board recommend the Guardians to adopt, if they should desire to take steps for the employment of the poor in the manner described.

By Order of the Board,

B. BANKS, Secretary.

To the Clerk ——— Union.

ENCLOSURE in foregoing CIRCULAR.

——— Union.

Resolution adopted at a Meeting of the Board of Guardians on the——

Proposed by——

Seconded by——

and Resolved:—

The Board of Guardians of——— Union beg to represent to the Local Government Board:

1. That the said Union has been duly scheduled in pursuance of the Board of Works' Notice of 22nd November last;

2. That there is great want of employment in the said Union and consequent distress;

3. That the Board are satisfied upon due inquiry that there is no reasonable prospect of such want of employment being supplied, either by Landed Proprietors, or Sanitary Authorities, or otherwise;

4. That profitable employment might be given upon works defined in the Schedule attached to the Under Secretary's letter to the Local Government Board of 13th January last;

5. That the said Union is situate in the Baronies of—  
in the County of——; and the Board do hereby resolve that an application be made to the Local Government Board to recommend to the Lord Lieutenant to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Baronial Sessions of the Baronies of  
to present for works specified in aforesaid Schedule for the employment of the poor in said Baronies.

Dated——day of——1880.

—— Clerk of——Union.

LIST of the Baronies in which EXTRAORDINARY PRESENTMENT SESSIONS  
were authorized to be held, and in which Works were passed.

Counties and Baronies.	Counties and Baronies.	Counties and Baronies.
<b>CAYAN:</b>	<b>GALWAY:</b>	<b>LIMERICK—continued.</b>
Castlerahan.	Athenry.	Kilmaeek.
Clankes.	Ballymee.	Sband.
Clenmahon.	Ballymahinch.	Small County.
Tullyhaw.	Clare.	
Tallyhuna.	Clonmacnewen.	<b>MAYO:</b>
	Dunkellin.	Burrisheole.
	Dunmore.	Carra.
	Kilconnell.	Clannorris.
<b>CLARE:</b>	Killian.	Costello.
Banratty, Lower.	Killartan.	Eerie.
Banratty, Upper.	Leitrim.	Gallen.
Berrig.	Longford.	Kilmahine.
Clonderlaw.	Moyoulis.	Murisk.
Ceromroe.	Rosa.	Tyravley.
Ibrickane.	Tiaquin.	
Talla, Lower.		<b>ROSCOMMON:</b>
Talla, Upper.		Athlone, North.
	<b>KERRY:</b>	Athlone, South.
	Clannaurice.	Ballintober, North.
<b>CORK:</b>	Corkaguiny.	Ballintober, South.
Carberry East, W. D.	Dunkerron, North.	Ballymore.
Carberry East, E. D.	Dunkerron, South.	Boyle.
Carberry West, W. D.	Glenarought.	Castleroa.
Condons & Clangibben.	Treghansomy.	Frenchpark.
Dushallow.		Meycarra.
Imokilly.	<b>KING'S CO.:</b>	Roscommen.
Kinnataloon.	Ballycowan.	
Kinslakey.		<b>SLEGO:</b>
Muskerry, West.	<b>LEITRIM:</b>	Carbury.
Orrery and Kilmere.	Carrigallen.	Coolavin.
	Drumshaire.	Corran.
	Leitrim.	Leyny.
<b>DONEGAL:</b>	Mohill.	Tireragh.
Banagh.	Roslogher.	Tirerrill.
Boyleagh.		
Kilmacrennan.	<b>LIMERICK:</b>	<b>TIPPERARY:</b>
Raphee, North.	Connello, Lower.	Eliogarty.
	Connello, Upper.	Kilnamanagh, Upper.
<b>FERMANAGH:</b>	Coomagh.	Owney and Arta.
Clannwley.	Coshlea.	
Lurg.	Coshma.	<b>WATERFORD:</b>
Magherahoy.	Glenquin.	Middletird.
	Kenry.	<b>WESTMATH:</b>
		Brawsey.

# NO. 9.—PROVISIONAL ORDERS RELATING TO THE PURCHASE OF LANDS OTHERWISE THAN BY AGREEMENT.

Local Government Board,  
30th March, 1880.

SIR,

Adverting to their Circular Letter of the 5th December last, and to the instructions annexed thereto, as to applications to the Local Government Board for Ireland for Provisional Orders to put in force the Lands Clauses Act with respect to the purchase of Lands otherwise than by agreement, the Local Government Board desire to state that they find that in some instances there has been a misapprehension in regard to Paragraph 6 of those instructions, and that it has been supposed that duplicates of any plans or other documents which may have been deposited in the locality for inspection, in pursuance of Sub-Section 2, Section 203, of the Public Health Act, must be deposited at the same time in the proper Parliamentary Offices. It will be seen, however, by the Standing Order of the House of Lords relating to this subject that the proper time for depositing such documents in the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments is *at the same time* as they are deposited in this Department, that is, at the time the application for the Provisional Order is made, excepting only in cases where the documents are deposited in this Department after the prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th of November, in which case the duplicates should be deposited in the Parliamentary Offices on the 30th November.

The following is a Copy of the Standing Order of the House of Lords above referred to :—

"39. Whenever plans, sections, or books of reference are deposited, in the case of an application to any Public Department, for a Provisional Order or Certificate, duplicates of the said documents shall, at the same time, be deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments: provided that, with regard to such deposits as are so made at any Public Department after the prorogation of Parliament, and before the thirtieth day of November in any year, such duplicates shall be so deposited on the thirtieth day of November."

There is also a Standing Order of the House of Commons, in the same terms, requiring the deposit of duplicates in the Private Bill Office.

An amended copy of the instructions forwarded with the Board's Letter of the 5th December last is annexed, and you are requested to substitute these amended instructions for those forwarded with that Letter.

By Order of the Board,

To the Executive Officer of each  
Sanitary Authority.

B. BAKER, Secretary.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, Section 203.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO APPLICATIONS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND, FOR PROVISIONAL ORDERS TO PUT IN FORCE THE LANDS CLAUSES ACTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PURCHASE OF LANDS OTHERWISE THAN BY AGREEMENT.

1. The application must be made by a petition, under the seal of the Sanitary Authority, containing the particulars required by sub-section 3, of section 203. It must state the lands intended to be taken, in a schedule which should correspond with the Book of Reference mentioned in instruction 4.

2. The petition must not be presented sooner than fourteen days after the service of notices to occupiers, which must be served under sub-section 2.

3. The petition should be accompanied by a copy of the plan of the proposed undertaking which was lodged for inspection under sub-section 2, and which should be on a scale of not more than 220 feet to one inch, showing the properties, portion of which is to be taken, or which would be otherwise affected,\*

\* Such as way-leaves.



with a distinctive number marked on each portion of each of such properties. The plan should be coloured, so as to distinguish the lands, or lands covered with water, proposed to be actually purchased, with the area of each marked in statute acres, roods, and perches.

4. The petition should also be accompanied by a book of reference in duplicate, in which the nature of each property taken or affected, the number it bears on the plan, the townland and parish in which it is situated, and the names of the owner, or reputed owner, lessee, or reputed lessee, and occupier should be clearly set out.

5. There must also be a statutory declaration showing that the requirements of section 203, with respect to advertisements and notices, have been duly complied with. The declaration must be properly stamped, and copies of the newspapers containing the advertisements, and also of the form of notices, should be annexed as exhibits. It should specify the manner in which the notices have been served, and so far as relates to these notices it should be made by the person who served them.

6. When the plans and book of reference relating to the petition are deposited in this department, duplicates of same must, according to the Standing Orders, be at the same time deposited in the Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments in the House of Lords, and in the Private Bill Office in the House of Commons, but if the deposit be made after the prorogation of Parliament, and before the 30th day of November in any year, the duplicates as above must be deposited on the 30th day of November.

The following is a copy of the 203rd section of the Public Health Act, 1878, referred to in the above instructions:—

203. With respect to the purchase of lands, or of any of the other properties aforesaid (herein included under the term "lands"), by a Sanitary Authority for the purposes of this Act, the following regulations shall be observed, that is to say:—

(1.) The Lands Clauses Act shall be incorporated with this Act, except the provisions relating to access to the special Act, and except section one hundred and twenty-seven of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845:

(2.) The Sanitary Authority, before putting in force any of the powers of the said Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of land otherwise than by agreement, shall

publish once at least in each of three consecutive weeks in the month of November in some newspaper or newspapers circulating in their district, an advertisement describing shortly the purposes in respect of which the lands are proposed to be taken, naming a place where a plan of the proposed undertaking may be seen at all reasonable hours, and stating the denominations and quantity of lands that they require; and shall further

serve a notice in the month of December on every owner or reputed owner, lessee or reputed lessee, and occupier of such lands, defining in each case the particular lands intended to be taken, and requiring an answer stating whether the person so served assents, dissents, or is neuter in respect of the taking of such lands:

(3.) On compliance with the provisions of this section with respect to advertisements and notices, and not sooner than fourteen days after the service of the last mentioned notices, the Sanitary Authority may, if they think fit, present a petition under their seal to the Local Government Board. The petition shall state the lands intended to be taken, and the purposes for which they are required, and the names of the owners, lessees, and occupiers of lands who have assented, dissented, or are neutral in respect of the taking such lands, or who have returned no answer to the notice; it shall pray that the Sanitary Authority may, with reference to such lands, be allowed to put in force the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, and such prayer shall be supported by such evidence as the Local Government Board requires:

(4.) On the receipt of such petition, and on due proof of the proper advertisements having been published, and notices served, the Local Government Board shall take such petition into consideration, and may either dismiss the same, or direct a local inquiry as to the propriety of assenting to the prayer of such petition; but until such inquiry has been made no provisional order shall

be made affecting any lands without the consent of the owners, lessees, and occupiers thereof :

(5.) After the completion of such inquiry the Local Government Board may, by provisional order, empower the Sanitary Authority to put in force, with reference to the lands referred to in such order, the powers of the Lands Clauses Acts with respect to the purchase and taking of lands otherwise than by agreement, or any of them, and either absolutely or with such conditions and modifications as the Board may think fit, and it shall be the duty of the Sanitary Authority to serve a copy of any order so made in the manner and on the person in which and on whom notices in respect of such lands are required to be served.

Provided that the notices by this section required to be given in the months of November and December may be given in the months of September and October, or of October and November, but in either of such last mentioned cases an inquiry preliminary to the provisional order to which such notices refer, shall not be held until the expiration of one month from the last day of the second of the two months in which the notices are given ; and any notices or orders by this section required to be served on a number of persons having any right in, over, or on lands in common, may be served on any three or more such persons on behalf of all such persons.

III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGES on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable (as continuation of Statement in *Annual Report for 1879, pages 119 to 131*).

NAME OF UNION, AND TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which Incurred or to be Incurred.		AREA OF CHARGES.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
ANNESTOWN UNION: Ballyduffy, . . . .	10th July, 1873, . .	Water supply, . .	—	The Townland of Ballyduffy, in Donore Electoral Division.
ARDEC UNION: Ardee Town, . . . .	8th November, 1879, .	—	Sewerage or Drainage.	The Ardee Township, in Ardee Electoral Division.
ATHLOE UNION: Moate Town, . . . .	22nd February, 1884, .	—	Sewerage, . . . .	The Moate Electoral Division.
BALMAGUIRE UNION: Crossmolina Town, . .	6th February, 1882, .	—	Do.	The Townland of Crossmolina, in the Crossmolina North, Electoral Division, and the Townlands of Gartreegilbert and Knockalegan, in Crossmolina South, Electoral Division.
Ballina Town, . . . .	6th February, 1880, .	Water supply, . .	—	The Ballina Townships, partly in Ballina Electoral Division, and partly in Ardarae South, Electoral Division.
BALMORISTON UNION: Loughshelagh Townland, Ballinacree Town, . . .	24th August, 1879, . 14th January, 1882, .	Providing a pump, Supply of water, . .	Sewerage, . . . .	The Ballydangan, Cloonbarren, and Moore Electoral Divisions. The Ballinacree Townships, partly in Ballinacree, in Ballinacree Electoral Division, and partly in the Creagh Electoral Division.
BALMORISTON UNION: Malahide Town, . . . .	12th August, 1878, . Do., . . . .	Supply of water and providing a pump, Do., . . . .	—	The Malahide Electoral Division.
Ballybeg, . . . .	20th December, 1878, .	Providing a pump, . .	—	The Kinsale Electoral Division.
Ballybeg, . . . .			—	The Ballybeg Electoral Division.

III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

NAME OF UNION, AND TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which Incurred or to be Incurred.		Area or Charge.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
<b>BALLYMOLLY UNION:</b>				
Ballymolly Town, . . .	26th September, 1878, . .	Repairing a pump, . .	—	The Rathvilly and Patrickswell Townlands, in the Rathvilly Electoral Division.
Ballymore " . . .	2nd October, 1879, . .	Do., . .	—	The Townland of Ballymore, in the Ballymore Electoral Division.
Donahill " . . .	30th December, 1879, . .	Do., . .	—	The Donahill Electoral Division.
Grange Village, . . .	4th February, 1880, . .	Providing a pump, . .	—	The Grange Electoral Division.
Ballymolly Town, . . .	18th February, 1880, . .	—	Cleaning of sewers, . .	The Ballymolly Electoral Division.
<b>BALLYMOLLY UNION:</b>				
Ballymolly Town, . . .	26th October, 1878, . .	Water supply, . .	Sewerage and removal of nuisances, . .	The Ballymolly Townland, in the Ballymolly Electoral Division.
Donahill " . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	The Donahill Townland, in the Donahill Electoral Division.
Donahill " . . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	Do., . .	The Donahill Townland, in the Donahill Electoral Division.
<b>BALLYMOLLY UNION:</b>				
Ballymolly Town, . . .	30th January, 1880, . .	Do., . .	—	One-fourth of the cost to be charged to Ballymolly and Kibbega Electoral Divisions, except the Townlands and portions of Townlands within the limits of the Borough of Ballymolly, and three-fourths to be charged to the area of the Borough.
<b>BALLYMOLLY UNION:</b>				
Ballymolly Town, . . .	12th May, 1879, . .	—	Repairing a sewer, . .	The Townlands of Stradmoat and Tully, in the Ballymolly Electoral Division.
Ballymolly Town, . . .	22nd January, 1880, . .	—	Sewerage, . .	Portions of the Townlands of Farnham and Hawthwood, in the Ballymolly Electoral Division, consisting of the townlands described in the order.
<b>BALLYMOLLY UNION:</b>				
Ballymolly Town, . . .	11th December, 1879, . .	—	Sewerage, . .	Portions of Jordanstown Townland, in the Whitehouse Electoral Division, consisting of the townlands described in the order.
Ballymolly Town, . . .	26th February, 1880, . .	Water supply, . .	—	The Townland of Larnell, in the Ballymolly Electoral Division, and the Townland of Ballymolly Lower, in the Grange Electoral Division, except the portions consisting of the townlands described in the order.

BOYLE UNION: Boyle Town, . . .	5th January, 1880, . .	—	Sewerage, . . .	The Boyle Electoral Division.
CARRAN UNION: Carran, . . .	31st December, 1879, .	Providing a pump,	—	The several Electoral Divisions of the Union.
CARRICK-ON-SHAMONK UNION: Carrick-on-Shamonk Town (part of), . . .	12th February, 1880, .	—	Sewerage, . . .	The Townland of Townparish, in Carrick-on-Shamonk Electoral Division.
CASTLERIA UNION: Castleria Town (part of), Bellanagare, . . .	23rd January, 1880, 5th March, 1880, . .	— —	Do., . . Do., . .	The Townland of Castleria, in Castleria Electoral Division. The portion of the Townland of Bellanagare, in Bellanagare Electoral Division, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
CLAREMORRIS UNION: Claremorris Town, . .	5th January, 1880, . .	—	Do., . .	The Townland of Carr, in the Claremorris Electoral Division.
CHILLEN UNION: Chillen Town, . . .	21st January, 1880, . .	Supply of water, .	—	The Chillen Electoral Division.
COCKREEN UNION: Ballymacadam Village, Garraunstown, . . .	12th August, 1879, 25th November, 1879, .	Repairing a pump, Cleansing a well, and providing a pump.	— —	The Caber Electoral Division. The Ardahan and Ballymacan Electoral Divisions.
COLASKEEFF UNION: Timoleague Town, . .	25th March, 1880, . .	—	Sewerage, . . .	The Townlands of Ardara, Barryshall, Carboe, Castle Lower, Castle Upper, Coolahoy, Lettercollum, Timoleague, and Ummera, in Timoleague Electoral Division, and the Townland of Creggane, in the Abbeyknock Electoral Division.
COLERAINE UNION: Coleraine and Suburbs Townland, Esfale-terrace, . . . Ballymoney-road, . .	2nd July, 1879, . . Do., . .	— —	Constructing sewer, Do., . .	The Townland of Coleraine and suburbs in Coleraine Electoral Division, except the portion comprised within the Coleraine Urban Sanitary District.

III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

NAME OF UNION, AND TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
COOMSHILL UNION: Coomshill Town, . . .	1st March, 1880, . .	—	Drainage and sewerage.	The Coomshill Township, in the Coomshill Electoral Division.
COOM UNION: Brookledge Townland, .	31st October, 1879, .	Improvement of a well, .	—	The Cahiring Electoral Division.
CREOM UNION: Ballinagarry Town, . .	4th December, 1879, .	—	Sewerage, . . .	Two-thirds of the expenses to be charged to the townlands of Clontemple and Kallit-street, and the portion of Rylands Townland, consisting of the townlands described in order; and one-third of the expenses to be charged to the Ballinagarry Electoral Division, except the area described for two-thirds of the expenses.
CREOM TOWN, . . .	22nd December, 1879, .	Supply of water, . . .	Do.	Two-thirds of the expenses to be charged to the portions of the Townlands of Creom, Skagh, and Tooroom, in the Creom Division, consisting of the townlands described in the order; and one-third of the expenses to be charged to the Creom Electoral Division, except the area described for two-thirds of the expenses.
SKULE BOG, . . .	2nd January, 1880, . .	—	Sewerage or drainage.	The Townlands of Curraane, Claghduilly North, Claghduilly South, and Banghroo, in the Fadmara Electoral Division.
FADMARA TOWNLAND, .	30th January, 1880, . .	Providing a pump, . .	—	The Fadmara Electoral Division, Boolsland Townland, in Ballinmore Electoral Division, and Dromahaire Townland, in Graigo Electoral Division.
DINGLE UNION: Dingle Town, . . .	31st January, 1880, . .	—	Improving the sewerage.	The Dingle Electoral Division.
DROGHEDA UNION: Ardeath Village, . . .	19th September, 1879, .	Providing a pump, . .	—	The Ardeath Electoral Division.
DROMAHIRE WEST UNION: Anglish Townland, . .	15th January, 1880, . .	—	Sewerage, . . .	Anglish Townland in Anglish Electoral Division.

DUBLIN NORTH UNION:	Petersdown Townland,	59th May, 1876,	Supply of water,	—	—	Petersdown Townland, in Castleshock Electoral Division.
	Howth Town,	10th August, 1879,	Repairing a pump,	—	Cleaning a sewer,	Howth Townland, in Howth Electoral Division.
	Cooleck " "	9th October, 1879,	—	—	Scavenging and	Brookfield and Cooleck Townlands, in Cooleck Electoral Division.
	Baldoye " "	11th November, 1879,	—	—	cleaning the town.	Baldoye Townland, in Cooleck Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Dunmayway Town,	24th December, 1879,	—	—	Improving the sewer-	The Dunmayway Electoral Division.
					age.	
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	22nd October, 1879,	Providing a pump,	—	—	The Kilmeas Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Northtownharry Town,	27th January, 1880,	Do.	—	—	Northtownharry Townland, in Northtownharry Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Dunmoyon Town,	22nd July, 1878,	—	—	Deepening and correct-	The Dunmoyon Electoral Division.
					ing part of the	
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	Do.,	Supply of water, and pro-	—	Constructing a sewer	The Kilmeas Electoral Division.
		Do.,	viding a pump.	—	the town to the	The Miltown-Mulvey Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	23rd January, 1880,	Supply of water,	—	river.	The Dunmoyon Electoral Division.
					Constructing a sewer	
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	5th June, 1879,	Do.,	—	—	The Knockmoyne Electoral Division.
		4th February, 1880,	Do.,	—	—	The Knockmoyne Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	12th January, 1880,	—	—	Additional sewer.	The Glin Electoral Division.
		Do.,	—	—	Constructing a main	The Tarbert Electoral Division.
DUNMAYWAY UNION:	Kilmeas Town,	4th August, 1879,	Supply of water, and pro-	—	sewer.	Eleven Townlands of Killmogh Electoral Division named in Order.
			viding a pump.	—	—	

III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

NAME OF UNION, TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purpose for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
GORT UNION: Kilvarra Townland.	2nd March, 1880.	—	Sewerage.	Kilvarra Townland, in Kilvarra Electoral Division.
GRAND UNION: Grand Town.	7th January, 1880.	—	Do.	The Townlands of Ballynacross, Carragh, Church Quarter, Gward, Grandkill, Grassyard, Monefield, Mullhuges, Rathemonan, and Teemore, in Grand Electoral Division; except the portions of the Townlands of Ballynacross, Carragh, Grandkill, Grassyard, and Rathemonan, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
MORVILLE UNION: Morville Town.	18th December, 1879.	Supply of water.	Do.	Ballyrally Townland, in Morville Electoral Division; except the portion consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
INVERKEITH UNION: Edersay Town.	7th November, 1879.	—	For a sewer on east side of the town.	Drunkton and Edersay Townlands, in Edersay Electoral Division.
Kesh	Do.	—	For a sewer on west side of the town.	Roscolhan Townland, in Kesh Electoral Division; and Letterkeen Townland in Drumcush Electoral Division.
KANTURK UNION: Froomont. Kanturk Town.	24th November, 1879. 5th February, 1880.	Providing a pump. Supply of water.	— —	The Allow and Keshkeshmole Electoral Divisions. The Townlands of Kanturk, Godeododane, and Curragh, in Kanturk Electoral Division, and the Townlands of Groomane and Blarney, in the Groomane Electoral Division.
KEMMARE UNION: Kemmara Town.	2nd January, 1880.	—	Improving the service.	The Kemmara Dispensary District.
Do.	14th January, 1880.	—	—	Do.
Kilgarvan Town.	1st March, 1880.	Supply of water. Providing a pump.	Sewerage.	The Kilgarvan Dispensary District.
KILKEEL UNION: Rostrevor Town.	30th November, 1879.	Supply of water.	—	The Townland of Rostrevor, in the Rostrevor Electoral Division, except the portion consisting of the tenements described in the Order.



KILKENNY UNION: Loughbeg Townland.	15th June, 1879.	Do.	—	—	The Townlands of Loughbeg, Archarnest Lee, Southland North, and Southland South, in Kilkenny Electoral Division, except such portion of any of the said Townlands as may be included in the Kilkenny Urban Sanitary District, together with the portion of Outroch Townland, in the Outrath Electoral Division, consisting of the townlands described in the Order.
	25th September, 1878.	—	Sewerage.	—	The Townlands of Cloomerry West, Cullacagh, and Killedda, in the Killedda Electoral Division.
	2nd October, 1879.	—	Do.	—	The Townland of Knochagard, in the Ballyvaughan Electoral Division.
	24th January, 1880.	Supply of water.	Do.	—	The Townland of Killeadyest, in the Killeadyest Electoral Division.
KILGALLA UNION: Kilgalla Town.	20th June, 1879.	Providing ramps on the site of public wells.	Do.	—	The Townlands of Kilgalla, Townplots and Townplots West, in Kilgalla Electoral Division.
	Do.	Providing two reservoirs and fountains.	Do.	—	The Townlands of Ballyvaughan, Carronside, and Currowadbrook Upper, in Ballyvaughan Electoral Division.
KILMALLOCK UNION: Kilmanogue Town.	24th October, 1879.	Supply of water.	—	—	The Kilmanogue Electoral Division.
	14th November, 1879.	—	Sewerage.	—	Do.
	4th February, 1880.	—	Prevention of the pollution of the River Loughbeg by the Union Work-houses and other houses and other sewers, at an estimated cost of £124.	—	The Kilmallock Electoral Division for the sum of £154, and the several Electoral Divisions of the Union, including the Kilmallock Electoral Division, for the sum of £108.
	Do.	—	Sewerage and a cess-pit.	—	Do.
Bruff	Do.	—	Sewerage.	—	The Bruff Electoral Division.
Charleville (South-east).	Do.	—	—	—	The Charleville Electoral Division.
KILMARNOCK UNION: Tromara East, Townland.	3rd May, 1879.	Repairing a well.	—	—	The Townlands of Tromara East, Tromara West, and Seaford, in the Kilmarnock Electoral Division.
Kilrush Town.	12th February, 1880.	—	Sewerage.	—	The Townland of Kilrush, in the Kilrush Electoral Division, and the portions of the Townlands of Drinara, Leasmore East, and Leasmore West, consisting of the townlands described in the Order.

III.—STATEMENT of ORDERS issued under the 23<sup>rd</sup> Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (Ireland) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHANGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable.—continued.

NAME OF UNION, and TOWN, VILLAGE, or PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		Area or CHARGE.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
<b>KINSEAL UNION:</b> Carrigaline Town.	8th October, 1873.		Improving the sewerage.	The Townland of Kilmoney, in the Liscally Electoral Division, and the Townland of Kilmagurry, in the Carrigaline Electoral Division, except the portions of the said Townlands, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
<b>LIMERICK UNION:</b> Spike Bog.	12th January, 1880.	—	Sewerage or drainage.	The portion of the Townland of Arrycree, in Ballybricken Electoral Division, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
<b>LEAMING UNION:</b> Grangemore Townland.	2nd May, 1879.	—	Abatement of nuisances at National School.	The Modeligo, Ballyhane, and Ballynamult Electoral Divisions.
<b>LOUGHKEA UNION:</b> Maguirebridge Town part of. Tattinderry Townland.	2nd September, 1879.	—	Constructing and repairing drains.	The Townland of Tattinderry, in Maguirebridge Electoral Division, except the portions consisting of the tenements described in the Order.
<b>LOUGHKEA UNION:</b> Greeshill Townland.	2nd February, 1880.	Providing a pump.	—	The Townlands of Cleran, Gortree, and Greeshill, in the Greeshill Electoral Division.
<b>LOUGHKEA UNION:</b> Athlery Town (part of).	16th February, 1880.	—	Sewerage.	The Townland of Athlery, in the Athlery Electoral Division.
<b>MAGUIREBRIDGE UNION:</b> Maghera Town. Do.	3rd November, 1879. 14th November, 1879.	Providing two pumps. —	Do. —	The Maghera Electoral Division. The portions of the Townlands of Craigadick, Craigmore, Langanagher, Mooneytown, and Tinnymullick, in Maguirebridge Electoral Division, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.

MALLOW UNION :

Shanballymore Village, . . . 21st January, 1892,  
Mallow Town and Union . . . 27th February, 1880,  
Workhouse.

Supply of water, . . .  
Do, . . .

—

—

The Shanballymore Electoral Division.  
One-seventh of the expenses to be charged to the several Electoral Divisions of the Mallow Union, and six-sevenths of the expenses to be charged to the ten Townlands of Mallow Electoral Division which contain the Borough of Mallow, namely—the Townlands of Annaballa, Ballydabla, Beaufort Lower, Carbrook, Castlelands, Killeen, Killestra, Lackanalooha, Mallow, and Spiglen; and in charging the said six-sevenths of the expenses as aforesaid on the townlands in the said Townlands above named, the mode of charge to be as follows, that is to say—all townlands in the said Townlands to be outside the limits or boundary of the Borough of Mallow, to be charged one-half less than the townlands inside the limits or boundary of the said Borough, and every holding or tenement which may be partly within and partly without the Borough boundary to be considered as wholly within the Borough boundary, and to be so charged accordingly.

MANORHAMLITON UNION :

Manorhamilton Town :  
Market House, . . . 20th June, 1878,  
Drumkeen Town, . . . 8th December, 1879,  
Manorhamilton " . . . Do.,

Repairing a pump, . . .  
—

—  
Making sewers, and  
making sewers, and  
paved channel.

—  
The Manorhamilton Electoral Division.  
The Drumkeen Electoral Division.  
The Manorhamilton Electoral Division.

MIDLETON UNION :

Aghada Town, . . . 16th May, 1879, . . .  
Ballycotton Town, . . . 24th July, 1878, . . .  
Curragh Hill " . . . Do., . . .  
Farrid, " . . . Do., . . .  
Whitegate Town, . . . Do., . . .  
Clonyne " . . . 14th March, 1880, . . .

—  
Sewerage,  
—  
—  
Improving  
sewerage.

Aghada Townland, in Corribeg Electoral Division.  
Ballycotton Townland, in Ballycotton Electoral Division.  
Curragh Hill Townland, in Carrigrohilly Electoral Division.  
Knocknamerny Townland, in Rosellen Electoral Division.  
Monastera Townland, in Corribeg Electoral Division.  
Towagarna Townland, in Clonyne Electoral Division.

MIDLETON TOWN UNION :

Killderry Town, . . . 1st July, 1879, . . .

Do., . . .

—

One-half of the expenses to be charged to Killderry Dispensary District, and the other half to the portions of the Townlands of Killderry, Oldcastle, and Scar, in the Killderry Electoral Division, consisting of the townlands described in the Order.

Galbally " . . . 16th September, 1879,

Do., . . .

—

One-half of the expenses to be charged to the Townlands of Galbally, Killinane, and Park, in the Galbally Electoral Division, except the portions consisting of the townlands described in the Order; and the other half of the expenses to be charged to all the other Townlands in the Galbally Electoral Division, together with the portions of the three Townlands above named consisting of the said townlands.

MONAGHAN UNION :

Emrysale Town, . . . 8th July, 1879, . . .

Providing a pump, . . .

—

The Townland of Searnagarragh or Emrysale, in the Emrysale Electoral Division.

III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

NAME OF UNION, TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which Incurred or to be Incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewage, &c.	
<b>MOUNT BELLWY UNION:</b> Maylongmeadow Townland; Castledakenny Town.	30th June, 1878. 11th December, 1878.	Providing a pump. Do.,	—	Maylongmeadow Townland, in the Mount Bellwew Electoral Division. Castledakenny Townland, in the Castledakenny Electoral Division.
<b>MOUNTMELICK UNION:</b> Tirbeggar Townland; Duke-street.	4th July 1878.	Do.,	—	The Townland of Tirbeggar, in Portliffington South Electoral Division; the Townland of Lach, in the Kilmallen Electoral Division; and the Townland of Ballyestrad, in the Fanestown Electoral Division.
Tirbeggar Townland; The Hollow.	Do.,	Do.,	—	The Townland of Tirbeggar, in Portliffington South Electoral Division.
<b>KALD UNIONS:</b> Loughboon Townland.	31st July, 1878.	Do.,	—	The Townlands of Loughboon and Follardstown, in Follardstown Electoral Division; the Townland of Ballymay, in Merrinstown- billy Electoral Division; the Townland of Carragh, in the Kildare Electoral Division; and the Townland of Carragh, in Ballynax East Electoral Division.
MILLTOWN Townland.	8th September, 1878.	—	Abatement of val- ues.	The Follardstown Electoral Division.
<b>NAYAN UNION:</b> Johnstown.	11th September, 1878.	Providing a pump.	—	The Townlands of Alexander Beld, Athlumney, Ballis, Brannanstown, Johnstown, Kildara, and Moortown, in the Nayan Electoral Division.
Quilstown. Bessanstown Townland.	Do. 30th September, 1878.	Fencing and improve- ment of a well at Mal- ligna.	—	The Quilstown Electoral Division. The Townland of Scottstown, in Rathkenny Electoral Division.



III.—STATEMENT OF ORDERS issued under the 232nd Section of the PUBLIC HEALTH (IRELAND) ACT, 1878, determining the AREA of CHARGE on which the SPECIAL EXPENSES mentioned in such Orders respectively shall be chargeable—continued.

NAME OF UNION, AND TOWN, VILLAGE, OR PLACE.	Date of Order.	Purposes for which incurred or to be incurred.		AREA OF CHARGE.
		Water Supply, &c.	Sewerage, &c.	
RORCKHILL UNION: Athleague Town.	26th February, 1880.	—	Sewerage.	The Townlands of Athleague and Keshagh (Clarichard) in the Athleague West Electoral Division.
SEARUFF UNION: Whitgate Village.	24th January, 1880.	—	Sewerage or drainage.	The Townlands of Lakyle and Whitegate, in the Drumman Electoral Division.
SKIBBEREEN UNION: Glanora Village.	11th June, 1878.	Supply of water.	—	The Townland of Bushmore, in the Killybeg Electoral Division.
SARAGO UNION: Ballysadare Town.	21st October, 1879.	—	Sewerage or drainage.	The Townlands of Ballysadare and Knockmildowney, in the Collooney Electoral Division.
STROKESTOWN UNION: Strokestown Town.	13th March, 1880.	Supply of water.	—	The Townlands of Cionradon, Farnbeg, Kildallogh, Lisegney, and Yarnoy, in the Strokestown Electoral Division.
THOMASTOWN UNION: Thomastown Town (part of): Mill-street. Thomastown Town (part of): The Mall.	22nd December, 1879. 2nd February, 1880.	— Providing a pump.	Improving the drainage or sewerage. —	The Townland of Grenna, in the Jaspé Church Electoral Division. Do. do. do.
THURLES UNION: Thurles Town. Borrisoleigh Town.	6th December, 1879. 2nd December, 1879.	Supply of water. Do.	Making and cleansing sewers. Improving the sewerage.	The Townlands of Garryriddleena, Shandavohr and Thurles Townlands, in Thurles Electoral Division. The Townlands of Borrisland North, Borrisland South, Cappanilly, Castlequarrier, and Meantogues, in the Borrisoleigh Electoral Division.

TIPPERARY UNION: Tipperary Town, Village of Old Falias, or Pallagreen.	4th April, 1878, 18th February, 1880.	—	Sewerage, Do.	The Tipperary Electoral Division. The Green Electoral Division.
TOBERMERRY UNION: Tobermerry Town.	22nd December, 1879.	—	Improving the sewerage by widening and deepening the river from Tobermerry to Ballyva, in the Tobermerry Electoral Division. Sewerage.	The Townlands of Ballyva (Knox), Ballyva or Faldia, Carrowntobee, Rathacumlan, Rua, and Tobermerry Electoral Division.
TULLA UNION: Tulla Town.	18th January, 1880.	—	—	The Tulla Electoral Division.
YONGHAL UNION: Claycastle and Williamstown Townlands.	21st January, 1880.	Supply of water.	—	The portions of Claycastle and Williamstown Townlands, consisting of the tenements described in the Order.





APPENDIX D.



TABLES CONNECTED WITH POOR RELIEF AND  
EXPENDITURE.

No. 1.—A RETURN (in pursuance of the 29th Section of the Act 10 Vic., c. 31) of the Out of the Workhouse, together with the Receipts in each Union in IRELAND, for the Registration, Sanitary, Burial Grounds, Superannuation, Cattle Disease, and National

Part I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Name of County and Union.	Receipts.					Expenditure.									
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodges.	Parliamentary Grant.	Department of Relief.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Indi- viduals— stew.	Sub- sidies.	Maintenance of Relief in Union Hospitals.	Employ- ment— stew.	Salaries and Bounties of Officers.	All other Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>ANTRIM.</b>															
Antrim, . . . . .	5,244	595	50	22	5,933	3,143	571	30	—	667	1,042	4,282	4,282	4,282	4,282
Ballycastle, . . . . .	1,874	357	7	20	2,258	793	13	—	—	448	229	1,020	1,020	1,020	1,020
Ballymena, . . . . .	5,883	732	42	25	6,682	2,627	1,687	89	—	944	1,246	4,503	4,503	4,503	4,503
Ballymoney, . . . . .	3,280	526	14	25	4,455	957	756	99	—	634	442	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021
Belfast, . . . . .	44,420	1,282	113	443	46,258	20,056	1,736	280	10	4,285	8,500	22,586	22,586	22,586	22,586
Larne, . . . . .	5,473	479	30	46	6,028	1,570	368	40	—	777	683	2,621	2,621	2,621	2,621
Lisburn, . . . . .	6,206	746	20	1	7,157	1,868	617	116	—	825	846	4,282	4,282	4,282	4,282
<b>ARMAGH.</b>															
Armagh, . . . . .	7,194	769	16	101	8,010	2,294	41	41	—	955	1,280	3,619	3,619	3,619	3,619
Lurgan, . . . . .	5,426	622	10	205	7,643	3,214	385	74	—	958	1,227	6,238	6,238	6,238	6,238
<b>CAVAN.</b>															
Balleborough, . . . . .	3,143	360	10	2	3,517	1,222	963	24	—	467	455	2,431	2,431	2,431	2,431
Bawnboy, . . . . .	2,614	334	5	1	3,354	879	695	30	4	649	695	2,722	2,722	2,722	2,722
Cavan, . . . . .	7,811	803	3	40	8,554	2,809	1,536	45	—	834	1,208	6,084	6,084	6,084	6,084
Coatshill, . . . . .	2,771	429	8	8	3,516	881	98	13	—	522	561	2,033	2,033	2,033	2,033
<b>DOWN.</b>															
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	2,436	340	6	11	2,833	1,048	4	15	—	420	347	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Downpatrick, . . . . .	2,261	417	32	10	2,720	902	194	25	—	425	401	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Downsaghy, . . . . .	1,016	245	—	9	1,271	323	—	—	—	339	919	781	781	781	781
Glenties, . . . . .	2,262	467	14	29	2,772	952	234	86	—	421	275	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Inishowen, . . . . .	3,284	517	11	35	4,247	1,684	638	23	—	518	450	2,722	2,722	2,722	2,722
Letterkenny, . . . . .	2,281	316	—	2	2,599	1,062	7	81	—	418	422	2,082	2,082	2,082	2,082
Millard, . . . . .	2,541	467	9	12	3,133	610	60	30	—	482	120	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Stewartstown, . . . . .	1,260	276	9	6	1,576	633	11	30	—	470	261	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
<b>DOWNS.</b>															
Banbridge, . . . . .	5,425	647	31	14	7,117	2,124	1,042	—	—	821	1,031	4,088	4,088	4,088	4,088
Downpatrick, . . . . .	2,260	607	25	10	2,902	1,031	143	27	—	820	817	2,033	2,033	2,033	2,033
Kilkeel, . . . . .	2,460	328	4	5	2,825	674	29	4	—	595	392	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
Newry, . . . . .	16,116	1,020	5	33	17,174	3,808	803	130	—	1,040	1,215	7,115	7,115	7,115	7,115
Newtownards, . . . . .	2,022	802	34	82	2,940	3,008	1,315	57	—	940	640	6,140	6,140	6,140	6,140
<b>FERRISBURGH.</b>															
Ferrisburgh, . . . . .	2,549	525	12	59	4,145	1,090	43	22	—	743	695	2,042	2,042	2,042	2,042
Irvinestown, . . . . .	2,273	326	18	13	2,730	826	49	—	—	424	463	1,760	1,760	1,760	1,760
Lisnakea, . . . . .	2,441	540	14	3	2,998	734	317	—	—	498	472	1,249	1,249	1,249	1,249
<b>LONDONDERRY.</b>															
Coleraine, . . . . .	4,243	509	22	934	5,808	1,480	786	30	—	621	1,271	4,238	4,238	4,238	4,238
Lisnady, . . . . .	3,311	474	75	16	3,776	1,037	5	—	—	598	545	1,586	1,586	1,586	1,586
Londonderry, . . . . .	7,277	1,041	175	207	8,700	2,027	105	420	176	777	822	4,049	4,049	4,049	4,049
Magherafelt, . . . . .	3,422	542	25	98	4,017	1,617	95	88	—	626	666	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041
<b>MORRISBURGH.</b>															
Carriekmacross, . . . . .	2,735	316	44	2	3,097	1,104	22	150	—	473	426	2,049	2,049	2,049	2,049
Castleblayney, . . . . .	3,840	492	7	8	4,377	1,113	351	5	—	576	578	2,089	2,089	2,089	2,089
Cleone, . . . . .	3,104	306	—	21	3,421	656	10	13	—	412	345	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Monaghan, . . . . .	4,630	602	96	70	5,297	1,339	—	45	—	603	1,054	2,041	2,041	2,041	2,041
<b>TYRONE.</b>															
Castleblayney, . . . . .	1,626	248	9	2	1,935	405	5	15	—	369	222	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
Coleraine, . . . . .	3,177	480	7	6	3,620	1,029	261	2	—	472	562	2,417	2,417	2,417	2,417
Coatshill, . . . . .	3,030	409	4	4	3,437	835	160	7	—	555	386	2,089	2,089	2,089	2,089
Dungannon, . . . . .	5,492	502	17	39	6,020	1,585	537	4	—	625	822	2,984	2,984	2,984	2,984
Gort, . . . . .	1,217	220	—	11	1,448	429	63	—	—	368	251	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
Omagh, . . . . .	5,445	635	25	71	7,186	1,411	261	52	—	745	736	2,984	2,984	2,984	2,984
Strabane, . . . . .	7,141	612	21	8	7,790	2,334	375	16	—	720	779	4,223	4,223	4,223	4,223
<b>Total, 1873.</b>	227,660	33,407	1,029	3,001	235,177	82,010	16,622	2,319	122	31,124	37,155	169,446	169,446	169,446	169,446
<b>ULSTER, 1873.</b>	323,698	24,443	716	1,621	330,278	88,250	15,797	2,032	10	31,435	36,267	160,421	160,421	160,421	160,421
<b>Increase, . . . . .</b>	24,052	—	303	1,286	24,790	—	826	257	102	—	280	25	25	25	25
<b>Decrease, . . . . .</b>	—	246	—	—	—	1,540	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXPENDITURE on the RELIEF of the POOR, and of the TOTAL NUMBERS RELIEVED In and Year ended 29th September, 1879; also showing the EXPENSES under Medical Charities, School Teachers Acts, and the TOTAL EXPENDITURE out of the Poor Rates during the Year. of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1879.

Expenditure.								Valuation on 29th Sept., 1879.	Percentage on the Valuation:		NAME OF CHARITY AND UNION.
Expenses under Medical Charities and Vaccination Acts.	Expenses under the Acts for Expulsion of Pauper, Beggars, and Harlots.	Expenses under the School Teachers Acts.	Expenses under the Medical Charities Acts, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under the School Teachers Acts.	Payments under the School Teachers Acts.	Payments under the School Teachers Acts.	Total Expenditure during the Year.		Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>											
839	85	183	21	35	334	-	6,217	185,282	0 0	1 0	
497	26	108	-	-	66	-	5,715	64,568	0 0	1 0	
1,245	161	900	935	-	266	-	9,460	325,730	1 0	1 0	
886	71	310	1	110	188	-	4,367	82,560	0 0	1 0	
5,668	781	1,060	649	157	1,128	3,771	46,730	657,751	1 1	1 0	
759	57	408	142	32	-	27	5,217	57,736	0 0	1 0	
1,205	143	500	1	-	498	774	7,138	273,012	0 0	0 10	
<b>ARMAGH.</b>											
1,312	145	583	-	184	448	-	7,485	225,134	0 0	0 0	
1,286	163	501	174	25	155	-	8,503	142,850	0 11	1 0	
<b>CATAN.</b>											
584	45	185	-	32	71	-	3,349	40,156	1 2	1 8	
227	54	119	-	-	87	-	3,150	39,800	1 2	1 7	
1,285	160	547	27	77	352	340	9,162	112,876	1 1	1 7	
611	62	174	5	-	184	-	3,162	72,728	0 6	0 10	
<b>DONEGAL.</b>											
699	25	196	-	32	323	-	2,876	50,685	0 0	1 1	
806	56	146	11	-	38	-	2,919	34,287	1 1	1 8	
451	48	55	15	50	14	-	1,415	11,555	1 4	2 3	
871	82	140	25	33	28	-	3,149	20,167	1 11	3 1	
1,013	77	462	41	-	-	-	4,268	34,107	1 4	9 9	
551	33	150	29	26	67	-	2,896	31,125	1 2	1 10	
781	45	222	94	-	39	150	2,856	29,028	1 0	1 11	
468	40	169	-	47	42	-	1,881	30,100	0 10	1 2	
<b>DOWRY.</b>											
1,016	139	467	8	26	235	740	7,664	160,454	0 7	0 11	
1,361	115	904	-	80	200	798	6,085	177,855	0 8	0 9	
634	48	107	6	-	105	-	9,415	45,280	0 8	1 1	
1,156	166	608	65	67	69	863	10,836	167,898	0 10	1 3	
1,128	112	600	-	56	150	-	8,289	156,645	0 10	1 3	
<b>FERRANAGH.</b>											
568	46	188	20	51	121	41	4,843	106,315	0 7	0 11	
268	35	142	8	17	60	250	2,876	48,930	0 8	1 2	
613	45	166	-	80	80	-	2,368	55,070	0 8	1 0	
<b>LONDONDERRY.</b>											
925	84	504	13	16	132	-	5,380	180,230	0 11	1 3	
783	55	175	10	117	94	383	3,731	69,727	0 7	1 1	
1,892	144	248	17	101	211	-	6,942	156,630	0 6	0 10	
919	115	233	35	86	113	-	4,034	94,247	0 8	0 11	
<b>MONAGHAN.</b>											
559	45	168	29	-	80	-	3,071	58,595	0 10	1 2	
764	61	146	-	-	167	-	4,031	75,456	0 9	1 0	
460	38	101	-	80	69	450	2,970	27,555	0 6	0 11	
979	80	177	-	26	100	709	5,171	94,788	0 7	1 1	
<b>TYRONE.</b>											
524	32	147	-	1	98	-	1,600	26,249	0 6	1 2	
657	48	129	-	53	75	-	2,333	56,384	0 10	1 2	
634	69	576	63	20	142	-	2,544	64,682	0 7	1 1	
803	91	644	-	83	130	-	8,105	94,243	0 8	1 0	
366	29	53	1	6	28	-	1,683	19,622	1 0	1 0	
954	96	631	139	281	200	-	5,677	94,797	0 8	1 3	
1,004	82	762	17	130	215	512	6,955	95,678	0 10	1 4	
40,282	4,320	13,567	2,643	2,231	7,221	9,567	249,267	4,225,410	0 0	1 2	1879.
30,284	4,324	14,427	1,355	2,216	7,368	12,863	232,168	4,106,946	0 0	1 3	1878.
698	-	-	1,288	15	-	-	-	31,779	-	-	Increase.
-	914	850	-	-	637	3,026	2,501	-	0 0	0 0	Decrease.

## No. 1.—PART 1.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAME OF COUNTY AND TOWN.	Receipts.					Expenditure.								
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Parish Charity Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	Manu- factures of Wines in Ayrshire and County of Dumfries.	Relief in Lazarets Hospitals.	Em- ployment Re- penses.	Salaries and Wages of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expen- diture.	Total Poor Relief Expen- diture.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Ballyvaughan, .	2,140	120	1	66	2,341	1,646	19	-	-	-	335	336	2,326	
Corroaha, .	2,848	170	-	-	3,018	1,953	348	12	-	-	372	294	2,801	
Ennis, .	6,874	588	26	17	7,485	5,417	891	50	6	1,572	794	6,688		
Ennistemon, .	4,522	354	14	2	4,892	2,193	444	64	5	-	565	743	4,422	
Killybegs, .	2,680	245	2	15	2,942	1,494	497	-	-	-	417	332	2,545	
Kilrush, .	6,372	471	82	22	6,947	2,765	648	69	-	-	846	779	3,544	
Scariff, .	2,800	136	3	6	3,145	1,785	-	68	31	-	549	390	2,414	
Tulla, .	4,116	356	4	9	4,585	2,947	372	22	23	-	535	599	3,441	
CORK.														
Bandon, .	4,157	535	3	6	4,701	1,854	8	67	-	-	709	718	3,244	
Bantry, .	1,799	298	3	1	2,098	920	55	15	-	-	399	174	1,565	
Castletown, .	2,999	311	-	42	3,352	1,161	36	-	-	-	498	194	1,753	
Ullinakilly, .	5,447	345	19	8	5,799	1,680	101	49	-	-	453	474	2,557	
Cork, .	43,426	2,721	36	1,618	47,801	22,092	6,050	1,144	34	4,508	6,546	40,544		
Dunsmurray, .	2,220	130	-	6	2,356	1,294	104	35	4	459	213	2,199		
Ferrygo, .	4,468	585	15	234	5,292	2,424	29	30	-	1,360	736	4,243		
Kanturk, .	5,096	697	25	25	5,843	4,895	1,114	74	68	927	720	7,655		
Kinsale, .	5,077	434	7	1,865	7,383	1,177	56	16	-	534	332	1,113		
Maesac, .	5,113	539	46	21	5,719	2,505	514	74	10	647	611	4,245		
Midhow, .	5,604	739	39	24	6,406	3,528	793	90	2	843	968	6,314		
Midleton, .	5,752	682	7	12	6,453	2,662	1,022	63	-	855	736	5,015		
Millstreet, .	3,458	964	19	9	5,161	2,608	572	21	5	479	664	4,699		
Nipeahstown, .	5,430	378	11	59	6,011	1,893	51	17	6	657	515	4,109		
Shibberree, .	5,133	314	17	19	5,483	3,218	218	29	-	734	815	5,014		
Skull, .	1,616	120	3	11	1,860	759	172	10	-	373	251	1,236		
Youghal, .	5,938	614	17	28	6,597	2,909	651	74	5	802	922	4,683		
KERRY.														
Chahrvreen, .	2,482	436	3	7	2,928	1,145	621	30	8	517	459	2,703		
Dingle, .	2,598	491	1	62	3,152	1,545	22	23	-	622	361	2,143		
Kenmare, .	2,975	358	7	87	3,127	1,063	499	49	45	363	354	2,542		
Killarney, .	8,998	772	22	246	10,038	4,922	1,569	896	7	1,223	1,032	8,681		
Lisnawal, .	2,815	452	9	194	3,260	1,097	3	66	5	607	425	2,171		
Trillick, .	10,670	990	13	87	11,738	5,637	51	367	-	1,088	1,498	6,311		
LENEXIDE.														
Croom, .	4,485	866	-	1	5,352	2,110	904	51	-	628	566	4,294		
Glin, .	3,210	312	-	8	3,522	1,371	594	124	-	617	484	2,749		
Kilmallock, .	15,951	-	14	9	15,974	6,409	2,060	87	27	1,175	1,328	11,142		
Limerick, .	26,466	1,997	148	-	27,411	13,068	3,715	175	15	2,718	3,168	29,743		
Newcastle, .	7,744	571	24	12	8,338	3,988	1,025	72	-	945	885	4,444		
Rothschilds, .	5,672	472	17	1	6,162	2,214	2,194	29	40	781	671	3,504		
TIPPERARY.														
Bornesbane, .	2,885	318	1	-	3,204	1,169	8	1	36	429	279	1,866		
Car-on-Suir, .	5,122	574	4	5	5,705	2,594	569	3	-	878	763	4,445		
Cashel, .	7,863	654	35	22	8,574	4,413	1,882	125	6	688	1,379	8,791		
Cloheen, .	4,554	356	4	43	4,917	2,238	-	39	-	721	580	3,063		
Clonmel, .	6,154	763	33	119	7,229	3,429	436	73	-	1,388	1,232	5,149		
Donagh, .	7,125	567	64	12	7,779	3,623	1,378	98	-	754	919	6,497		
Doonbeg, .	3,044	437	17	3	3,541	1,492	511	-	-	798	570	3,571		
Ennis, .	6,371	593	31	68	6,144	2,769	220	125	-	983	540	4,700		
Tipperary, .	10,129	897	7	18	10,961	5,803	1,831	79	45	989	1,235	5,245		
WATERFORD.														
Bungarman, .	6,550	455	4	16	6,927	3,218	934	46	6	848	814	5,746		
Kilmacdouglass, .	2,587	336	7	9	3,499	1,210	405	17	7	603	519	2,603		
Lismore, .	4,198	451	16	67	4,791	1,848	861	69	21	670	712	3,942		
Waterford, .	11,908	1,119	53	277	13,357	7,089	2,088	97	-	1,702	1,931	12,447		
Total, 1879, .	315,087	28,008	944	4,597	348,546	157,766	38,481	4,521	456	42,966	42,334	286,494		
Total, 1878, .	310,662	27,886	940	2,796	341,739	161,030	35,455	3,738	287	42,363	41,832	284,665		
Increase, .	4,425	122	-	1,799	7,807	-	2,926	490	138	-	534	833		
Decrease, .	-	-	5	-	-	3,296	-	-	-	-	57	-		

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1879—continued.

Expenditure.									Valuation on 29th Sept., 1878.	Percentage on the Valuation:		Name of Union.
Expenses under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834.	Expenses under the Acts for Regulation of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.	Expenses under the Acts for the Relief of the Poor, &c., &c.		Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	Of the Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.
124	12	145	-	56	91	50	2,795	19,504	2 4	2 54	2 54	CLARE.
182	10	76	15	100	54	-	2,972	20,428	2 36	2 36	2 36	Ballyvaughan.
664	58	191	-	166	104	-	7,772	74,185	1 94	2 12	2 12	Corrodo.
337	51	217	70	33	-	-	5,640	37,936	2 2	2 42	2 42	Ennis.
319	39	79	9	-	56	-	2,154	20,414	2 12	2 22	2 22	Ennistymon.
607	83	191	-	77	69	-	6,128	47,969	2 53	2 53	2 53	Killybeg.
612	32	126	1	15	56	-	2,654	25,202	1 104	2 4	2 4	Scariff.
559	27	180	34	12	240	-	4,646	39,598	2 12	2 84	2 84	Yalla.
768	55	222	-	29	77	-	4,870	73,799	0 11	1 24	1 24	COCK.
414	28	80	-	-	27	-	2,164	21,767	1 54	1 36	1 36	Bandon.
379	34	80	7	66	43	-	2,214	22,230	2 10	3 94	3 94	Bantry.
498	62	140	-	39	64	-	3,472	39,900	1 02	1 42	1 42	Castletown.
418	121	1,454	736	368	406	-	49,210	344,878	2 4	2 32	2 32	County.
312	46	110	4	40	50	-	2,919	33,906	1 32	1 24	1 24	Cork.
324	68	751	34	77	250	-	4,484	104,000	0 104	1 0	1 0	Dunnesway.
866	77	238	65	85	221	-	9,140	77,480	1 112	2 42	2 42	Ferry.
663	50	187	-	87	144	-	3,264	59,635	0 84	1 4	1 4	Kinsale.
775	69	120	12	141	147	-	5,844	61,679	1 44	1 94	1 94	Marazion.
1,174	71	306	148	15	58	-	8,127	106,432	1 24	1 62	1 62	Malton.
987	59	340	78	99	136	9	7,377	94,512	1 54	1 36	1 36	Midleton.
244	41	122	8	217	38	-	4,680	27,921	2 11	3 6	3 6	Millstreet.
553	50	520	1	27	204	-	4,354	49,118	1 34	1 84	1 84	Mitchelstown.
747	60	213	90	55	115	-	6,169	46,919	2 2	2 84	2 84	Skibbereen.
267	28	160	-	5	-	-	1,988	15,010	2 04	2 76	2 76	Skull.
753	47	449	-	117	100	-	6,182	60,490	1 64	2 04	2 04	Youghal.
727	69	122	30	68	12	-	3,722	22,808	2 6	3 52	3 52	KERRY.
894	45	69	-	151	33	-	3,233	22,885	1 11	2 11	2 11	Cahir.
645	48	176	26	279	36	-	3,793	19,490	2 72	3 102	3 102	Kenmare.
585	123	362	79	87	79	-	10,117	76,169	2 24	2 8	2 8	Killarney.
730	83	258	-	90	91	-	5,465	52,656	0 10	1 34	1 34	Lisdoon.
1,267	139	558	76	254	91	-	10,737	86,263	1 112	2 54	2 54	Trillick.
166	38	351	-	96	1,618	-	6,586	63,750	1 42	2 12	2 12	LEINSTER.
297	34	139	-	49	74	309	3,773	29,445	1 12	2 72	2 72	Croagh.
1,749	135	528	226	82	214	-	13,646	126,988	1 74	1 112	1 112	Glin.
1,747	192	533	75	455	565	-	26,531	196,784	2 42	2 84	2 84	Kilmallock.
848	81	241	-	188	138	-	7,992	62,189	2 1	2 42	2 42	Limerick.
657	40	235	26	69	102	-	7,941	56,392	2 14	2 6	2 6	Navan.
450	30	84	7	37	62	-	2,502	41,910	0 104	1 24	1 24	Rathfriland.
711	63	999	-	47	184	-	3,043	79,414	1 14	1 5	1 5	Tipperary.
1,818	199	211	-	37	151	-	9,687	187,200	1 62	1 94	1 94	Carraig-na-Suir.
957	45	160	-	99	178	450	5,019	63,162	1 19	1 74	1 74	Cashel.
1,239	62	211	21	1	114	-	7,969	71,787	1 92	2 22	2 22	Clonmel.
554	74	570	-	195	212	-	8,290	94,294	1 44	1 9	1 9	Clonmel.
663	42	136	22	-	99	-	4,444	71,669	0 11	1 24	1 24	Ennis.
1,217	62	210	139	159	12	-	6,434	90,173	1 64	1 6	1 6	Thurles.
1,864	160	725	37	87	241	-	11,637	142,388	2 32	1 72	1 72	Tipperary.
715	58	251	6	-	104	-	7,122	59,915	2 22	2 72	2 72	WATERFORD.
430	28	118	-	15	107	-	4,240	33,807	2 12	2 42	2 42	Dungarvan.
732	47	232	3	46	74	-	4,900	49,830	1 52	1 114	1 114	Kilmaclash.
1,516	157	329	353	-	206	-	16,097	158,102	1 94	2 12	2 12	Waterford.
48,257	3,419	13,700	2,415	4,236	6,963	809	328,000	3,400,183	1 8	2 14	2 14	1879.
48,271	3,479	14,071	3,119	4,377	6,810	3,546	362,633	3,400,942	1 8	2 14	2 14	1878.
-	-	-	-	81	160	-	-	4,539	-	-	-	Increase.
1,617	62	258	604	-	-	2,806	4,530	-	-	0 62	0 62	Decrease.

[continued.]

## No. 1. PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

Name of County and Towns.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Allocated.	Parish Sanitary Grant.	Repay- ment of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	In- Main- tenance.	Out- Relief.	Maintenance of Work in Aged and Sick in Aged and Sick at Night & Station Receipts.	Em- ployment Ex- penditure.	Salaries and Expenses of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	Total Poor Relief Expendi- ture.	
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
CARLOW.	12,448	804	80	42	13,474	3,887	9,131	63	-	1,346	1,582	4,586	
DUBLIN.													
Balrothery.	4,669	603	6	114	5,432	1,333	865	28	-	714	841	1,555	
Dublin, North.	38,081	3,676	56	3,194	45,007	20,222	2,229	1,200	3	4,006	4,733	21,028	
Dublin, South.	66,049	1,807	172	5,227	73,255	32,122	2,521	1,232	-	4,502	5,811	26,934	
Rathdown.	14,274	1,303	102	1,289	16,968	7,429	533	264	-	1,404	2,505	11,733	
KILDARE.													
Athy.	10,998	768	44	39	11,899	4,180	1,464	31	-	1,187	1,411	4,798	
Cellan.	4,905	467	1	51	5,424	1,994	1,113	39	-	818	551	4,363	
Naas.	9,807	885	35	310	11,037	3,615	2,942	36	10	1,232	438	7,383	
KILKENNY.													
Callan.	7,755	443	2	10	8,210	2,770	1,217	31	12	829	717	3,737	
Castledown.	4,185	387	4	11	4,587	1,690	665	45	-	770	569	2,881	
Kilkenny.	10,223	871	68	114	11,356	5,789	1,788	6	4	1,530	1,370	10,294	
Thomastown.	4,866	432	5	28	5,331	1,967	635	11	-	643	419	2,699	
Urbinstown.	3,979	459	16	-	4,454	1,639	359	25	-	478	475	2,584	
KING'S CO.													
Edenderry.	4,800	275	6	5	5,336	2,047	451	15	-	641	815	3,363	
Permonstown.	5,645	885	118	55	6,703	2,423	76	39	7	1,000	696	2,528	
Tullamore.	7,888	588	33	25	8,534	3,110	1,733	4	-	658	750	4,523	
LONGFORD.													
Ballymahon.	3,217	323	5	1	3,546	1,320	322	1	-	624	565	2,747	
Grassano.	6,614	723	31	15	7,383	2,580	2,007	15	-	767	827	4,392	
Longford.	5,819	395	29	67	6,511	2,255	737	49	-	706	367	4,374	
LOUTH.													
Ardee.	5,381	563	37	49	6,030	2,380	1,640	22	-	828	680	3,768	
Donaghadee.	8,072	717	36	29	9,154	3,477	2,700	49	-	1,004	935	5,226	
Dundalk.	7,741	651	11	243	8,646	3,122	1,702	75	-	888	984	5,202	
METHUEN.													
Dunshaughlin.	5,467	395	-	34	5,896	1,642	928	-	-	658	631	3,201	
Kells.	7,078	570	24	42	7,674	2,289	1,778	51	-	820	691	4,670	
Naven.	6,420	415	8	16	6,859	2,229	2,160	31	-	918	812	4,240	
Oldcastle.	3,916	450	9	3	4,388	1,555	103	20	6	266	268	2,289	
Trillick.	6,620	584	3	31	7,238	2,663	1,232	12	-	767	1,223	4,879	
QUEEN'S CO.													
Abbeyfeale.	4,826	422	5	17	5,270	1,918	772	-	-	684	486	2,889	
Donaghmore.	4,989	295	13	5	5,292	1,701	323	33	-	523	581	2,911	
Monasterevin.	9,223	669	38	179	10,109	3,629	2,890	9	-	1,001	925	7,653	
WESTMIDLAND.													
Athlone.	5,617	690	63	231	6,511	2,594	570	32	-	779	712	4,173	
Doonbeg.	5,112	308	10	2	5,432	1,508	354	5	-	424	353	2,285	
Meath.	10,468	764	69	130	11,431	4,151	2,487	89	13	1,115	1,244	6,399	
WEXFORD.													
Enniscorthy.	9,258	757	6	31	10,052	3,679	2,906	14	-	800	993	6,674	
Gorey.	4,228	331	12	26	4,597	1,645	254	-	-	683	266	3,264	
New Ross.	9,160	719	49	37	9,965	3,697	2,510	57	-	816	551	4,064	
Wexford.	7,826	608	7	167	8,708	4,327	1,456	76	-	827	1,171	7,323	
WICKLOW.													
Baldinglass.	4,222	518	25	24	4,889	2,068	1,228	69	-	851	612	3,680	
Bushyglade.	9,045	951	32	10	10,038	3,322	1,773	33	-	944	1,609	7,033	
Shinfield.	3,336	326	20	1	3,683	1,266	261	35	-	631	432	3,124	
<b>Total, LEINSTER.</b>	1870 302,483	28,449	1,235	11,009	403,684	158,254	51,668	2,824	55	40,848	44,203	205,265	
	1878 322,406	27,385	960	5,601	361,806	133,744	42,306	2,805	101	41,687	43,264	200,197	
Increase.	35,000	1,000	225	5,448	41,898	-	1,502	1,000	-	-	-	-	
Decrease.	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	66	239	2,526	26	

of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1879—continued.

Expenditure.								Volunteers 29th Sept. 1879.	Payments on the Valuation:		NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.
Expenditure under Medical Charities and Infirmary Acts.	Expenditure under the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenditure under Borough Improvement Acts, paid out of the Rate.	Expenditure under the Sanitary Acts.	Payments under Cattle Disease Act.	Payments under National School Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure during the Year.		Of the Expenditure on the Rate of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER. CARLOW. Carlow.
1,422	102	290	15	135	170	—	11,222	149,294	1 2½	1 6	
1,851	82	269	12	50	553	—	4,174	55,392	0 9½	1 3½	DUBLIN.
4,167	474	1,148	107	420	1,514	—	41,372	262,293	1 19	2 2½	Bahoberry.
4,414	667	4,674	173	922	1,222	—	43,305	442,114	1 7	1 1½	Dublin, North.
2,194	138	996	578	434	699	—	17,564	227,284	0 11	1 4	Dublin, South.
1,437	57	540	26	6	554	—	10,522	110,672	1 6	1 11	Bedford.
593	28	128	25	40	249	—	6,072	114,949	0 9½	1 0½	KILDARE.
1,537	25	474	14	127	592	—	10,812	152,965	1 0½	1 0	Athy.
581	48	321	8	134	189	—	7,042	72,577	1 6½	1 11	Colrúige.
496	25	216	—	100	60	219	4,517	32,411	2 2½	3 0½	NEAR.
1,056	73	262	5	100	292	—	11,828	102,294	2 0½	2 4½	KILKENNY.
415	45	528	1	152	117	—	4,712	60,257	1 14	1 5	Cullinstown.
539	27	156	62	15	127	—	3,824	45,696	1 2½	1 8½	Thomastown.
576	46	161	—	178	278	309	5,828	95,528	0 10	1 2½	Ulingford.
1,129	67	273	2	50	171	—	5,267	102,785	0 8½	1 0½	KING'S CO.
1,011	61	468	—	20	223	—	8,571	81,177	1 7	1 1½	Edenderry.
492	27	149	—	60	222	—	3,722	61,602	0 10½	1 2½	Parsonstown.
1,690	66	232	26	12	159	—	7,966	85,500	1 8½	1 10½	Tullamore.
594	48	142	29	—	118	—	3,255	62,110	1 2½	1 9	LONGFORD.
632	47	968	5	—	—	—	6,530	94,217	1 14	1 4½	Ballymahon.
1,382	81	712	61	51	394	—	10,315	124,264	1 2½	1 8	Castlesomer.
1,564	109	820	—	60	—	—	7,431	106,426	1 1½	1 4½	Kilkeenny.
694	28	252	125	23	990	—	8,124	105,549	0 8½	0 11½	Thomastown.
857	41	266	8	23	246	250	6,992	90,222	1 1	1 2½	Ulingford.
691	26	266	16	120	268	400	8,612	98,125	1 2½	1 7½	MEATH.
775	45	142	—	83	122	—	4,779	62,229	1 14	1 6½	Droghda.
891	47	274	122	25	229	220	7,811	120,222	1 1	1 3½	Dundalk.
294	46	252	19	24	87	—	5,082	87,686	1 12	1 4	QUEEN'S CO.
276	17	144	7	72	72	86	4,016	41,021	1 7	1 1½	Abbeyleix.
1,517	82	551	26	164	164	—	9,267	102,400	1 6	1 1½	Donaghmore.
1,102	75	347	112	124	121	—	6,074	85,427	0 11½	1 4½	MONTGOMERY.
452	26	296	—	142	—	—	3,124	62,821	0 10½	1 2½	WESTMEATH.
1,202	85	425	114	229	226	—	11,719	137,987	1 12	1 2½	Athlone.
1,229	89	212	20	68	420	—	9,545	110,488	1 5	1 7½	Delvin.
742	21	145	9	32	170	—	4,591	60,264	0 10	1 14	Mullingar.
1,229	23	128	—	92	120	—	9,762	124,573	1 6½	1 10½	WEXFORD.
1,224	201	128	—	—	207	—	9,320	127,729	1 5½	1 2½	Enniscorthy.
894	41	125	—	24	222	—	6,225	73,822	1 4½	1 6½	Gorey.
1,419	80	620	10	—	169	—	9,262	120,466	1 1	1 2½	New Ross.
471	25	80	12	127	87	—	2,227	50,222	1 2½	1 6½	Wexford.
41,811	3,422	17,228	2,207	4,220	22,121	1,289	264,242	4,901,204	1 5½	1 7½	WICKLOW.
41,020	3,228	12,927	1,270	3,978	17,922	2,289	262,426	4,847,222	1 3½	1 8	Bathglass.
421	84	2,401	627	202	—	—	—	12,749	—	—	Bathglass.
—	—	—	—	—	3,826	1,124	1,453	—	—	0 0½	SHILLING.

(continued.)

## No. 1. PART I.—RETURN showing the Receipts and Expenditure

NAME OF COUNTY AND UNION.	Receipts.					Expenditure.							
	Amount of Poor Rate Lodged.	Parlia- mentary Grant.	Represen- tation of Relief.	Other Re- ceipts.	Total Receipts during the Year.	Re- solutions.	Out- Relief.	Maintenance of Blind and Destitute Dwellers, in Asylums, and out- Relief, &c.	Em- ployment Ex- penses.	Salaries and Wages of Officers.	All other Poor Relief Expen- diture.	Total Poor Relief Expen- diture.	Total Total Expen- diture.
<b>PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.</b>													
<b>GALWAY.</b>													
Ballinasloe, . . .	4,862	208	10	9	5,079	2,281	47	90	—	835	558	4,844	
Clifden, . . .	2,613	405	—	34	3,142	1,392	127	33	—	493	415	2,240	
Galway, . . .	7,983	923	42	131	9,079	4,318	355	16	3	1,302	1,773	7,000	
Glenasmole, . . .	3,569	907	7	—	4,483	1,167	389	48	—	432	444	1,643	
Gort, . . .	3,498	306	0	—	3,719	1,580	325	39	—	599	409	1,044	
Loughrea, . . .	2,203	399	40	35	2,677	1,451	127	9	18	517	473	1,000	
Mountbellew, . . .	2,471	309	1	—	2,781	939	164	45	4	454	325	1,000	
Castlebar, . . .	2,187	243	2	9	2,441	879	59	38	—	438	299	1,736	
Portlaoine, . . .	2,302	274	12	8	2,606	1,164	31	—	—	423	265	1,388	
Tulla, . . .	3,372	638	8	7	4,025	2,430	1,329	60	—	782	619	1,401	
<b>LEITRIM.</b>													
Carr-on-Shan, . . .	4,439	453	9	45	4,946	1,390	408	35	—	778	625	2,443	
Monaghanhamilton, . . .	2,308	359	—	34	2,691	1,154	12	27	—	619	461	1,136	
Malin, . . .	3,637	451	33	30	4,151	1,600	639	75	3	677	508	1,185	
<b>MAYO.</b>													
Bellina, . . .	3,273	380	33	47	3,733	1,408	200	85	—	620	594	1,214	
Ballinrobe, . . .	4,945	677	93	296	5,811	2,141	248	24	—	716	790	1,506	
Bellmullet, . . .	1,529	218	2	52	1,799	1,059	152	30	3	407	280	1,000	
Castlebar, . . .	3,829	346	5	16	4,196	1,687	286	33	—	558	412	1,448	
Claremorris, . . .	3,548	381	34	22	3,985	1,586	368	40	—	675	346	1,369	
Killala, . . .	1,482	263	3	11	1,759	749	250	—	—	380	280	1,000	
Newport, . . .	1,125	382	13	14	1,534	585	113	30	—	466	337	1,000	
Termonbarney, . . .	4,012	522	6	7	4,547	1,708	405	84	—	595	582	1,662	
Westport, . . .	2,436	372	21	26	2,855	1,083	21	94	—	534	398	1,332	
<b>ROSCOMMON.</b>													
Boyle, . . .	5,478	717	25	46	6,266	2,166	805	29	10	884	732	1,616	
Castleross, . . .	4,028	456	25	15	4,524	2,005	564	35	34	621	674	1,325	
Roscommon, . . .	3,642	460	44	56	4,202	2,225	792	24	95	788	767	1,555	
Strokestown, . . .	4,516	400	36	2	4,954	1,892	1,842	42	16	594	672	1,266	
<b>SLEIGH.</b>													
Dromore, West, . . .	2,045	900	—	34	2,979	729	194	21	—	354	208	1,000	
Shigo, . . .	7,401	765	19	82	8,267	2,939	1,183	15	—	1,245	1,208	2,453	
Talsnagh, . . .	2,470	362	14	—	2,846	999	627	33	—	540	484	1,024	
<b>Total, CONNAUGHT.</b>	189,395	12,690	410	987	203,082	47,846	11,153	1,571	114	17,880	15,650	33,530	
<b>1879.</b>	189,395	12,690	410	987	203,082	47,846	11,153	1,571	114	17,880	15,650	33,530	
<b>1878.</b>	189,395	12,690	410	987	203,082	47,846	11,153	1,571	114	17,880	15,650	33,530	
<b>Increase,</b>	0,108	280	32	171	5,680	—	1,000	—	66	225	1,008	1,299	
<b>Decrease,</b>	—	—	—	—	—	764	—	153	—	—	—	—	

## SUMMARY OF

<b>ULSTER.</b>	227,666	33,437	1,019	3,091	264,213	82,668	18,633	2,319	192	31,136	27,336	58,472	
<b>MUNSTER.</b>	316,687	38,008	944	4,597	340,236	137,348	38,181	4,294	426	42,308	42,308	84,616	
<b>LEINSTER.</b>	382,425	39,465	1,235	11,799	434,924	156,334	51,608	3,924	86	46,948	46,948	93,894	
<b>CONNAUGHT.</b>	189,395	12,690	410	987	203,082	47,846	11,153	1,571	114	17,880	15,650	33,530	
<b>Total, 1879.</b>	1,016,173	126,690	3,611	20,104	1,176,578	424,296	117,573	11,738	716	132,130	119,280	251,410	
<b>1878.</b>	941,638	121,115	3,091	11,228	1,076,072	419,634	110,415	10,559	446	132,470	119,280	251,750	
<b>Increase,</b>	70,535	4,575	520	8,876	100,506	4,662	6,158	1,179	270	—	—	2,660	
<b>Decrease,</b>	—	—	—	—	—	3,788	—	—	—	340	404	—	



of Unions during the Year ended 29th September, 1879—continued.

Expenditure.								Valuation on 29th Sept., 1879.	Proportion on the Valuation.		NAME OF UNION.
Expenses under the Local Government Act.	Expenses under the Acts for Repairs, Repaving, &c.	Expenses under the Sanitary Acts.	Expenses under the Drainage Acts, paid out of the Poor Rate.	Expenses under the Superannuation Acts.	Payments under the Public Health Act.	Payments under the National School Teachers Act.	Total Expenditure during the Year.		Of the Expenditure on the Relief of the Poor.	Of Total Expenditure.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.	PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. GALWAY.
634	49	150	-	13	116	-	5,708	74,493	1 14	1 54	Ballinasloe.
654	53	159	183	60	48	-	3,696	17,979	2 6	4 11	Chester.
1,371	128	450	60	243	144	-	9,773	69,120	2 29	2 114	Glenties.
439	45	155	38	-	22	-	3,217	31,800	1 58	2 04	Glenties.
545	37	98	11	37	91	-	3,883	45,238	1 34	1 8	Gort.
902	54	204	-	30	91	-	3,700	76,238	0 84	0 114	Loughrea.
818	38	119	-	-	53	-	2,771	40,478	0 11	1 44	Monaghan.
842	39	114	-	89	34	-	2,887	14,807	2 38	3 74	Oughmashogue.
407	25	96	7	-	51	-	2,487	35,606	1 04	1 42	Portlaoine.
1,022	88	333	32	73	414	-	7,291	76,108	1 42	1 104	Tuam.
623	45	202	-	6	65	-	4,785	48,290	1 6	1 104	LEITRIM.
627	66	197	-	87	60	-	3,250	43,000	1 0	1 6	Carra-an-Shan.
683	53	245	10	86	243	-	4,821	38,034	1 94	2 54	Mane-hamilton.
489	56	290	41	33	113	-	3,771	56,863	1 14	1 6	Mohill.
707	63	229	180	35	114	-	5,441	60,380	1 4	1 64	MAYO.
274	30	62	-	6	38	-	2,405	10,638	3 52	4 42	Ballina.
654	58	128	-	55	197	-	3,476	46,275	1 04	1 6	Ballinacorney.
528	77	326	25	2	160	-	3,843	49,364	1 31	1 52	Belmullet.
331	26	71	-	-	30	-	2,549	20,583	1 62	1 114	Ceslador.
580	54	111	-	145	33	-	2,584	13,122	2 9	4 14	Claremorris.
919	143	180	34	39	73	-	4,853	40,776	1 84	2 44	Ellisland.
486	61	686	-	21	47	-	3,450	31,108	1 42	2 3	Newport.
1,564	90	142	14	78	215	-	6,190	73,741	1 3	1 84	Swinsford.
328	117	172	105	114	114	-	5,273	71,616	1 04	1 54	Wexford.
351	61	187	-	-	87	-	6,389	64,494	1 84	1 114	ROSCOMMON.
558	44	151	2	-	144	-	5,067	50,868	1 74	2 0	Boyle.
328	31	222	2	105	146	-	2,660	36,829	0 104	1 42	Castlerea.
1,821	98	227	13	297	174	-	8,833	98,069	1 31	1 94	Roscommon.
578	49	125	0	22	53	-	3,646	48,008	1 42	1 94	Sirkestown.
20,520	1,744	6,093	775	1,680	3,171	-	127,542	1,364,008	1 42	1 104	SLIGO.
39,681	1,763	5,302	441	1,530	2,399	-	128,614	1,503,910	1 42	1 94	Dromore, West.
1,296	-	647	234	160	772	-	4,538	2,668	0 64	0 04	Sligo.
-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tebercurry.
											Total, CONNAUGHT.
										Increase.	
										Decrease.	

PROVINCES.

43,382	4,120	13,167	2,643	2,231	7,923	9,857	246,967	4,236,410	0 94	1 24	ULSTER.
43,637	3,410	13,793	2,615	4,308	6,963	800	338,923	3,446,481	1 8	2 14	MUNSTER.
44,881	3,422	17,328	2,307	4,339	12,151	1,286	364,943	4,644,014	1 31	1 74	LEINSTER.
20,220	1,744	6,069	775	1,600	3,171	-	127,542	1,364,008	1 44	1 104	CONNAUGHT.
145,030	12,646	50,767	8,240	10,809	20,306	12,122	1,112,735	13,658,913	1 3	1 74	1879, Total.
144,912	12,977	48,157	6,265	13,001	20,043	10,398	1,124,221	13,667,337	1 3	1 74	1878, IRELAND.
1,116	-	2,639	1,855	608	-	-	-	51,538	-	-	Increase.
-	211	-	-	-	5,737	7,666	4,666	-	-	-	Decrease.

No. 1. **PART 2.**—**RETURN of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, and the average Weekly Cost per head in the Workhouse.**

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the Year.			Totals.	Average Number of Days for all Persons Relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Average Number of Days of Relief to each Pauper in Work-house.	Average Daily Number of Persons in Workhouse.	Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.			Average Weekly cost per head.	
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.					£	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	£	s. d.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.												
ANTRIM.												
Antrim, . . . . .	1,190	193	3	1,386	91,137	77	250	£ 1,763	£ 980	2 8½	2,143	2 8½
Ballycastle, . . . . .	852	8	—	860	36,380	43	100	0 73	130	2 7	703	3 0½
Ballymena, . . . . .	2,388	1,393	7	3,788	116,033	45	318	2,005	622	2 5	2,627	3 2
Ballymoney, . . . . .	1,850	472	2	2,324	51,963	28	141	708	299	2 1	997	3 8½
Belfast, . . . . .	18,178	484	29	18,691	896,492	49	2,439	16,341	3,694	2 7	20,035	3 2
Larne, . . . . .	2,167	422	3	2,592	84,175	39	230	1,509	401	2 7½	1,970	3 3½
Lisburn, . . . . .	2,840	273	8	3,120	91,768	32	281	1,401	467	2 1½	1,968	2 10½
ARMAGH.												
Armagh, . . . . .	1,461	20	3	1,493	119,607	92	328	2,064	530	2 5	2,594	3 0½
Lurgan, . . . . .	4,041	95	6	4,142	144,794	36	307	2,777	497	2 8½	3,214	3 1½
CATZ.												
Ballyborough, . . . . .	988	124	4	1,116	52,571	53	144	1,050	173	2 0½	1,223	3 3
Barnboy, . . . . .	611	396	1	1,007	39,131	64	107	756	123	2 0½	879	3 1½
Cavan, . . . . .	2,274	975	6	3,255	132,777	54	336	2,337	472	2 8	2,809	3 2½
Cootehill, . . . . .	367	60	1	443	43,094	118	125	743	159	2 3½	881	2 8½
DOUGHAL.												
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	676	—	1	677	55,470	82	131	567	195	2 2½	1,062	2 8½
Donegal, . . . . .	552	164	5	721	43,356	79	119	691	111	2 2½	802	3 7
Donfargagh, . . . . .	192	—	—	192	10,089	108	39	220	8	2 0½	228	2 10
Glenties, . . . . .	507	100	8	624	46,657	90	126	844	108	2 7	952	3 4
Inishowen, . . . . .	600	327	2	929	66,309	101	104	940	144	2 4	1,084	2 11
Lettistown, . . . . .	758	1	—	759	41,972	59	122	874	179	2 8½	1,059	3 6½

	44	2	209	66,012	131	84	508	53	610	2	41	0	41	2	04
Milford, Stranorlar,	253	2	509	27,936	56	77	430	83	508	2	1 1/2	0	41	2	04
<b>DOWS.</b>															
Banbridge,	568	-	3,447	86,333	30	237	1,773	361	2,134	2	10 1/2	0	7	3	5 1/2
Donaghpatrick,	1,303	2	1,468	87,683	67	340	1,908	913	1,821	2	3	0	0	2	11
Kilkeel,	28	1	756	36,057	50	99	540	134	674	2	1 1/2	0	6 1/2	3	7 1/2
Nevry,	679	11	5,313	103,035	35	447	3,007	861	3,838	2	7	0	8 1/2	3	3 1/2
Newtownards,	508	5	2,505	134,134	63	307	2,370	638	3,008	2	5 1/2	0	8	3	1 1/2
<b>FERRISBURGH.</b>															
Ferriskillen,	1,381	1	1,314	107,013	86	298	1,005	304	1,508	2	1	0	43	2	5 1/2
Irvinestown,	509	-	609	40,731	68	112	738	88	826	2	6 1/2	0	3 1/2	2	10
Lisnaskea,	611	-	827	33,401	55	93	425	111	736	2	7 1/2	0	5 1/2	3	0 1/2
<b>LONDONDERRY.</b>															
Coleraine,	1,343	3	1,543	77,307	62	212	1,158	332	1,450	2	1	0	7	2	8
Limsavely,	1,409	1	1,410	59,680	42	153	805	252	1,557	1	10 1/2	0	7	2	5 1/2
Londonderry,	2,932	3	2,971	130,139	44	357	1,550	477	2,027	1	8	0	6 1/2	2	2 1/2
Magherafelt,	1,476	9	1,502	82,068	50	246	1,361	255	1,617	2	3 1/2	0	5 1/2	2	9
<b>MONAGHAN.</b>															
Carriemacross,	1,489	9	1,525	49,336	33	135	550	205	1,196	2	8 1/2	0	7	2	5 1/2
Cashelmacreary,	1,700	1	2,031	68,455	39	198	1,006	347	1,313	2	2 1/2	0	6	2	8 1/2
Clones,	944	2	948	30,638	32	84	559	57	655	2	6 1/2	0	5 1/2	2	0
Monaghan,	504	4	508	60,860	102	107	1,595	244	1,339	2	6 1/2	0	0 1/2	2	1
<b>TYRONE.</b>															
Cashelderg,	475	1	477	23,123	49	63	352	54	408	2	1 1/2	0	4	2	5 1/2
Ologher,	731	-	644	41,815	58	115	869	160	1,029	2	10 1/2	0	6 1/2	2	5 1/2
Cookstown,	128	1	1,004	45,337	49	134	761	142	893	2	3 1/2	0	5 1/2	2	8 1/2
Dungannon,	2,153	1	2,534	74,003	34	303	1,333	359	1,555	2	4	0	8	2	0
Garra,	806	22	828	21,310	27	60	349	101	419	2	2 1/2	0	5 1/2	2	8 1/2
Omagh,	1,407	5	1,538	81,658	58	234	1,830	181	1,411	2	1 1/2	0	3 1/2	2	5
Strabane,	1,990	2	2,301	107,324	57	234	9,009	327	2,336	2	7 1/2	0	6	2	0 1/2
<b>Total Ulster, 1876,</b>	77,538	154	87,487	3,844,249	50	10,332	67,187	14,683	82,010	2	5 1/2	0	6 1/2	2	11 1/2
<b>Do. do. 1878,</b>	84,750	149	53,483	3,631,910	56	9,260	69,003	14,107	83,350	2	8	0	6 1/2	2	2 1/2
<b>Increase,</b>	12,588	3	13,974	212,339	-	582	-	736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Decrease,</b>	-	-	-	-	6	-	1,905	-	1,240	0	2 1/2	-	-	0	2 1/2

(continued.)

No. 1. PART 2.—RETURN of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND UNIONS.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the Year.			Gallings Number of Days Received in the Workhouse during the Year.	Average Number of Days of each Pauper in Workhouse.	Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.			Average Weekly Cost per head.			
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Sided and Sided and Branch Asylums.			TOTAL.	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	TOTAL.	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	TOTAL.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.												
CLARE.												
Ballyvaughan, . . . . .	351	36	387	60,554	108	1,320	338	1,658	2 7½	0 8	3 5½	
Corrigan, . . . . .	406	331	736	31,286	126	1,064	171	1,235	2 11	0 5½	3 4½	
Ennis, . . . . .	1,357	681	2,044	172,089	137	3,323	494	3,817	2 6½	0 4½	3 1½	
Knightsdown, . . . . .	615	577	1,197	84,907	104	1,375	447	1,822	3 1½	0 8½	3 10½	
Kilballybeg, . . . . .	579	280	859	86,306	108	1,234	225	1,459	2 10½	0 6½	3 5	
Kilrush, . . . . .	1,192	1,237	2,429	118,030	90	2,437	309	2,746	2 10½	0 5½	3 3½	
Scariff, . . . . .	544	2	546	62,784	115	1,266	159	1,425	2 8½	0 4½	3 1	
Tulla, . . . . .	908	300	1,208	79,587	81	1,509	278	1,787	3 2½	0 5½	3 8½	
CONR.												
Bandou, . . . . .	911	—	911	83,383	92	1,517	347	1,864	2 6½	0 7	3 1½	
Bantry, . . . . .	534	168	702	41,740	84	743	186	929	2 4	0 7	3 1½	
Castletown, . . . . .	764	50	814	69,087	90	917	186	1,103	1 10½	0 4½	2 3	
Clonakilly, . . . . .	760	93	853	90,543	119	1,397	223	1,620	2 9	0 5½	3 7½	
Cork, . . . . .	12,905	4,956	17,861	907,417	70	18,881	3,211	22,092	2 11	0 6	3 5	
Dummanway, . . . . .	633	213	846	75,743	116	1,062	280	1,342	2 6½	0 5½	3 5½	
Fermoy, . . . . .	2,806	163	2,972	118,700	42	2,002	422	2,424	2 4½	0 6	3 10½	
Kesh, . . . . .	2,305	1,617	3,922	108,040	86	3,079	585	3,664	2 9½	0 7	3 4½	
Kinsale, . . . . .	1,003	29	1,032	53,898	54	1,009	168	1,177	2 7½	0 5½	3 0½	
Macroom, . . . . .	1,500	404	1,904	122,813	82	2,217	292	2,509	2 10½	0 4	3 10½	
Malton, . . . . .	9,437	1,132	10,569	109,516	40	2,038	530	2,568	2 9	0 5½	3 11½	
Middleton, . . . . .	2,084	1,392	3,476	138,123	68	2,066	476	2,542	2 10½	0 6	3 7½	
Millstreet, . . . . .	2,317	643	2,960	120,007	62	2,066	467	2,533	2 10½	0 6½	3 11½	
Midleton, . . . . .	1,869	91	1,960	96,307	51	1,506	298	1,804	2 3½	0 5½	3 2½	
Skibbereen, . . . . .	1,381	440	1,821	141,110	102	2,714	504	3,218	2 8½	0 6	3 4½	

	343	205	1	539	43,932	130	119	622	90	792	2 14	0 34	2 54
Small, Youghal, . . .	997	645	5	1,647	97,304	56	267	1,503	406	2,309	2 1	0 7	3 2
<b>KERRY.</b>													
Cahersiveen, . . .	613	327	4	944	58,547	96	160	605	150	1,145	2 41	0 47	2 84
Dingle, . . .	536	4	2	542	64,923	121	178	1,110	135	1,245	2 44	0 34	2 61
Kemmer, . . .	752	391	3	1,146	68,248	71	146	907	176	1,083	2 44	0 34	2 104
Killarney, . . .	1,383	818	9	2,810	149,758	76	410	3,009	624	4,393	3 44	0 7	3 114
Lakeview, . . .	602	20	5	627	48,350	80	182	936	131	1,037	2 58	0 43	3 1
Trillick, . . .	3,087	94	27	3,268	240,034	78	658	4,777	860	5,657	2 97	0 6	3 34
<b>LIMERICK.</b>													
Croon, . . .	1,591	750	3	2,344	87,665	55	940	1,830	274	2,110	2 11	0 51	3 41
Glan, . . .	787	827	8	1,132	62,462	79	171	1,163	208	1,371	2 74	0 54	3 61
Kilmallock, . . .	3,720	1,310	9	5,045	234,077	68	696	5,360	1,609	6,969	2 11	0 7	3 61
Limerick, . . .	6,915	2,466	13	9,394	656,348	83	1,552	11,979	1,629	13,608	2 11	0 48	3 44
Newcastle, . . .	1,920	984	4	2,508	127,611	66	350	2,032	456	2,388	2 24	0 6	3 84
Rathkeale, . . .	1,491	640	3	2,434	87,610	59	240	1,840	274	2,214	2 14	0 51	3 61
<b>TIPPERARY.</b>													
Borrisokane, . . .	609	3	-	612	47,278	78	120	969	147	1,109	2 104	0 51	3 24
Garrick-on-Suir, . . .	1,465	563	-	2,008	111,796	77	306	1,961	333	2,294	2 54	0 5	3 104
Cashel, . . .	3,071	1,204	12	3,987	174,321	84	470	3,736	677	4,413	3 0	0 61	3 61
Clogheen, . . .	1,309	-	2	1,310	96,048	74	265	1,972	300	2,392	2 104	0 64	3 44
Glomac, . . .	2,456	457	7	3,932	159,420	65	437	2,672	608	3,470	2 64	0 64	3 61
Nenagh, . . .	1,985	1,285	8	3,705	128,720	91	353	2,534	484	3,018	2 94	0 64	3 31
Roscrea, . . .	653	318	-	871	60,390	92	165	1,182	300	1,482	2 9	0 84	3 61
Thurles, . . .	1,328	523	8	1,664	110,008	83	301	2,394	405	2,799	3 64	0 64	3 61
Tipperary, . . .	2,761	2,630	6	5,397	196,616	71	630	4,384	819	5,203	3 14	0 7	3 84
<b>WATERFORD.</b>													
Dungarvan, . . .	2,177	1,143	2	3,322	127,171	58	348	2,541	677	3,218	2 94	0 9	3 61
Kilmacthomas, . . .	1,827	455	1	2,283	99,505	54	273	1,806	894	2,300	3 74	0 9	3 14
Lismore, . . .	1,768	402	5	3,195	160,392	46	230	1,419	420	1,848	2 54	0 9	3 24
Waterford, . . .	4,509	1,762	7	6,308	300,244	78	987	6,686	923	7,609	2 74	0 44	3 114
Total Munster, 1870, . . .	91,129	34,901	292	125,776	6,812,397	75	18,664	133,844	23,902	167,746	2 9	0 6	3 3
Do. do. 1878, . . .	78,129	30,211	267	103,007	6,342,261	87	17,882	128,278	22,757	161,030	3 04	0 6	3 61
Increase, . . .	-	4,150	25	22,109	408,056	-	1,882	-	1,145	3,984	0 84	-	-
Decrease, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	4,429	-	-	-	-	0 34

[continued.]

No. 1. PART 2.—Returns of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Inmates during the Year, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the year.			Collective Number of Days for all Persons Relieved in the Workhouse during the Year.	Average Number of Days of Relief to each Person in Workhouse.	Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.		Average Weekly Cost per head.		
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Dumb Asylums.			Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.						£	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
CARLOW.	2,774	1,382	4	130,585	49	3,250	637	3,887	3	7½
DUBLIN.										
Baldrothery.	2,505	495	3	45,331	18	1,104	141	1,245	3	8½
Dublin, North.	8,439	913	34	737,168	81	16,934	2,005	18,939	3	7½
Dublin, South.	14,500	1,603	48	1,103,138	78	27,004	4,145	31,149	3	6½
Bathdown.	4,859	227	17	231,042	45	6,335	1,160	7,495	3	11½
KILDARE.										
Asby.	3,236	707	3	118,041	37	3,438	742	4,180	4	0½
Celbridge.	1,126	345	3	60,765	54	1,009	325	1,334	3	10½
Nass.	4,492	1,366	3	183,437	30	3,337	278	3,615	3	6
KILKENNY.										
Callan.	1,749	974	3	117,391	67	2,284	489	2,773	2	8½
Castlesomer.	2,344	559	3	57,545	25	1,342	318	1,660	3	5
Kilkenny.	4,998	1,014	—	212,473	50	4,413	947	5,360	3	11
Thomstown.	1,721	654	1	84,113	49	1,627	310	1,937	2	8½
Uringford.	906	310	2	56,397	36	1,421	208	1,629	3	5½
KING'S CO.										
Edenderry.	2,633	565	1	67,102	26	1,733	204	1,937	3	7½
Parsonstown.	979	101	2	85,473	87	1,738	305	2,043	2	10
Tullamore.	2,687	934	2	120,462	45	2,603	503	3,106	3	0½



No. 1. PART 2.—REVENUE of the Number of Persons who received Poor Relief during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, together with the Expenditure for Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing of Workhouse Lunatics during the Year, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF GUARDIANS AND UNIONS.	Number of Persons who received Relief under the Poor Relief Acts during the year.			Collective Number of Days for all Persons Relieved in the Workhouses during the Year.	Average Number of Days to each Pauper in Workhouses.	Average Daily Number of Paupers in Workhouses.	Cost of Provisions, Necessaries, and Clothing.			Average Weekly Cost per head.		
	In Workhouse.	Out-door.	In Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.				Total.	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.	Total.	Provisions and Necessaries.	Clothing.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.												
GALWAY.												
Ballinacree, . . .	1,476	78	7	1,661	72	233	£ 2,507	£ 314	£ 2,821	s 41	0 5	s 46
Chiften, . . .	461	459	10	930	116	146	658	111	1,069	2 0	0 3	2 3
Galway, . . .	1,752	890	7	2,140	95	458	4,021	227	4,318	3 4	0 3	3 7
Glasnamaddy, . . .	649	250	1	910	72	128	1,045	154	1,107	3 1	0 5	3 7
Gees, . . .	677	59	2	738	100	197	1,334	256	1,590	2 7	0 6	3 1
Loughrea, . . .	1,085	164	1	1,200	56	143	1,928	223	1,461	3 3	0 7	3 10
Mount Bellary, . . .	630	69	3	702	92	168	816	123	939	2 10	0 6	2 4
Oughterterry, . . .	324	215	2	471	84	94	754	125	879	3 1	0 6	3 7
Portumna, . . .	538	95	2	633	92	156	1,016	148	1,154	2 10	0 5	2 3
Teem, . . .	1,529	609	6	2,203	61	255	2,037	413	2,450	3 0	0 7	3 8
LIMERICK.												
Carrick-on-Shannon, . . .	1,339	497	3	1,839	60	219	1,495	206	1,700	2 7	0 4	3 1
Monaghan, . . .	790	4	4	798	60	129	933	221	1,154	2 9	0 7	3 6
Mohill, . . .	890	523	5	1,418	79	192	1,312	203	1,605	2 7	0 7	3 2
MAYO.												
Balling, . . .	1,053	261	0	1,323	67	193	1,340	103	1,408	2 5	0 4	2 9
Ballinrobe, . . .	1,134	140	4	1,268	81	249	1,784	357	2,141	2 0	0 6	2 6
Belmullet, . . .	947	326	2	579	147	140	878	181	1,069	2 4	0 6	3 0
Castlebar, . . .	636	354	3	978	78	130	892	155	1,087	2 7	0 6	3 3
Chesmore, . . .	665	539	4	1,208	91	165	1,225	161	1,385	2 10	0 4	2 3
Killala, . . .	229	159	—	388	138	87	630	113	749	2 9	0 6	3 5
Newport, . . .	304	225	2	531	127	166	744	119	863	2 8	0 9	3 5
Swaneford, . . .	1,096	597	6	1,699	76	327	1,422	246	1,708	2 4	0 7	3 1
Westport, . . .	622	38	8	738	50	132	583	300	1,083	2 3	0 6	2 9



## SUMMARY OF PROVINCES.

RODONORON.											
Boyle, . . . . .	1,016	751	9	1,806	84,144	90	258	1,680	286	2,100	2 9½ 0 5½ 3 2½
Castlereagh, . . . . .	981	600	3	1,584	80,459	82	230	1,708	207	2,005	3 0½ 0 4½ 3 0½
Downpatrick, . . . . .	1,530	840	2	1,373	114,018	111	312	2,417	409	3,296	3 5½ 0 6 3 1½
Strabane, . . . . .	964	622	3	1,589	71,227	74	196	1,681	208	1,582	3 1½ 0 7 3 6½
SLEIGH.											
Downpatrick, . . . . .	327	251	2	580	34,451	105	96	656	73	728	2 8 0 5½ 2 1½
Sligo, . . . . .	1,280	900	1	2,281	117,222	85	321	2,276	532	2,408	2 8½ 0 7½ 3 4½
Downpatrick, . . . . .	732	556	8	1,288	49,262	67	135	887	109	990	2 0½ 0 3½ 2 0½
Total, (1879, . . . . .)	24,625	9,935	116	34,677	2,003,471	81	5,480	41,159	6,668	47,846	2 10½ 0 5½ 3 4
Connought, (1878, . . . . .)	20,355	8,431	112	28,908	1,994,763	83	5,191	42,080	6,580	48,610	3 1½ 0 5½ 3 7
Increase, . . . . .	4,271	1,504	4	5,770	108,708	-	289	-	108	-	- 0 2½ 0 0½ 0 3
Decrease, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -
MUNSTER.											
Clonmel, . . . . .	77,538	5,765	154	87,457	3,844,249	50	10,532	67,127	14,893	82,010	2 5½ 0 6½ 2 1½
Mulling, . . . . .	91,123	24,361	202	125,770	6,612,537	72	18,004	139,844	23,902	157,740	2 9 0 0 3 3
Waterford, . . . . .	110,782	32,352	195	143,342	5,279,108	50	15,285	139,697	22,697	156,394	3 4½ 0 6½ 3 1½
Downpatrick, . . . . .	24,920	9,355	116	34,977	2,005,471	81	5,489	41,158	6,668	47,846	2 10½ 0 5½ 3 4
Total, (1879, . . . . .)	304,063	80,436	757	391,262	18,239,100	60	43,970	370,768	69,170	443,936	2 10½ 0 6½ 3 0
Ireland, (1878, . . . . .)	248,102	70,356	706	324,046	17,667,907	69	47,041	363,007	60,567	449,634	3 1½ 0 6½ 3 8
Increase, . . . . .	55,961	11,180	49	67,216	1,009,253	-	2,929	-	1,003	-	- 0 2½ 0 0½ 0 3
Decrease, . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - - -

No. 2.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS RELIEVED IN THE UNION WORKHOUSES IN IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1879.

Classes of Persons Relieved in the Workhouses.			No. in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1879.	No. in the Half-year ended 25th September, 1879.	
ABLE-BODIED AND THEIR CHILDREN.					
1	Adults,	Married Couples, . . . . .	{ Males, . . . . .	2,464	4,192
2			{ Females, . . . . .	2,464	4,192
3		Other Males, . . . . .	43,425	56,308	
4		Other Females, . . . . .	24,746	30,462	
5	{ Children under 15, of Able-bodied Inmates, . . . . .	{ Illegitimate, . . . . .	6,929	8,677	
6			{ Other Children, . . . . .	15,722	22,085
NOT ABLE-BODIED.					
7	Adults,	Married Couples, . . . . .	{ Males, . . . . .	701	1,051
8			{ Females, . . . . .	701	1,051
9		Other Males, . . . . .	26,359	31,326	
10		Other Females, . . . . .	19,471	21,335	
11	{ Children under 15,	{ Of Parents not able-bodied being Inmates { Illegitimate, . . . . .	572	705	
12			{ Other Children, . . . . .	1,861	2,635
13		Orphans, or other Children, relieved without Parents, . . . . .	8,278	9,604	
LUNATICS, INSANE PERSONS, AND IDIOTS.					
14	Adult Males, . . . . .		1,315	1,447	
15	Adult Females, . . . . .		1,816	1,918	
16	Children under 15, . . . . .		162	116	
17	Total number of Males, . . . . .		76,294	94,814	
18	Do.	Females, . . . . .	49,192	58,978	
19	Do.	Children under 15, . . . . .	33,464	43,820	
20	Grand Total, . . . . .		158,950	197,612	

NO. 3.—CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS RELIEVED out of the WORKHOUSES in UNIONS in IRELAND, during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, including Persons relieved in Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums.

Classes of Persons Relieved.		Number in the Half-year ended 25th March, 1879.	Number in the Half-year ended 29th Sept., 1879.
1	Blind Persons maintained in Asylums, . . . { Males, . . .	93	92
2	. . . { Females, . . .	153	160
3	Deaf and Dumb Persons maintained in Asylums, { Males, . . .	233	230
4	. . . { Females, . . .	196	183
Total, . . . . .		674	665
RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, SEC. 1.			
5	Adult Males permanently disabled by old age or infirmity, . . .	5,808	5,710
6	Families of Adult Males under { Wives, . . .	3,102	2,976
7	heading 6, . . . { Children under 15, . . .	1,538	1,387
8	Adult Males relieved in cases of sickness or accident, . . .	5,364	4,812
9	Families of Adult Males under { Wives, . . .	4,060	3,984
10	heading 9, . . . { Children under 15, . . .	11,210	10,323
11	Adult Women permanently disabled by old age or infirmity, . . .	12,189	11,971
12	Children under 15, of Women under { Legitimate, . . .	320	291
13	heading 11, . . . { Illegitimate, . . .	46	14
14	Adult Women relieved in cases of sickness or accident, . . .	2,917	2,855
15	Children under 15, of Women under { Legitimate, . . .	1,763	1,870
16	heading 14, . . . { Illegitimate, . . .	93	86
17	Able-bodied Widows, having two or more legitimate children dependent on them, . . .	2,637	2,791
18	Children under 15, dependent on Widows under heading 17, . . .	9,211	9,632
19	Lunatics, Insane Persons, and { Males, . . .	44	46
20	. . . { Females, . . .	47	42
21	Idiots, . . . { Children under 15, . . .	8	17
Total, . . . . .		60,233	58,377
PERSONS RELIEVED UNDER 10 VIC., C. 31, NOT RELIEVABLE UNDER SEC. 1.			
22	Adult Males, married or single, relieved on account of want of work, . . . . .	—	—
23	Families of Adult Males under { Wives, . . .	—	—
24	heading 22, . . . { Children under 15, . . .	—	—
25	Able-bodied { Unmarried, . . .	—	—
26	Women, { Widows not relievable under sec. 1, . . .	—	—
27	Children of Women under headings { Legitimate, . . .	—	—
28	25 and 26, . . . { Illegitimate, . . .	—	—
Families Relieved without Husband or Father.			
29	Husband or Father in Goal, { Wives, . . .	—	—
30	. . . { Children under 15, . . .	—	—
31	Husband or Father on service { Wives, . . .	—	—
32	in Army or Navy, . . . { Children under 15, . . .	—	—
33	Deserted by Husband or Father, { Wives, . . .	—	—
34	. . . { Children under 15, . . .	—	—
35	Orphans and children relieved without either parent, . . .	—	—
36	Number of persons relieved provisionally, and not included in the foregoing columns, . . . . .	1,911	1,801
Total, . . . . .		1,911	1,801
37	Orphans or Deserted Children out at Nurse under sec. 9 of 26 and 26 Vic., c. 63, . . . . .	2,050	2,203
Grand Total, . . . . .		64,214	62,381

No. 4.—SUMMARY of RETURNS from Clerks of Unions, showing for each Province, and for all Ireland, the Number of Persons admitted to the Workhouses during the Year ended 29th September, 1879, distinguishing the Number admitted in Sickness; also the Number of Births and Deaths in the Workhouses during the Year.

PROVINCES.	Number of Persons admitted during the Year.						No. of Births in the Workhouses during the Year.	No. of Deaths in the Workhouses during the Year.
	Number admitted in Sickness.				Number admitted who were not sick.	Total number admitted during the Year.		
	Suffering from Fever or other diseases or contagious diseases.	Suffering from other diseases.	Suffering from accidents and injury.	Total number admitted in sickness.				
ULSTER, . . .	1,000	8,435	689	10,124	57,325	67,449	535	2,840
MUNSTER, . . .	8,888	18,779	893	22,560	53,403	76,023	649	4,778
LEINSTER, . . .	9,352	16,577	716	26,645	76,345	102,990	632	4,154
CONNAUGHT, . . .	715	3,915	368	4,998	14,631	19,629	112	1,346
TOTAL, IRELAND,	8,383	47,702	2,706	58,791	190,705	251,388	1,928	13,127

No. 5.—SUMMARY of RETURNS showing for each Province, and for all Ireland, the Number of Sick Persons who received Medical Treatment in the Workhouse Hospitals and Fever Hospitals, during the Year ended 29th September, 1879.

PROVINCES.	Under treatment at the commencement of the Year.				New Cases.				Total Cases treated in Hospitals during the Year.			
	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.	Fever or other dangerous contagious diseases.	Other diseases.	Accidentally injured.	Total.
ULSTER, . . .	154	2,417	106	2,677	2,111	17,309	725	20,145	2,368	19,756	84	22,908
MUNSTER, . . .	290	5,364	140	5,794	4,307	30,458	1,198	35,963	4,642	38,792	1,338	41,772
LEINSTER, . . .	125	6,877	100	7,102	3,850	25,434	977	29,861	3,650	31,381	982	35,913
CONNAUGHT, . . .	113	1,697	89	1,899	1,212	7,656	425	9,293	1,295	8,733	474	10,492
TOTAL, IRELAND,	679	15,355	410	16,347	11,345	80,877	3,225	94,767	11,970	96,662	3,638	111,134

No. 6.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 & 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the *ANNUAL ACCOUNTS*—(in continuation of Statement in Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D., No. 6).

**i. Date up to which the Unions have been audited.**

The Accounts of all the Unions have been audited up to 24th March, 1879, except those of Newport, 1879, except those of Athy, Dunfangly, Edenderry, Glenties, Kilmallock, Macroom, Newport, Westport, and Westford.

**ii. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 24th September, 1879, and whether recovered or in course of Recovery from the Parties debited.**

Unions.	Half-year ended	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations.—Nature of Sums disallowed, &c.
Abbeyleix.	25 March, 1879.	16 June,	£ s. d. 0 6 9	Paid.	Travelling fare of a pauper to Dublin, where a situation had been obtained for him.
Athy.	"	15 November,	0 9 9	Paid.	Overpayment of salary to Porter Hospital Nurse.
"	"	"	0 0 7	Paid.	Expenses of barrack-sergeant and his family, removing from Athy to Carlow on the surrender of the Athy Barracks to the Guardians.
"	"	"	£ 16 3	Paid.	Overpayment for drugs supplied to the Union.
"	"	"	2 10 0	Paid.	Overpayment for medical appliances.
"	"	"	2 0 0	Not enforced, owing to non-presentation of Guardians.	Expenses of deputation to Dublin to obtain the Military Barracks.
Ballymahan.	"	17 Jan., 1880.	1 0 0	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given.
"	"	"	1 9 3	Paid.	Interest on overdraft.
Ballinglass.	25 Sept., 1879.	11 Nov., 1879.	0 15 0	Paid.	Overpayment to planter for Jurer's Lands.
"	"	"	1 3 8	Paid.	Illegal out-door relief. Debited to Relieving Officer.
Bawnboy.	25 March, 1879.	13 Dec., 1879.	0 8 0	Not enforced.	Out-door relief to an able-bodied man. Served age not enforced, the Guardians' explanation on the subject appearing to be satisfactory.
Balmullogh.	25 Sept., 1879.	27 Feb., 1880.	0 19 6	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given. Paid by Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	45 0 0	Not paid.	This overcharge made on Guardians for payment of poundage to Rate Collector who had not fulfilled the terms of their bonds and had been disallowed.
Boyle.	25 March, 1879.	22 Jan., 1880.	1 1 0	Paid.	Out-door relief illegally given.
Carlow.	"	11 July, 1879.	0 4 10	Not enforced.	Assured difference between value of article supplied, and that paid for. Proof subsequently given that the article was of the description contracted for.

No. 6.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the Audit of Union Accounts:—(in continuation of Statement in Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D., No. 6)—continued.

ii. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 29th September, 1879, and whether recovered or in course of Recovery from the Parties debited—continued.

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations.—Nature of Sums disallowed, &c.
Callaghan.	25 March, 1879.	8 December.	£ s. d.	Paid.	Overpayment to Clerk of Union as salary.
"	29 Sept., 1879.	9 December.	1 0 0	Paid.	Deficiency in stock of provisions. Surcharged to John Master.
Clonra.	25 March, 1879.	10 Dec., 1879.	1 16 11	Not enforced.	Salary paid to Inspector under (Cais) Drums Act. Guardians' explanation on the subject considered satisfactory by Privy Council.
Dublin, South.	"	29 Aug., 1879.	2 0 0	Paid.	Overpayment for requisites on.
"	"	"	7 12 3	Paid.	Overpayment to Clothing Contractor.
"	29 Sept., 1879.	24 Feb., 1880.	1 13 8	Paid.	Overpayment to Clothing Contractor.
"	"	"	0 16 6	Paid.	Overpayment to Tinsmith employed.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid.	Overpayment of salary.
Ennisceoragh.	25 March, 1879.	25 Oct., 1879.	0 4 0	Paid.	Out-door relief given in excess of amount authorized. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 2 0	Paid.	Payment to Medical Officer for examining lunatics in excess of amount Magistrates were empowered to award. Surcharged to Guardians who signed the charge.
Galway.	29 Sept., 1879.	24 Jan., 1880.	13 18 10	Not enforced.	Errors in dietary books. Debited the Master of the Workhouse with certain overcharges under his head; but in reference to the Guardians' wages the surcharge has been remitted.
"	"	"	1 0 0	Paid.	Overpayment to a Contractor.
Kella.	25 March, 1879.	16 May, 1879.	1 10 0	Not enforced.	Unauthorized out-door relief. Debited against Relieving Officer. Illegal out-door relief. Under the circumstances of the case the disallowance has not been enforced.
Kennema.	29 Sept., 1879.	29 Nov., 1879.	0 7 6	Paid.	Allowance to Fendroer to enable him to go to Tralee.
Kilkenney.	25 March, 1879.	21 June, 1879.	0 4 6	In course of recovery.	Out-door relief given without authority. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 1 6	Paid.	Out-door relief given in excess of amount authorized. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 8 0	Paid.	Out-door relief given in excess of amount authorized. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 6 0	Paid.	Out-door relief given without authority. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	29 Sept., 1879.	10 Jan., 1880.	0 13 6	Paid.	Out-door relief given in excess of amount authorized. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.

Kilrush, -	25 March, 1879, -	16 Sept., 1879, -	0 9 0	Paid, -	Unauthorised out-door relief. Debited against Relieving Officer.
Limerick, -	"	"	0 10 0	Not yet paid, -	Unauthorised out-door relief. Debited against Chairman and Relieving Officer.
"	"	13 Sept., 1879, -	0 10 0	Not paid, -	Unauthorised out-door relief. Debited against Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 10 0	Paid, -	Kelly, who has been absconded.
Listowel, -	29 Sept., 1879, -	"	0 12 6	Portion paid, -	Unauthorised out-door relief. Debited against Mr. Doyle, Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	7 10 0	Not paid, -	Fines imposed at Petty Sessions. Legal proceedings to be taken for recovery of remainder.
Massillon, -	"	"	2 0 0	Paid, -	Payment without authority for a cow which died of disease. Proceedings will be taken for recovery of the money if not paid in due time.
Mount Sallow, -	"	3 Feb., 1880, -	2 0 0	Paid, -	Fines paid to Solicitor for witnessing the execution of Collector's Bonds.
"	"	19 Nov., 1879, -	9 11 0	Not enforced, -	Illegal out-door relief given by Relieving Officer, who was dismissed by Special Order.
Mountmellick, -	25 March, 1879, -	"	0 17 0	Paid, -	Overpayment.
"	"	"	2 10 9	Paid, -	Indication in stock. Surcharged to late Master of the Workhouse.
Nash, -	"	12 June, 1879, -	0 8 0	Paid, -	Overpayment to Printer.
"	"	4 Nov., 1879, -	5 4 6	Paid, -	Overpayment to Clerk of Union. Salary as Clerk under Cattle Diseases Act.
"	"	"	0 8 6	Paid, -	Provisional out-door relief which appeared to be illegal. Charged to Relieving Officer.
Navan, -	25 March, 1879, -	11 Dec., 1879, -	1 3 6	Not enforced, -	Illegal out-door relief. Under the circumstances of the case disallowance has not been enforced.
New Ross, -	29 Sept., 1878, -	16 Sept., 1879, -	2 2 0	Not enforced, -	Payments to Medical Officers for examining lunatics for which there appeared to be no authority. Magistrate's orders produced subsequently to the audit.
"	"	"	68 12 4	£40 paid, -	Payments for Goods which did not appear to have been supplied to the Workhouse. Surcharged to Clerk of Union, who submitted the accounts for payment, having previously certified as to their correctness.
"	"	"	0 2 4	Paid, -	Overpayment to Collectors under Jervis' Act. Surcharged to Clerk of Union.
"	"	31 Oct., 1879, -	0 2 6	Paid, -	Overpayment to Contractors. Surcharged to Clerk of Union.
"	"	"	0 1 0	Paid, -	Overcharge in Relieving Officer's account. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 2 6	Paid, -	Out-door relief given in excess of amount authorised. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 5 0	Paid, -	Overcharge in Relieving Officer's accounts. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	29 Sept., 1879, -	16 March, 1880, -	0 2 0	Paid, -	Out-door relief in excess of amount authorised. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 3 0	Paid, -	Out-door relief in excess of amount authorised. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
"	"	"	0 3 0	Paid, -	Out-door relief in excess of amount authorised. Surcharged to Relieving Officer.
Portloman, -	"	2 Feb., 1880, -	0 2 6	Paid, -	Out-door relief illegally given. Surcharged to presiding Chairman, Magistrate at Petty Sessions having deemed him for the amount.

No. 6.—STATEMENT (in pursuance of Sec. 20 of 12 and 13 Vic., c. 104) relative to the AUDIT of UNION ACCOUNTS :—(in continuation of Statement in Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D., No. 6)—continued.

ii. Sums disallowed or found due on Audit of the Accounts of Unions in Ireland, up to 29th September, 1879, and whether recovered or in course of Recovery from the parties debited—continued.

Unions.	Half-year ended.	Date of Audit.	Amount disallowed or found due.	Whether paid or in course of Recovery.	Observations.—Nature of Sums disallowed, &c.
Rathdown,	29 Sept., 1879, .	1 Jan., 1880, .	£ s. d. 4 0 0	Paid, . . . .	Cost of 32 copies of the "History of Ancient Fendling Hospitals," purchased for distribution amongst Guardians.
Rathfrim,	25 March, 1879, .	7 June, 1879, .	1 7 0	Paid, . . . .	Cost of an advertisement for an Auctioneer, published by the Clerk.
Scarliff,	"	29 Sept., 1879, .	0 4 0	Paid, . . . .	Overpaid Medical Officer for examining lunatics.
"	"	"	1 5 9	Paid, . . . .	Penalties incurred by Milk Contractors. Debited to Guardians who authorized their remission.
Strabane,	29 Sept., 1879, .	17 Dec., 1879, .	5 17 0	Paid, . . . .	Interest charged by Treasurer on overdrafts. Surcharged to Treasurer.
"	"	"	3 14 0	Paid, . . . .	Expense of works directed by a Guardian without authority of Board; debited to and paid by him.
Tulla,	"	18 Dec., 1879, .	13 10 0	In course of recovery, .	Compensation illegally awarded under the Cattle Diseases Act.
Ullingford,	"	16 Jan., 1880, .	0 10 0	Not enforced, . .	Debited the Guardians who authorized the payment.
"	"	"	1 10 0	Paid, . . . .	Apparent increase of an account paid by Clerk. Surcharged to late Clerk of Union. The Board of Guardians were of opinion that the amount charged was properly expended.
"	"	"	0 0 10	Not enforced, . .	Error in Clerk's petty disbursement account. Surcharged to late Clerk of Union.
Wexford,	23 March, 1879, .	25 Oct., 1879, .	0 0 10	Not enforced, . .	Payment to Medical Officer of Dispensary for certificates of vaccination. Surcharged to Clerk, who absconded.
"	"	"	0 19 2	Not enforced, . .	Payment to Inspector under Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act for services beyond the period for which his appointment had been sanctioned. Consent of His Grace the Lord Lieutenant to the payment subsequently obtained.
Youghal,	"	8 Sept., 1879, .	0 6 0	Paid, . . . .	Out-door relief afforded. Surcharged to Guardians by whom it was authorized.
"	29 Sept., 1879, .	10 Jan., 1880, .	2 13 6	Not enforced, . .	Cost of returns created in Dispensary by order of Honorary Secretary of Committee not enforced. Board of Guardians having subsequently stated that the work must have been authorized by them.

Notes.—There is no disallowance in this Statement for any Union in the District of the late Mr. Elmes, he having died before the time at which the Auditors make their Reports of disallowances for the previous year; however, there did not appear to have been any disallowance in his District for the half year ended 31st March, 1879.



No. 7.—*Union Officers' Superannuations*.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7.)

Date of Commission or Consent.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
17 June, 1878	Abbeydix	Margaret Blighan	Fever Hospital Nurse	38	12	Infirmary of body	£ 0 0	20 0 0	
10 Nov. 1870	Antrim	Anna Slavelly	Matron of Workhouse	69	27½	Do.	35 0 0	20 0 0	
13 June, 1879	Do.	John Reid	Master Tailor	75	23	Old age and infirmity of body.	46 15 0	25 0 0	
14 June, 1869	Armagh	Elizabeth McArthur	Infirmary Nurse	64	19	Infirmary of body	15 0 0	10 0 0	1 April, 1879
12 Feb. 1869	Do.	Vicent Wiggins	Schoolmistress	38	15½	Infirmary of mind	25 0 0	10 0 0	
18 Nov. 1873	Do.	Malcolm McNeil	Clerk	57	28	Infirmary of body	160 0 0	100 0 0	
15 Mar. 1877	Do.	Andrew Simpson	Dispensary Medical Officer	65	25	Old age	75 0 0	50 0 0	
21 Aug. 1879	Do.	John Lesper	Do	68	26	Infirmary of body	120 0 0	100 0 0	
19 April, 1872	Adelphi	Michael B. Canalliff	Relieving Officer	34	24½	Do.	30 0 0	20 0 0	
13 Oct. 1873	Do.	Elizabeth Cowley	Schoolmistress	46	28½	Do.	54 8 7	35 0 0	
23 Nov. 1875	Do.	Anno McAdam	Matron	73	25½	Old age and infirmity	40 0 0	44 0 0	
24 July, 1878	Do.	James Backley	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	58	28	Infirmary of body	50 0 0	32 6 8	
20 Jan. 1874	Athy	Eliza Bonford	Cook	69	15	Do.	8 0 0	6 0 0	
13 Nov. 1874	Bathfborough	John Myers Atkins	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	79	22½	Old age	30 0 0	20 0 0	
14 April, 1878	Do.	Patrick Lynch	Poor Rate Collector	62	12½	Infirmary of body	19 13 10	13 0 0	
28 Nov. 1876	Bellina	Mauna Mullarky	Teacher	84	26½	Old age	20 0 0	13 6 8	
15 Mar. 1875	Bellinadee	Catharine Kough	Fever Hospital Nurse	40	25	Infirmary of body	20 0 0	13 6 8	
28 Nov. 1871	Ballinrobe	Cecilia O'Grady	Matron of Workhouse	59	10	Do.	30 0 0	20 0 0	
11 Aug. 1879	Do.	Mark Walsh	Porter of Dispensary	76	37	Old age	6 0 0	4 0 0	
2 Nov. 1869	Ballynahon	Jas. Henry McManus	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	72	10½	Infirmary of body	50 0 0	40 0 0	
25 May, 1875	Do.	Mary Smith	Hospital Nurse	72	31½	Old age	12 0 0	20 0 0	
6 Sept. 1878	Ballynecney	Wm. Thos. Latham	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	69	27½	Infirmary of body	174 15 0	110 0 0	
13 Dec. 1873	Ballysannon	William McVay	Porter	43	13	Do.	18 0 0	12 0 0	
26 Mar. 1877	Do.	Arthur Graham	Master	63	15½	Do.	40 0 0	20 0 0	

(continued.)

No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commencement of Service.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, Date of termination.
21 Jan. 1872	Ballyvaghan	Ellen Haclon	Matron of Workhouse	63	21½	Old age and infirmity	20 0 0	13 6 8	
13 Oct. 1874	Do.	Edmond Hegon	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	77	22½	Old age	00 0 0	40 0 0	
19 Aug. 1879	Do.	James Francis	Porter of Workhouse	79	15½	Infirmity of body	10 0 0	8 0 0	
6 Dec. 1873	Bainthorpe	Emily L. Whelan	Fever Hospital Nurse	43	24½	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
7 Dec. 1872	Do.	Robert Seallan	Clerk	58	21½	Do.	120 0 0	40 0 0	
12 April 1874	Ballinglass	Lawrence Brennan	Tailor	74	31½	Old age and infirmity	20 7 6	20 0 0	
2 Feb. 1879	Do.	Mary Lannon	Schoolmistress	38	16	Infirmity of body	20 0 0	5 0 0	
8 Jan. 1859	Bachtridge	Joseph Dickson	Clerk	49	20	Infirmity of mind and body	150 0 0	65 12 4	27 Sept. 1879.
9 July 1874	Do.	Fergus O'Connor	Relieving Officer	41	24½	Do.	75 0 0	30 0 0	
18 Oct. 1856	Bandon	Samuel Holland	Porter	64½	15	Infirmity of body	25 0 0	8 0 0	
11 Dec. 1874	Do.	James Fitzgerald	Relieving Officer	89	26	Old age	34 0 0	24 0 0	
25 Jan. 1855	Belfast	David McEllernan	Do.	55½	22½	Infirmity of body	180 0 0	35 0 0	
13 Dec. 1866	Do.	William Gordon	Do.	44	19½	Do.	30 0 0	20 0 0	
7 April 1873	Do.	Henry M. Johnston	Medical Officer of Workhouse	47	29	Do.	150 0 0	50 0 0	
7 June 1874	Do.	John Holden	Rate Collector	79	16	Infirmity of mind and body	256 0 0	52 0 0	25 May 1879.
3 July 1871	Do.	Jeremiah Wilson	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	72	26	Old age and infirmity	134 0 0	26 0 0	
10 Dec. 1877	Do.	James Hamilton	Hospital Nurse	64	30	Do.	25 0 0	25 0 0	
7 Feb. 1870	Belmullet	James Gibson	Relieving Officer	63	4	Infirmity of mind and body	20 0 0	5 0 0	
17 Feb. 1878	Bordacuna	Eliza Husley	Fever Hospital Nurse	74	21½	Old age	10 0 0	12 0 0	
4 Feb. 1876	Do.	Margaret Harris	Cardmaker of Dispensary	77	20	Ceased to hold the office	5 0 0	5 6 8	
28 Oct. 1875	Do.	Hannah Smith	Matron	41	20½	Infirmity of body	21 0 0	25 0 0	
4 Nov. 1872	Boyle	Alexander B. Fraser	Relieving Officer	64	29	Do.	20 0 0	20 0 0	
20 June 1873	Do.	John McIntosh	Infirmity Nurse	62	24½	Do.	37 10 0	15 0 0	
23 May 1874	Do.	Eden Walsh	Matron of Workhouse	40	13	Do.	54 0 0	25 0 0	
19 Feb. 1875	Do.	Sarah Walsh	Fever Hospital Nurse	43	19½	Do.	33 0 0	18 0 0	
5 Oct. 1879	Castelvaughan	Thomas H. Bentley	Medical Officer of Dispensary	62	28½	Do.	50 0 0	23 0 0	



No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commencement.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
3 July, 1874	Corktown	Catherine Crawford,	Fever Hospital Nurse	64	2½	Infirmity of body	15 0 0	20 0 0	
21 Aug. 1872	Cork	Edw. Garde Rowland	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Inspector.	75	25	Old age and infirmity	67 0 0	35 0 0	
20 May, 1874	Do.	John Pogham	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	67	32	Old age and infirmity of body.	100 0 0	68 13 4	
4 Oct. 1875	Do.	Mary Lynch	Nurse in Workhouse	70	23	Old age	12 0 0	13 0 0	
1 Aug. 1876	Do.	Margaret Jago	Milwite in Workhouse	64	21	Do.	31 17 0	19 10 0	
20 Nov. 1876	Do.	Patrick Mullins	Porter	88	15½	Infirmity of body	44 17 0	25 0 0	
31 Jan. 1877	Do.	George J. Wyherley	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	59	21	Do.	175 0 0	110 0 0	
2 Jan. 1878	Do.	John Jeffries,	Do.	68	25	Old age	147 19 2	98 12 8	
10 Sept. 1871	Corofin	Francis McMahon	Relieving Officer.	73	13	Infirmity of body	25 0 0	5 0 0	
21 Feb. 1876	Do.	Michael McNamara	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Sanitary Officer.	69	23½	Old age	140 11 6	93 14 4	
7 July, 1874	Do.	John Worrall	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	64	25	Infirmity of body.	120 0 0	70 0 0	
8 Feb., 1878	Do.	John D. Fitzgerald	Clerk	47	6	Infirmity of mind	5 0 0	15 0 0	
2 Sept. 1868	Dingle	Mary Gray	Matron	63	20½	Old age and infirmity of body.	35 0 0	23 6 8	
4 Oct. 1874	Do.	Peter Kennedy	Clerk	70	20½	Old age	147 2 0	98 0 0	
30 Dec. 1873	Do.	Henry Webb	Apothecary of Workhouse and of Dispensary District.	70	1½	Infirmity of body	90 0 0	58 0 0	
12 Feb. 1875	Doughmore	Thomas Delany	Porter of Workhouse	65	21½	Old age and infirmity	10 0 0	18 0 0	
13 Jan., 1879	Do.	William White	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70	23	Do.	120 6 0	84 18 0	
15 Feb. 1876	Dowdalsick	John W. Harison	Do.	70	24	Infirmity of body	121 0 0	80 0 0	
9 Jan. 1868	Droghda	Maria Dallingham	Matron	27	22½	Do.	30 0 0	29 0 0	
24 July, 1872	Do.	Mary Anne Webb	Fever Hospital Nurse	63	16	Do.	38 13 4	25 15 0	



No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commencement	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cases of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
19 Oct. 1863	Ennis	R. J. McNamara	Schoolmistress	29	15	Infirmary of body	£ 4. 0.	£ 0. 0.	
10 Aug. 1871	Do.	Honora Foy	Matron	47	18	Do.	35 0 0	50 0 0	
14 Feb. 1856	Do.	Richard Swray	Collector of Poor Rates	75	27	Old age and infirmity of body.	115 3 3	52 0 0	
8 April, 1879	Do.	Michael Connelley	Relieving Officer	50	26	Old age	43 0 0	28 12 4	
25 Oct. 1867	Ennisceorthy	Margaret Harris	Schoolmistress	45	22	Infirmary of body	20 0 0	10 0 0	
24 Aug. 1874	Do.	John Taylor	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	48	22	Do.	90 0 0	50 0 0	
14 Feb. 1872	Do.	Mary Kenny	Infirmary Nurse	62	15 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Do.	20 0 0	8 0 0	
11 Feb. 1872	Enniskillen	Rebecca Carson	Matron	76	36	Old age	30 0 0	20 0 0	
11 Nov. 1872	Do.	Elixa J. Beahan	Schoolmistress	72	27	Do.	21 0 0	31 6 8	
21 Aug. 1878	Faulstichmon.	William Ryan	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	55	16 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Infirmary of body	100 0 0	53 6 8	
8 Dec. 1869	Fermoy	John P. Edgar	Do.	72	17 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Do.	100 0 0	52 0 0	
16 April, 1872	Do.	Ellen Crawford	Hospital Nurse	49	23	Do.	47 0 0	23 0 0	
13 Sept. 1871	Galway	Michael Connelley	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	44	12	Do.	90 0 0	63 0 0	
9 July, 1874	Do.	Michael Coghlan	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	56	11	Do.	20 0 0	60 0 0	
26 Oct. 1876	Do.	Thomas Coyne	Porter of Fever Hospital	78	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Do.	31 0 0	10 0 0	
26 Sept. 1877	Do.	Mary Conway	Matron	47	23	Do.	57 0 0	29 0 0	
20 Nov. 1877	Do.	Thomas Hughes	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	75	26	Do.	141 14 5	63 6 8	
21 Jan. 1873	Glasheen	John Widdup	Do.	74	13	Infirmary of mind	147 6 4	53 0 0	
22 Jan. 1871	Glin	John Blochan	Assistant Medical Officer of Workhouse.	61	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Infirmary and old age	30 0 0	50 0 0	
2 May, 1877	Do.	Anne O'Donovan	Fever Hospital Nurse	50	12	Infirmary of mind	25 12 8	10 0 0	
2 Dec. 1872	Do.	Mary Teyford	Hospital Nurse	68	24	Old age and infirmity	15 0 0	21 7 8	
7 Dec. 1875	Geary	Wm. Hugh Miller	Relieving Officer	71	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Infirmary of mind and body.	85 0 0	23 6 8	
23 Nov. 1872	Gort	Martin Donohoe	Porter	79	20 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Old age	6 0 0	5 0 0	

Date	Place	Rank	Service	Age	Pay	Gratuity	Retirement	Remarks
21 Nov. 1871	Do.	James Forrest	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Inspector	47	24	25 0 0	15 0 0	Do., 1878.
12 June, 1878	Do.	Patrick Burke	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Inspector	63	102	28 0 0	16 13 4	Do., 1878.
16 Mar. 1871	Do.	Margaret McShane	Febril Sub-Officer	68	17 7 1/2	18 0 0	8 10 0	Do., 1878.
21 May, 1870	Do.	Patrick Stiel	Febril Sub-Officer	72	13 1/2	12 10 0	8 0 0	Do., 1878.
10 Sept. 1870	Do.	Teresa Ralph	Febril Sub-Officer	62	7 1/2	16 0 0	10 0 0	Do., 1878.
22 April, 1875	Do.	Charles Humphreys	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Officer	42	22	20 0 0	13 13 4	Do., 1878.
19 Feb. 1871	Do.	Kate Clifford	Matron	45	21	20 0 0	25 0 0	Do., 1878.
6 Mar. 1873	Do.	John Clifford	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Inspector	48	24	26 10 0	18 5 0	Do., 1878.
30 May, 1874	Do.	Anthony K. Slaley	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Inspector	71	23	25 0 0	10 13 4	Do., 1878.
30 Aug. 1878	Do.	David McManis	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer	61	8 1/2	21 0 0	18 5 0	Do., 1878.
12 Sept. 1878	Do.	Timothy Lahan	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer	64	7 1/2	25 0 0	20 13 4	Do., 1878.
17 Sept. 1872	Do.	Margaret Baldwin	Matron of Workhouse	60	23	20 0 0	20 0 0	Do., 1878.
18 Aug. 1879	Do.	Ralph McDermott	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	63	21 1/2	120 0 0	80 0 0	Do., 1878.
15 Dec. 1874	Do.	George A. Doran	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	67	24	160 0 0	75 0 0	Do., 1878.
5 April, 1872	Do.	Adrian Taylor	Matron	64	23	120 0 0	84 9 0	Do., 1878.
10 May, 1878	Do.	Alfred Downing	Matron	75	20 1/2	41 14 4	29 0 0	Do., 1878.
6 Aug. 1878	Do.	George M. Mayberry	Medical Officer of Dispensary District	64	26	145 15 4	57 1 1/2	Do., 1878.
17 Sept. 1875	Do.	Smithwick Carpenter	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Fever Hospital and Sanitary Officer	64	17 1/2	108 8 6	160 0 0	Do., 1878.
5 Dec. 1872	Do.	J. D. Sullivan	Relieving Officer	72	26	40 0 0	26 12 4	Do., 1878.
13 Nov. 1875	Do.	Redelia Lambert	Matron	63	37	160 0 0	60 0 0	Do., 1878.
5 April, 1875	Do.	Margaret Walsh	Do.	67	20	84 0 0	15 0 0	Do., 1878.
5 Feb. 1866	Do.	Thomas Brazill	Relieving Officer	39	13 1/2	25 0 0	10 0 0	Do., 1878.
6 April, 1879	Do.	Edmund Walsh	Do.	78	17	30 0 0	29 0 0	Do., 1878.
27 Dec. 1871	Do.	Catherine Woods	Fever Hospital Nurse	62	10 1/2	13 0 0	8 13 4	Do., 1878.
19 May, 1870	Do.	Timothy McCarthy	Master Tailor	46	26 1/2	28 0 0	25 0 0	Do., 1878.
29 Dec. 1877	Do.	John Lynch	Farm Steward	46	24 1/2	36 8 0	18 4 0	Do., 1878.
18 Feb. 1872	Do.	John Griffin	Dispensary Medical Officer	44	18 1/2	100 0 0	65 13 4	Do., 1878.
16 Dec. 1875	Do.	Catherine O'Brien	Infirmary Nurse	51	21 1/2	15 0 0	10 0 0	Do., 1878.
1 Aug. 1877	Do.	William McDermott	Dispensary Medical Officer	82	46	138 1 4	51 14 0	Do., 1878.
6 June, 1866	Do.	Samuel J. Smiley	Relieving Officer	69	18	40 0 0	15 0 0	Do., 1878.
24 Dec. 1872	Do.	Margaret Rogers	Fever Hospital Nurse	73 1/2	29 1/2	96 0 0	17 6 8	Do., 1878.
18 Dec. 1871	Do.	William Graham	Master of Workhouse	63	54 1/2	68 0 0	26 13 4	Do., 1878.
26 May, 1875	Do.	Charles Gilmere	Porter and Agriculturist	78	27 1/2	18 10 0	25 0 0	Do., 1878.

(continued.)

No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 20th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commission or Renewal.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.							
8 Dec. 1876	Limerick.	William Moore	Dispensary Medical Officer	59	24½	Old age and infirmity	143 17 0	95 13 0	20 Sept., 1879.
11 April, 1847	Limerick.	Patrick J. M'Inerney	Master	62	25	Infirmity of mind and body.	150 0 0	99 0 0	
18 May, 1871	Do.	Patrick Hurligan	Relieving Officer	60	21	Old age and infirmity of body.	10 0 0	33 6 8	
24 July, 1873	Do.	Michael Brodie	Medical Officer of Dispensary District & Workhouse.	70	33	Old age	221 10 6	194 7 0	
10 Nov. 1872	Do.	John Scully	Hospital Accountant	31	16	Infirmity of body	29 0 0	19 0 0	
6 Nov. 1874	Do.	Johnna Flynn	Wardmistress	60	23	Do.	23 0 0	15 5 0	
4 Aug. 1875	Do.	John Boverman	Rate Collector	45	24	Infirmity of mind and body.	224 13 7	100 0 0	
7 June, 1878	Do.	Thos. Carey	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	73	26	Old age and infirmity of body.	143 13 3	97 6 5	
6 Mar. 1879	Do.	John Hickey	Male Lunatic Keeper	42	24½	Infirmity of body	45 5 11	30 0 0	
19 April, 1875	Monroe	Sarah C. Murray	Matron	48	28	Infirmity of mind	99 0 0	40 0 0	
23 Aug. 1869	Lonsdale	James Haire	Clerk	61	28½	Infirmity of mind and body.	80 0 0	43 0 0	
19 June, 1877	Do.	Harriett Beatty	Schoolmistress	45	8½	Infirmity of body	20 0 0	8 0 0	
10 June, 1879	Do.	James Maxwell	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70	21	Old age	115 0 0	50 0 0	
3 Jan. 1868	Liakoral	Garratt Fitzmaurice	Relieving Officer	42	17	Infirmity of body	34 0 0	29 0 0	
7 Feb. 1872	Londonderry	John Harvey, M.B.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	67	19½	Do.	160 0 0	64 13 4	
10 July, 1873	Do.	Ellen Cochrane	Matron	33	23	Do.	60 0 0	35 0 0	
11 April, 1870	Loughrea	James Stanton	Parot	65	18	Do.	15 0 0	10 0 0	
22 Dec. 1873	Do.	John Taylor	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	67	23½	Do.	50 0 0	20 0 0	
9 Jan. 1874	Lurgan	Susan Anderson	Matron	62	26½	Old age	40 0 0	25 0 0	
20 Oct. 1873	Macroom	Thomas Godfrey	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	71	21	Do.	128 1 11	92 0 0	
28 Dec. 1876	Do.	Mary Powell	Infirmity Nurse	56	21½	Infirmity of body	42 0 0	25 0 0	April, 1879.
18 Dec. 1876	Do.	Dennis Murphy	Roman Catholic Chaplain	53	21	Do.	160 0 0	40 0 0	



Date	Name	Post	Age	Pay	Gratuity	Total	Remarks
9 Aug. 1878	Magdonald	Medical Officer of Dispensary District and Sanitary Officer.	77	120 0 0	86 13 4		
15 Oct. 1874	Do.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	70	16 0 0	13 0 0		
2 Sept. 1872	Macdonald	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	56	190 0 0	63 13 4		
4 Aug. 1876	Do.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	46	30 0 0	25 0 0		
16 Dec. 1873	Niddren	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	73	118 5 1	78 16 9		
3 Dec. 1874	Do.	Infirmary Nurse.	64	90 0 0	10 0 0		
11 May. 1875	Do.	Relieving Officer.	57	30 0 0	10 0 0		
30 Nov. 1870	Do.	Infirmary Nurse.	40	10 0 0	8 13 4		
14 Mar. 1872	Do.	Porter of Workhouse.	73	8 0 0	5 6 8		
18 Mar. 1874	Do.	Do.	45	32 16 0	22 10 8		
2 July. 1876	Do.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and of Dispensary District, and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	70	216 0 0	137 6 8		
2 Oct. 1877	Do.	Matron.	50	40 0 0	23 0 0		
23 Dec. 1872	Michelstoun	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Officer.	52	40 0 0	29 0 0		
7 Jan. 1879	Do.	Shoemaker.	40	24 17 7	19 0 0		
18 Aug. 1871	Mohli	Relieving Officer.	42	32 0 0	23 0 0		
3 Feb. 1875	Do.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	61	138 5 4	83 10 2		
16 Mar. 1876	Monsiegan	Relieving Officer.	50	40 0 0	29 0 0		
6 Aug. 1879	Do.	Matron.	61	25 0 0	10 0 0		
3 April. 1871	Mounieck	Matron.	54	35 0 0	13 0 0		
4 June. 1878	Do.	Thos. P. Wilkison	71	120 0 0	84 1 1		
19 July. 1872	Mullingar	Relieving Officer.	50	48 0 0	29 0 0		
4 Feb. 1874	Do.	Wenver and Assistant in Workhouse.	70	54 3 5	30 0 0		12 Mar. 1878.
20 Mar. 1876	Do.	Relieving Officer.	53	68 0 0	33 6 8		
23 Aug. 1876	Do.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	66	156 0 0	150 14 8		
6 June. 1877	Do.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	60	24 0 0	16 0 0		
36 Jan. 1877	Mullingar	Collector of Poor Rate.	70	64 0 0	25 0 0		
3 Sept. 1878	Do.	Schoolmistress.	50	63 19 0	30 0 0		
24 April. 1879	Do.	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	66	125 0 0	83 8 8		
4 Oct. 1874	Nass	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	71	160 0 0	66 15 4		

Continued.

No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commencement of Service.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.			Annual Superannuation Allowance.			If terminated, date of termination.
							£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
24 Sept. 1873	Nias	Rev. Jeremiah Lane	Chaplain (Irish Church Act, 1863).	72	24	Old age	38	0	0	38	0	0	
21 April, 1876	Do.	Elizabeth Cronan	Infirmary Nurse	51	14 <sup>10</sup> 67 <sup>10</sup>	Infirmary of body	24	0	0	15	0	0	
27 Mar. 1878	Do.	Patrick Barron	Schoolmaster	41	23	Do.	28	0	0	15	0	0	
7 Sept. 1875	Do.	Clarence Hamilton	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	55	23	Old age	150	8	2	100	0	0	
27 April, 1877	Do.	Peter Gannon	Schoolmaster	38	11	Infirmary of body	30	0	0	20	0	0	
12 Sept. 1872	Slough	Mary McGlynn	Schoolmistress	69	19 <sup>12</sup> 13 <sup>12</sup>	Do.	25	0	0	15	0	0	
12 Dec. 1872	Do.	Thomas Cleary	Baker	47	15 <sup>12</sup>	Permanent infirmity	33	0	0	15	0	0	
16 May, 1873	Do.	Reuben E. Cahill	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	53	19 <sup>10</sup>	Do.	120	0	0	50	0	0	
13 June, 1874	Do.	O'Sullivan Quin	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	79	22	Old age and infirmity of body.	214	10	0	143	0	0	
21 Sept. 1876	Do.	Margaret Carroll	Infirmary Nurse	60	19 <sup>12</sup>	Permanent infirmity	15	0	0	23	0	0	
19 Dec. 1871	Newcastle	Mylos O'Brien	Apothecary of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	63	31	Infirmary of body	60	0	0	40	0	0	
17 Feb. 1875	Do.	Thomas Ambrose	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	66	40	Old age and infirmity	100	0	0	57	12	9	
2 Oct. 1874	Newport	James Davis	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Dispensary District.	70	24	Old age	217	3	10	144	15	11	
20 May, 1876	New Ross	Catherine O'Shea	Assistant Schoolmistress	63	26	Infirmary of body	15	0	0	12	0	0	
22 Sept. 1876	Do.	Thomas Rosler	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	65	26	Old age	123	0	0	56	12	6	
26 Aug. 1876	Newry	Henry G. Gray	Do.	63	19	Infirmary of body	90	0	0	69	0	0	
20 May, 1879	Do.	Joseph Graham	Porter	42	15 <sup>12</sup>	Infirmary of body	20	0	0	12	0	0	
14 Oct. 1878	Newtownards	Hugh Kennedy	Master Tailor	55 <sup>12</sup>	35 <sup>12</sup>	Old age	22	0	0	26	0	0	
21 Oct. 1874	Oldcastle	John M. Allen	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	70	21	Old age	115	5	0	76	17	0	
20 Oct. 1875	Do.	Nathan Smyth	Fever Hospital Nurse	70	18 <sup>12</sup>	Infirmary of body	19	10	0	6	0	0	



No. 7.—UNION OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION.—Statement of Allowances under the Superannuation Acts in force during any portion of the year ended 29th September, 1879; showing also the cases in which the Allowances had terminated during the year. (In continuation of Statement in the Seventh Report under Local Government Board (Ireland), 1879, Appendix D, No. 7)—continued.

Date of Commissioners' Consent.	Union.	Name of Officer.	Office.	Age.	Period of Service as a Union Officer.	Cause of Retirement.	Annual Salary.	Annual Superannuation Allowance.	If terminated, date of termination.
18 June, 1872	Sligo	Ellen Holland.	Hospital Nurse.	80	22	Old age and infirmity	£ 0 0	£ s. d.	
21 Dec. 1871	Sligo	John Longhead.	Apothecary of Dispensary District.	78	18	Infirmity of body	60 0 0	33 6 8	
20 May, 1872	Do.	Michael Mc'Donnell.	Relieving Officer	70	24	Old age	45 0 0	30 0 0	
1 July, 1872	Do.	Thomas Barrowa.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	71	21	Old age and infirmity	121 18 0	87 18 8	
10 Oct. 1872	Do.	Baldet Milrose.	Assistant Hospital Nurse	60	11	Infirmity of body	29 1 7	9 12 10	
28 Sept. 1874	Do.	Rosa Carney.	Fever Hospital Nurse.	75	28	Old age and infirmity of body.	20 4 0	20 4 0	
14 June, 1875	Do.	Edward Powell.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	73	18	Infirmity of body	110 0 0	72 0 8	
2 Mar. 1876	Do.	William R. Hamilton.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and Consulting Sanitary Officer.	78	26	Old age	142 18 7	95 5 4	
22 Dec. 1876	Do.	Kris Corbett.	Schoolmistress	64	11	Infirmity of body	20 0 0	35 18 0	
17 Apr. 1879	Do.	Sarah Deegan.	Midwife	64	11	Do.	15 0 0	10 0 0	
8 Sept. 1871	Strathane	John Geo. Gragery.	Relieving Officer	69	24	Old age and infirmity	20 0 0	20 0 0	
6 Jan. 1879	Do.	Rosa McChirlock.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	69	20½	Old age	121 10 0	70 0 0	
1 Oct. 1875	Do.	Charles Smith.	Medical Officer of Workhouse and of Dispensary District.	39½	19½	Infirmity of mind	300 0 0	190 0 0	Dec. 1878.
13 Dec. 1875	Do.	John Eassey.	Porter.	75	21½	Old age	15 0 0	15 0 0	
14 Nov. 1874	Stranefar	Henry Alex. Waller.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	60	27½	Infirmity of body	100 0 0	40 0 0	
29 July, 1874	Do.	Ellen Doherty.	Fever Hospital Nurse	53	19½	Do.	10 0 0	6 12 4	
26 July, 1872	Swinshead	Catharine Fitzgerald.	Schoolmistress	39	18	Do.	20 0 0	10 0 0	
19 May, 1872	Do.	Patrick Mc'Dermott.	Relieving Officer and Sanitary Sub-Officer.	78	26	Old age	25 0 0	16 12 4	
12 Mar. 1875	Do.	Margaret Faray.	Hospital Nurse	64	21½	Old age and infirmity of body.	10 0 0	12 0 0	
15 Feb. 1872	Thornadown	Thomas Bradley.	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	64	19½	Infirmity of body	92 0 0	63 0 8	
13 Mar. 1879	Do.	Nicholas Furlong.	Relieving Officer	70	23½	Old age	40 0 0	20 0 0	

Date	Place	W. J. Thompson	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	46	21	Do.	103 10 2	49 0 0	Feb. 1872.
20 April, 1872	Thurles	John V. Quinn	Do.	21	21½	Infirmary of body	120 0 0	60 0 0	
2 Nov. 1872	Do.	Bryan McElally	Do.	67	63	Old age	153 10 2	102 12 0	
20 Jan. 1873	Do.	Margaret Corcoran	Infirmary Nurse	61	50½	Do.	20 0 0	21 0 0	
3 Feb. 1873	Do.	Honora Walsh	Matron	60	17½	Infirmary of body	20 0 0	19 0 0	
5 June, 1873	Do.	Michael Riordan	Master	48	39	Do.	70 0 0	46 12 4	
2 April, 1873	Tipperary	Patrick Bourke	Relieving Officer	31	7	Do.	20 0 0	23 0 0	
27 Nov. 1874	Do.	Thomas B. Ryan	Dispensary Medical Officer	23	23	Bad health	100 0 0	40 0 0	
14 July, 1874	Do.	James McManus	Relieving Officer	89	94	Old age and infirmity	35 0 0	12 0 0	
13 Dec. 1874	Toburnery	Robert Fitzmaurice	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	45	21	Do.	102 0 0	94 0 0	
4 Dec. 1874	Trilco	Margaret Walsh	Ward Matron.	62	21	Permanent infirmity	40 0 0	15 0 0	
23 May, 1874	Do.	Myles Doherty	Master of Workhouse	57	24	Infirmary of body	101 12 0	140 0 0	
22 July, 1874	Do.	Mary Casey	Hospital Nurse	65	27	Old age	15 0 0	20 0 0	
20 Nov. 1874	Do.	Samuel Murphy	Fever Hospital Nurse	66	29	Old age and infirmity of body	15 0 0	26 0 0	
1 Mar. 1875	Do.								
14 Oct. 1884	Trilco	Elizabeth Smith	Do.	63	18	Infirmary of body	20 0 0	18 0 0	
2 Oct. 1875	Do.	Peter Byrne	Relieving Officer	63	23½	Old age and infirmity	35 0 0	12 0 0	
15 Oct. 1875	Do.	Christopher Kelly	Porter	55	25	Infirmary of body	69 10 8	26 0 0	
27 Sept. 1875	Tuan	Elias Conn	Matron	44	12½	Infirmary of body	20 0 0	16 12 4	
24 Dec. 1875	Do.	Ellen Halliway	Schoolmistress	31	9½	Do.	25 0 0	20 0 0	
22 May, 1875	Do.	Digby French	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	72	27	Old age	143 0 0	100 0 0	
17 Sept. 1877	Tulla	Daniel Collow	Porter	60	24½	Old age	15 0 0	12 10 0	
13 Nov. 1876	Tullamore	Esther Quinn	Nurse in Fever Hospital.	77	25	Do.	15 0 0	12 0 0	
6 May, 1879	Do.	John Quirk	Apothecary of Workhouse	73	32	Do.	40 0 0	20 0 0	
13 April, 1871	Uringford	Ambrase Lane	Relieving Officer	68	21	Old age and infirmity of body	30 0 0	20 0 0	use, 1875.
6 Mar. 1871	Waterford	Margaret Mortlsey	Assistant Fever Hospital Nurse.	67½	16	Old age	5 0 0	5 0 0	
20 June, 1876	Do.	James Rooney	Relieving Officer	43	14	Infirmary of body	75 0 0	50 0 0	
28 Jan. 1877	Do.	Annio Shanno	Infirmary Nurse	60	24½	Do.	81 0 0	39 0 0	
20 Mar. 1877	Do.	John Elliott	Medical Officer of Workhouse.	76	29	Old age	100 0 0	30 0 0	2 Aug. 1873.
17 June, 1868	Westport	Eliza M. A. Wilson	Matron	58	15	Do.	31 10 0	21 0 0	
14 June, 1872	Youghal	William C. Poole	Medical Officer of Dispensary District.	63	20	Do.	150 0 0	66 12 4	
20 Aug. 1874	Do.	Ellen Adams	Hospital Nurse	64	23½	Do.	15 0 0	10 0 0	
18 Sep. 1877	Do.	Henry C. Gardie	Dispensary Medical Officer	61	25	Do.	20 0 0	40 0 0	

Note.—The amount of Superannuation, as given in the foregoing Table, is in some cases calculated on the ordinary scale and in others on the reduced and maximum scales.

## APPENDIX E.

## TABULAR RETURNS IN CONNEXION WITH RELIEF UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT.

[NOTE.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population and Area of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is annexed (No. 6), showing the name of the Union in which each District is situate, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars relating to each District are to be found.]

STATEMENT of ALTERATIONS in DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties) according to the Orders issued in pursuance of sec. 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 68:—(since the completion of Table No. 1, Appendix E, in Seventh Annual Report of the Local Government Board).

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Medical Divisions in each.	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Medical Officers of Sanitary Districts.	No. of Medical Officers appointed by Local Unions.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
<b>PROVINCE OF ULSTER.</b>										
<b>COUNTY OF ARMAUGH.</b>										
ARMAGH, . . .	Keady, . . .	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	24th June, 1873.
<b>COUNTY OF CAVAN.</b>										
CAVAN, . . .	Bellurbet, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21st May, "
<b>COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.</b>										
ENNESKILLEN, . . .	Lisbellaw, . . .	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	22nd April, "
<b>COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.</b>										
LIMAVADY, . . .	Limavady, . . .	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	21st April, "
<b>COUNTY OF TIRONE.</b>										
CASTLEDERG, . . .	Drumquin, . . .	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	10th April, "
OHASH, . . .	Do., . . .	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18th April, "
Do., . . .	Skinblister, . . .	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	" " "
<b>PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.</b>										
<b>COUNTY OF CORK.</b>										
BANTRY, . . .	*Glenarriff, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	22nd July, "
MACROOM, . . .	Cloons, . . .	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	25th Aug., "
MITCHELSTOWN, . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	24th April, "
<b>COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.</b>										
TIPPERARY, . . .	Green, . . .	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	2nd May, "
Do., . . .	Tipperary, . . .	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	" " "

\* Bantry Union.—Glenarriff District, divided into two Dispensary Districts, to be named the Glenarriff and Keshill Dispensary Districts, respectively, with one Medical Officer for each; the Committee of Management of each District to have fifteen Members.

## STATEMENT OF ALTERATIONS IN DISPENSARY DISTRICTS—continued.

Name of Union.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Medical Officer.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.										
COUNTY OF DUBLIN.										
RATHDOWN.	Kilmainy.	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	29th April, 1879.
COUNTY OF KILDARE.										
NAAS.	Clane and Timahoe, North.	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	16th " "
COUNTY OF MEATH.										
DUNSHAUGHLEN.	Dunboyne.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	28th Mar., "
QUEEN'S COUNTY.										
MOUNTMELLICK.	Clonsilla.	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	28th April, "
COUNTY OF WICKLOW.										
RATHBRUN.	Wicklow.	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25th " "
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.										
COUNTY OF GALWAY.										
TERM.	Term.	-	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	23rd " "
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.										
ROSCOMON.	Athleague.	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	17th " "

## SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLE No. 1, APPENDIX E, OF PREVIOUS REPORT, AS ALTERED BY THE FOREGOING TABLE UP TO THE 29th MARCH, 1880.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Population: 1871.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation, 29th Sept., 1879.	Number of Medical Officers authorized by Medical Officer.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
ULSTER.	44	214	879	1,831,551	5,433,206	4,228,410	235	3	77
MUNSTER.	50	204	1,025	1,303,485	6,067,722	3,494,481	299	20	35
LEINSTER.	40	203	945	1,339,451	4,378,934	4,681,914	299	13	113
CONNAUGHT.	29	30	595	848,213	4,892,085	1,368,908	113	3	21
Total, Ireland,	163	720	3,444	5,410,700	20,819,947	13,658,913	866	39	246





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1. Ballycastle,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1</
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	NAME OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Dispensaries, or any division, in each Union.	No. of persons relieved by the dispensary.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1870.																																																																																																																																																			
			Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Head of Dispensary.	Books, Papers, &c.	Salaries, and Rent of Dispensary.	Salaries.	Vaccination Expenses.	Grants and Allowances under the Act.	Other Expenses in carrying out the Act.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District.	Total Expenditure for each Union.	No. of Patients the Medical Officers examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Apothecaries examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	No. of Patients the Assessors of Rates examined during the year.	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[illegible]

continued.

**Hawkeye Union:** Ballingmore District.—The appointment of Misswife surgeons met to New not have made.

† **Cavan Union: Molokot District.**—A. Midwin authorised for this district by Order of 21st May, 1899—Appointment made.



Latter- Street.	1. Church Hill.		2. Coleridge.		3. Coleridge.		4. Coleridge.		5. Coleridge.		6. Coleridge.		7. Coleridge.		8. Coleridge.		9. Coleridge.		10. Coleridge.		11. Coleridge.		12. Coleridge.		13. Coleridge.		14. Coleridge.		15. Coleridge.		16. Coleridge.		17. Coleridge.		18. Coleridge.		19. Coleridge.		20. Coleridge.		21. Coleridge.		22. Coleridge.		23. Coleridge.		24. Coleridge.		25. Coleridge.		26. Coleridge.		27. Coleridge.		28. Coleridge.		29. Coleridge.		30. Coleridge.		31. Coleridge.		32. Coleridge.		33. Coleridge.		34. Coleridge.		35. Coleridge.		36. Coleridge.		37. Coleridge.		38. Coleridge.		39. Coleridge.		40. Coleridge.		41. Coleridge.		42. Coleridge.		43. Coleridge.		44. Coleridge.		45. Coleridge.		46. Coleridge.		47. Coleridge.		48. Coleridge.		49. Coleridge.		50. Coleridge.		51. Coleridge.		52. Coleridge.		53. Coleridge.		54. Coleridge.		55. Coleridge.		56. Coleridge.		57. Coleridge.		58. Coleridge.		59. Coleridge.		60. Coleridge.		61. Coleridge.		62. Coleridge.		63. Coleridge.		64. Coleridge.		65. Coleridge.		66. Coleridge.		67. Coleridge.		68. Coleridge.		69. Coleridge.		70. Coleridge.		71. Coleridge.		72. Coleridge.		73. Coleridge.		74. Coleridge.		75. Coleridge.		76. Coleridge.		77. Coleridge.		78. Coleridge.		79. Coleridge.		80. Coleridge.		81. Coleridge.		82. Coleridge.		83. Coleridge.		84. Coleridge.		85. Coleridge.		86. Coleridge.		87. Coleridge.		88. Coleridge.		89. Coleridge.		90. Coleridge.		91. Coleridge.		92. Coleridge.		93. Coleridge.		94. Coleridge.		95. Coleridge.		96. Coleridge.		97. Coleridge.		98. Coleridge.		99. Coleridge.		100. Coleridge.		101. Coleridge.		102. Coleridge.		103. Coleridge.		104. Coleridge.		105. Coleridge.		106. Coleridge.		107. Coleridge.		108. Coleridge.		109. Coleridge.		110. Coleridge.		111. Coleridge.		112. Coleridge.		113. Coleridge.		114. Coleridge.		115. Coleridge.		116. Coleridge.		117. Coleridge.		118. Coleridge.		119. Coleridge.		120. Coleridge.		121. Coleridge.		122. Coleridge.		123. Coleridge.		124. Coleridge.		125. Coleridge.		126. Coleridge.		127. Coleridge.		128. Coleridge.		129. Coleridge.		130. Coleridge.		131. Coleridge.		132. Coleridge.		133. Coleridge.		134. Coleridge.		135. Coleridge.		136. Coleridge.		137. Coleridge.		138. Coleridge.		139. Coleridge.		140. Coleridge.		141. Coleridge.		142. Coleridge.		143. Coleridge.		144. Coleridge.		145. Coleridge.		146. Coleridge.		147. Coleridge.		148. Coleridge.		149. Coleridge.		150. Coleridge.		151. Coleridge.		152. Coleridge.		153. Coleridge.		154. Coleridge.		155. Coleridge.		156. Coleridge.		157. Coleridge.		158. Coleridge.		159. Coleridge.		160. Coleridge.		161. Coleridge.		162. Coleridge.		163. Coleridge.		164. Coleridge.		165. Coleridge.		166. Coleridge.		167. Coleridge.		168. Coleridge.		169. Coleridge.		170. Coleridge.		171. Coleridge.		172. Coleridge.		173. Coleridge.		174. Coleridge.		175. Coleridge.		176. Coleridge.		177. Coleridge.		178. Coleridge.		179. Coleridge.		180. Coleridge.		181. Coleridge.		182. Coleridge.		183. Coleridge.		184. Coleridge.		185. Coleridge.		186. Coleridge.		187. Coleridge.		188. Coleridge.		189. Coleridge.		190. Coleridge.		191. Coleridge.		192. Coleridge.		193. Coleridge.		194. Coleridge.		195. Coleridge.		196. Coleridge.		197. Coleridge.		198. Coleridge.		199. Coleridge.		200. Coleridge.		201. Coleridge.		202. Coleridge.		203. Coleridge.		204. Coleridge.		205. Coleridge.		206. Coleridge.		207. Coleridge.		208. Coleridge.		209. Coleridge.		210. Coleridge.		211. Coleridge.		212. Coleridge.		213. Coleridge.		214. Coleridge.		215. Coleridge.		216. Coleridge.		217. Coleridge.		218. Coleridge.		219. Coleridge.		220. Coleridge.		221. Coleridge.		222. Coleridge.		223. Coleridge.		224. Coleridge.		225. Coleridge.		226. Coleridge.		227. Coleridge.		228. Coleridge.		229. Coleridge.		230. Coleridge.		231. Coleridge.		232. Coleridge.		233. Coleridge.		234. Coleridge.		235. Coleridge.		236. Coleridge.		237. Coleridge.		238. Coleridge.		239. Coleridge.		240. Coleridge.		241. Coleridge.		242. Coleridge.		243. Coleridge.		244. Coleridge.		245. Coleridge.		246. Coleridge.		247. Coleridge.		248. Coleridge.		249. Coleridge.		250. Coleridge.		251. Coleridge.		252. Coleridge.		253. Coleridge.		254. Coleridge.		255. Coleridge.		256. Coleridge.		257. Coleridge.		258. Coleridge.		259. Coleridge.		260. Coleridge.		261. Coleridge.		262. Coleridge.		263. Coleridge.		264. Coleridge.		265. Coleridge.		266. Coleridge.		267. Coleridge.		268. Coleridge.		269. Coleridge.		270. Coleridge.		271. Coleridge.		272. Coleridge.		273. Coleridge.		274. Coleridge.		275. Coleridge.		276. Coleridge.		277. Coleridge.		278. Coleridge.		279. Coleridge.		280. Coleridge.		281. Coleridge.		282. Coleridge.		283. Coleridge.		284. Coleridge.		285. Coleridge.		286. Coleridge.		287. Coleridge.		288. Coleridge.		289. Coleridge.		290. Coleridge.		291. Coleridge.		292. Coleridge.		293. Coleridge.		294. Coleridge.		295. Coleridge.		296. Coleridge.		297. Coleridge.		298. Coleridge.		299. Coleridge.		300. Coleridge.		301. Coleridge.		302. Coleridge.		303. Coleridge.		304. Coleridge.		305. Coleridge.		306. Coleridge.		307. Coleridge.		308. Coleridge.		309. Coleridge.		310. Coleridge.		311. Coleridge.		312. Coleridge.		313. Coleridge.		314. Coleridge.		315. Coleridge.		316. Coleridge.		317. Coleridge.		318. Coleridge.		319. Coleridge.		320. Coleridge.		321. Coleridge.		322. Coleridge.		323. Coleridge.		324. Coleridge.		325. Coleridge.		326. Coleridge.		327. Coleridge.		328. Coleridge.		329. Coleridge.		330. Coleridge.		331. Coleridge.		332. Coleridge.		333. Coleridge.		334. Coleridge.		335. Coleridge.		336. Coleridge.		337. Coleridge.		338. Coleridge.		339. Coleridge.		340. Coleridge.		341. Coleridge.		342. Coleridge.		343. Coleridge.		344. Coleridge.		345. Coleridge.		346. Coleridge.		347. Coleridge.		348. Coleridge.		349. Coleridge.		350. Coleridge.		351. Coleridge.		352. Coleridge.		353. Coleridge.		354. Coleridge.		355. Coleridge.		356. Coleridge.		357. Coleridge.		358. Coleridge.		359. Coleridge.		360. Coleridge.		361. Coleridge.		362. Coleridge.		363. Coleridge.		364. Coleridge.		365. Coleridge.		366. Coleridge.		367. Coleridge.		368. Coleridge.		369. Coleridge.		370. Coleridge.		371. Coleridge.		372. Coleridge.		373. Coleridge.		374. Coleridge.		375. Coleridge.		376. Coleridge.		377. Coleridge.		378. Coleridge.		379. Coleridge.		380. Coleridge.		381. Coleridge.		382. Coleridge.		383. Coleridge.		384. Coleridge.		385. Coleridge.		386. Coleridge.		387. Coleridge.		388. Coleridge.		389. Coleridge.		390. Coleridge.		391. Coleridge.		392. Coleridge.		393. Coleridge.		394. Coleridge.		395. Coleridge.		396. Coleridge.		397. Coleridge.		398. Coleridge.		399. Coleridge.		400. Coleridge.		401. Coleridge.		402. Coleridge.		403. Coleridge.		404. Coleridge.		405. Coleridge.		406. Coleridge.		407. Coleridge.		408. Coleridge.		409. Coleridge.		410. Coleridge.		411. Coleridge.		412. Coleridge.		413. 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Coleridge.		530. Coleridge.		531. Coleridge.		532. Coleridge.		533. Coleridge.		534. Coleridge.		535. Coleridge.		536. Coleridge.		537. Coleridge.		538. Coleridge.		539. Coleridge.		540. Coleridge.		541. Coleridge.		542. Coleridge.		543. Coleridge.		544. Coleridge.		545. Coleridge.		546. Coleridge.		547. Coleridge.		548. Coleridge.		549. Coleridge.		550. Coleridge.		551. Coleridge.		552. Coleridge.		553. Coleridge.		554. Coleridge.		555. Coleridge.		556. Coleridge.		557. Coleridge.		558. Coleridge.		559. Coleridge.		560. Coleridge.		561. Coleridge.		562. Coleridge.		563. Coleridge.		564. Coleridge.		565. Coleridge.		566. Coleridge.		567. Coleridge.		568. Coleridge.		569. Coleridge.		570. Coleridge.		571. Coleridge.		572. Coleridge.		573. Coleridge.		574. Coleridge.		575. Coleridge.		576. Coleridge.		577. Coleridge.		578. Coleridge.		579. Coleridge.		580. Coleridge.		581. Coleridge.		582. Coleridge.		583. Coleridge.		584. Coleridge.		585. Coleridge.		586. Coleridge.		587. Coleridge.		588. Coleridge.		589. Coleridge.		590. Coleridge.		591. Coleridge.		592. Coleridge.		593. Coleridge.		594. Coleridge.		595. Coleridge.		596. Coleridge.		597. Coleridge.		598. Coleridge.		599. Coleridge.		600. Coleridge.		601. Coleridge.		602. Coleridge.		603. Coleridge.		604. Coleridge.		605. Coleridge.		606. Coleridge.		607. Coleridge.		608. Coleridge.		609. Coleridge.		610. Coleridge.		611. Coleridge.		612. Coleridge.		613. Coleridge.		614. Coleridge.		615. Coleridge.		616. Coleridge.		617. Coleridge.		618. Coleridge.		619. Coleridge.		620. Coleridge.		621. Coleridge.		622. Coleridge.		623. Coleridge.		624. Coleridge.		625. Coleridge.		626. Coleridge.		627. Coleridge.		628. Coleridge.		629. Coleridge.		630. Coleridge.		631. Coleridge.		632. Coleridge.		633. Coleridge.		634. Coleridge.		635. Coleridge.		636. Coleridge.		637. Coleridge.		638. Coleridge.		639. Coleridge.		640. Coleridge.		641. Coleridge.		642. Coleridge.		643. Coleridge.		644. Coleridge.		645. 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Coleridge.		704. Coleridge.		705. Coleridge.		706. Coleridge.		707. Coleridge.		708. Coleridge.		709. Coleridge.		710. Coleridge.		711. Coleridge.		712. Coleridge.		713. Coleridge.		714. Coleridge.		715. Coleridge.		716. Coleridge.		717. Coleridge.		718. Coleridge.		719. Coleridge.		720. Coleridge.		721. Coleridge.		722. Coleridge.		723. Coleridge.		724. Coleridge.		725. Coleridge.		726. Coleridge.		727. Coleridge.		728. Coleridge.		729. Coleridge.		730. Coleridge.		731. Coleridge.		732. Coleridge.		733. Coleridge.		734. Coleridge.		735. Coleridge.		736. Coleridge.		737. Coleridge.		738. Coleridge.		739. Coleridge.		740. Coleridge.		741. Coleridge.		742. Coleridge.		743. Coleridge.		744. Coleridge.		745. Coleridge.		746. Coleridge.		747. Coleridge.		748. Coleridge.		749. Coleridge.		750. Coleridge.		751. Coleridge.		752. Coleridge.		753. Coleridge.		754. Coleridge.		755. Coleridge.		756. Coleridge.		757. Coleridge.		758. Coleridge.		759. Coleridge.		760. Coleridge.		761. Coleridge.		762. Coleridge.		763. Coleridge.		764. Coleridge.		765. Coleridge.		766. Coleridge.		767. Coleridge.		768. Coleridge.		769. Coleridge.		770. Coleridge.		771. Coleridge.		772. Coleridge.		773. Coleridge.		774. Coleridge.		775. Coleridge.		776. Coleridge.		777. Coleridge.		778. Coleridge.		779. Coleridge.		780. Coleridge.		781. Coleridge.		782. Coleridge.		783. Coleridge.		784. Coleridge.		785. Coleridge.		786. Coleridge.		787. Coleridge.		788. Coleridge.		789. Coleridge.		790. Coleridge.		791. Coleridge.		792. Coleridge.		793. Coleridge.		794. Coleridge.		795. Coleridge.		796. Coleridge.		797. Coleridge.		798. Coleridge.		799. Coleridge.		800. Coleridge.		801. Coleridge.		802. Coleridge.		803. Coleridge.		804. Coleridge.		805. Coleridge.		806. Coleridge.		807. Coleridge.		808. Coleridge.		809. Coleridge.		810. Coleridge.		811. Coleridge.		812. Coleridge.		813. Coleridge.		814. Coleridge.		815. Coleridge.		816. Coleridge.		817. Coleridge.		818. Coleridge.		819. Coleridge.		820. Coleridge.		821. Coleridge.		822. Coleridge.		823. Coleridge.		824. Coleridge.		825. Coleridge.		826. Coleridge.		827. Coleridge.		828. Coleridge.		829. Coleridge.		830. Coleridge.		831. Coleridge.		832.	
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

[illegible]

TOWNS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.	113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.	121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.	129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.	137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.	145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.	152.	153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.	161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.	169.	170.	171.	172.	173.	174.	175.	176.	177.	178.	179.	180.	181.	182.	183.	184.	185.	186.	187.	188.	189.	190.	191.	192.	193.	194.	195.	196.	197.	198.	199.	200.	201.	202.	203.	204.	205.	206.	207.	208.	209.	210.	211.	212.	213.	214.	215.	216.	217.	218.	219.	220.	221.	222.	223.	224.	225.	226.	227.	228.	229.	230.	231.	232.	233.	234.	235.	236.	237.	238.	239.	240.	241.	242.	243.	244.	245.	246.	247.	248.	249.	250.	251.	252.	253.	254.	255.	256.	257.	258.	259.	260.	261.	262.	263.	264.	265.	266.	267.	268.	269.	270.	271.	272.	273.	274.	275.	276.	277.	278.	279.	280.	281.	282.	283.	284.	285.	286.	287.	288.	289.	290.	291.	292.	293.	294.	295.	296.	297.	298.	299.	300.	301.	302.	303.	304.	305.	306.	307.	308.	309.	310.	311.	312.	313.	314.	315.	316.	317.	318.	319.	320.	321.	322.	323.	324.	325.	326.	327.	328.	329.	330.	331.	332.	333.	334.	335.	336.	337.	338.	339.	340.	341.	342.	343.	344.	345.	346.	347.	348.	349.	350.	351.	352.	353.	354.	355.	356.	357.	358.	359.	360.	361.	362.	363.	364.	365.	366.	367.	368.	369.	370.	371.	372.	373.	374.	375.	376.	377.	378.	379.	380.	381.	382.	383.	384.	385.	386.	387.	388.	389.	390.	391.	392.	393.	394.	395.	396.	397.	398.	399.	400.	401.	402.	403.	404.	405.	406.	407.	408.	409.	410.	411.	412.	413.	414.	415.	416.	417.	418.	419.	420.	421.	422.	423.	424.	425.	426.	427.	428.	429.	430.	431.	432.	433.	434.	435.	436.	437.	438.	439.	440.	441.	442.	443.	444.	445.	446.	447.	448.	449.	450.	451.	452.	453.	454.	455.	456.	457.	458.	459.	460.	461.	462.	463.	464.	465.	466.	467.	468.	469.	470.	471.	472.	473.	474.	475.	476.	477.	478.	479.	480.	481.	482.	483.	484.	485.	486.	487.	488.	489.	490.	491.	492.	493.	494.	495.	496.	497.	498.	499.	500.	501.	502.	503.	504.	505.	506.	507.	508.	509.	510.	511.	512.	513.	514.	515.	516.	517.	518.	519.	520.	521.	522.	523.	524.	525.	526.	527.	528.	529.	530.	531.	532.	533.	534.	535.	536.	537.	538.	539.	540.	541.	542.	543.	544.	545.	546.	547.	548.	549.	550.	551.	552.	553.	554.	555.	556.	557.	558.	559.	560.	561.	562.	563.	564.	565.	566.	567.	568.	569.	570.	571.	572.	573.	574.	575.	576.	577.	578.	579.	580.	581.	582.	583.	584.	585.	586.	587.	588.	589.	590.	591.	592.	593.	594.	595.	596.	597.	598.	599.	600.	601.	602.	603.	604.	605.	606.	607.	608.	609.	610.	611.	612.	613.	614.	615.	616.	617.	618.	619.	620.	621.	622.	623.	624.	625.	626.	627.	628.	629.	630.	631.	632.	633.	634.	635.	636.	637.	638.	639.	640.	641.	642.	643.	644.	645.	646.	647.	648.	649.	650.	651.	652.	653.	654.	655.	656.	657.	658.	659.	660.	661.	662.	663.	664.	665.	666.	667.	668.	669.	670.	671.	672.	673.	674.	675.	676.	677.	678.	679.	680.	681.	682.	683.	684.	685.	686.	687.	688.	689.	690.	691.	692.	693.	694.	695.	696.	697.	698.	699.	700.	701.	702.	703.	704.	705.	706.	707.	708.	709.	710.	711.	712.	713.	714.	715.	716.	717.	718.	719.	720.	721.	722.	723.	724.	725.	726.	727.	728.	729.	730.	731.	732.	733.	734.	735.	736.	737.	738.	739.	740.	741.	742.	743.	744.	745.	746.	747.	748.	749.	750.	751.	752.	753.	754.	755.	756.	757.	758.	759.	760.	761.	762.	763.	764.	765.	766.	767.	768.	769.	770.	771.	772.	773.	774.	775.	776.	777.	778.	779.	780.	781.	782.	783.	784.	785.	786.	787.	788.	789.	790.	791.	792.	793.	794.	795.	796.	797.	798.	799.	800.	801.	802.	803.	804.	805.	806.	807.	808.	809.	810.	811.	812.	813.	814.	815.	816.	817.	818.	819.	820.	821.	822.	823.	824.	825.	826.	827.	828.	829.	830.	831.	832.	833.	834.	835.	836.	837.	838.	839.	840.	841.	842.	843.	844.	845.	846.	847.	848.	849.	850.	851.	852.	853.	854.	855.	856.	857.	858.	859.	860.	861.	862.	863.	864.	865.	866.	867.	868.	869.	870.	871.	872.	873.	874.	875.	876.	877.	878.	879.	880.	881.	882.	883.	884.	885.	886.	887.	888.	889.	890.	891.	892.	893.	894.	895.	896.	897.	898.	899.	900.	901.	902.	903.	904.	905.	906.	907.	908.	909.	910.	911.	912.	913.	914.	915.	916.	917.	918.	919.	920.	921.	922.	923.	924.	925.	926.	927.	928.	929.	930.	931.	932.	933.	934.	935.	936.	937.	938.	939.	940.	941.	942.	943.	944.	945.	946.	947.	948.	949.	950.	951.	952.	953.	954.	955.	956.	957.	958.	959.	960.	961.	962.	963.	964.	965.	966.	967.	968.	969.	970.	971.	972.	973.	974.	975.	976.	977.	978.	979.	980.	981.	982.	983.	984.	985.	986.	987.	988.	989.	990.	991.	992.	993.	994.	995.	996.	997.	998.	999.	1000.
1. Glenageary,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

NAME OF UNIONS.		No. of Dispensaries or Clinics.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.		EXPENSES OF YEAR ended 31st SEPTEMBER, 1879.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ended 31st SEPTEMBER, 1879.																																																																						
Column 1.	2.		3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.																																																														
NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	No. of Dispensaries or Clinics.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.	No. of Patients attended by Medical Officer.																																																															
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No. 2.—*Dependence of Donations, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions—continued.*

[illegible]





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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISBURSES, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

NAME OF UNIONS.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DOCTORS.	No. of persons attended during the year.	EXPENSES OF YEAR ended 31st DECEMBER, 1879.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED BY YEAR ended 31st DECEMBER, 1879.				
			Medicines and Appliances.	Heat of Dispensary.	Books, Forms, Stationery, and Printing.	Salaries.		Vaccination Expenses.		First and Attendance for infectious diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.	Medical Expenses for other diseases.
Column 1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—continued.																	
COUNTY OF KERRY—con.																	
TAKES.																	
1. Adair.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2. Brown.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3. Castle Island.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4. Carrigrohilly.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5. Killybegh.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
6. Tralee.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.
COUNTY OF LIMERICK.																	
CHICHESTER.																	
1. Adair.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2. Chichester.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3. Croston.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
GLAS.																	
1. Schomberg.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2. Tachert.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
KILMUCKE.																	
1. Bruff.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.	1.
2. Burs.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.	2.
3. Clonsilla.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.	3.
4. Hospital.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.	4.
5. Kilmucke.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.	5.
6. Kilmucke.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.	6.









No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

[illegible]

1. Gouda, 2. Dordrecht, 3. Rotterdam, 4. The Hague, 5. Breda, 6. Utrecht, 7. Amsterdam, 8. Groningen, 9. Friesland, 10. Overijssel, 11. Gelderland, 12. Limburg, 13. Noord-Brabant, 14. Zeeland, 15. Vlaanderen, 16. Antwerpen, 17. Brussel, 18. Liège, 19. Namur, 20. Luxembourg, 21. Strasbourg, 22. Metz, 23. Nancy, 24. Besançon, 25. Dijon, 26. Lyon, 27. Marseille, 28. Toulouse, 29. Montpellier, 30. Nîmes, 31. Avignon, 32. Arles, 33. Aix-en-Provence, 34. Cannes, 35. Nice, 36. Monaco, 37. Corsica, 38. Sardinia, 39. Sicily, 40. Calabria, 41. Basilicata, 42. Campania, 43. Puglia, 44. Basilicata, 45. Calabria, 46. Sicilia, 47. Sardegna, 48. Corsica, 49. Monaco, 50. Nîmes, 51. Montpellier, 52. Toulouse, 53. Marseille, 54. Lyon, 55. Dijon, 56. Besançon, 57. Nancy, 58. Metz, 59. Strasbourg, 60. Luxembourg, 61. Namur, 62. Liège, 63. Brussel, 64. Antwerpen, 65. Vlaanderen, 66. Zeeland, 67. Noord-Brabant, 68. Limburg, 69. Gelderland, 70. Overijssel, 71. Friesland, 72. Groningen, 73. Amsterdam, 74. Rotterdam, 75. The Hague, 76. Breda, 77. Utrecht, 78. Dordrecht, 79. Gouda, 80. Rotterdam, 81. The Hague, 82. Breda, 83. Utrecht, 84. Dordrecht, 85. Gouda, 86. Rotterdam, 87. The Hague, 88. Breda, 89. Utrecht, 90. Dordrecht, 91. Gouda, 92. Rotterdam, 93. The Hague, 94. Breda, 95. Utrecht, 96. Dordrecht, 97. Gouda, 98. Rotterdam, 99. The Hague, 100. Breda, 101. Utrecht, 102. Dordrecht, 103. Gouda, 104. Rotterdam, 105. The Hague, 106. Breda, 107. Utrecht, 108. Dordrecht, 109. Gouda, 110. Rotterdam, 111. The Hague, 112. Breda, 113. Utrecht, 114. Dordrecht, 115. Gouda, 116. Rotterdam, 117. The Hague, 118. Breda, 119. Utrecht, 120. Dordrecht, 121. Gouda, 122. Rotterdam, 123. The Hague, 124. Breda, 125. Utrecht, 126. Dordrecht, 127. Gouda, 128. Rotterdam, 129. The Hague, 130. Breda, 131. Utrecht, 132. Dordrecht, 133. Gouda, 134. Rotterdam, 135. The Hague, 136. Breda, 137. Utrecht, 138. Dordrecht, 139. Gouda, 140. Rotterdam, 141. The Hague, 142. Breda, 143. Utrecht, 144. Dordrecht, 145. Gouda, 146. Rotterdam, 147. The Hague, 148. Breda, 149. Utrecht, 150. Dordrecht, 151. Gouda, 152. Rotterdam, 153. The Hague, 154. Breda, 155. Utrecht, 156. Dordrecht, 157. Gouda, 158. Rotterdam, 159. The Hague, 160. Breda, 161. Utrecht, 162. Dordrecht, 163. Gouda, 164. Rotterdam, 165. The Hague, 166. Breda, 167. Utrecht, 168. Dordrecht, 169. Gouda, 170. Rotterdam, 171. The Hague, 172. Breda, 173. Utrecht, 174. Dordrecht, 175. Gouda, 176. Rotterdam, 177. The Hague, 178. Breda, 179. Utrecht, 180. Dordrecht, 181. Gouda, 182. Rotterdam, 183. The Hague, 184. Breda, 185. Utrecht, 186. Dordrecht, 187. Gouda, 188. Rotterdam, 189. The Hague, 190. Breda, 191. Utrecht, 192. Dordrecht, 193. Gouda, 194. Rotterdam, 195. The Hague, 196. Breda, 197. Utrecht, 198. Dordrecht, 199. Gouda, 200. Rotterdam, 201. The Hague, 202. Breda, 203. Utrecht, 204. Dordrecht, 205. Gouda, 206. Rotterdam, 207. The Hague, 208. Breda, 209. Utrecht, 210. Dordrecht, 211. Gouda, 212. Rotterdam, 213. The Hague, 214. Breda, 215. Utrecht, 216. Dordrecht, 217. Gouda, 218. Rotterdam, 219. The Hague, 220. Breda, 221. Utrecht, 222. Dordrecht, 223. Gouda, 224. Rotterdam, 225. The Hague, 226. Breda, 227. Utrecht, 228. Dordrecht, 229. Gouda, 230. Rotterdam, 231. The Hague, 232. Breda, 233. Utrecht, 234. Dordrecht, 235. Gouda, 236. Rotterdam, 237. The Hague, 238. Breda, 239. Utrecht, 240. Dordrecht, 241. Gouda, 242. Rotterdam, 243. The Hague, 244. Breda, 245. Utrecht, 246. Dordrecht, 247. Gouda, 248. Rotterdam, 249. The Hague, 250. Breda, 251. Utrecht, 252. Dordrecht, 253. Gouda, 254. Rotterdam, 255. The Hague, 256. Breda, 257. Utrecht, 258. Dordrecht, 259. Gouda, 260. Rotterdam, 261. The Hague, 262. Breda, 263. Utrecht, 264. Dordrecht, 265. Gouda, 266. Rotterdam, 267. The Hague, 268. Breda, 269. Utrecht, 270. Dordrecht, 271. Gouda, 272. Rotterdam, 273. The Hague, 274. Breda, 275. Utrecht, 276. Dordrecht, 277. Gouda, 278. Rotterdam, 279. The Hague, 280. Breda, 281. Utrecht, 282. Dordrecht, 283. Gouda, 284. Rotterdam, 285. The Hague, 286. Breda, 287. Utrecht, 288. Dordrecht, 289. Gouda, 290. Rotterdam, 291. The Hague, 292. Breda, 293. Utrecht, 294. Dordrecht, 295. Gouda, 296. Rotterdam, 297. The Hague, 298. Breda, 299. Utrecht, 300. Dordrecht, 301. Gouda, 302. Rotterdam, 303. The Hague, 304. Breda, 305. Utrecht, 306. Dordrecht, 307. Gouda, 308. Rotterdam, 309. The Hague, 310. Breda, 311. Utrecht, 312. Dordrecht, 313. Gouda, 314. Rotterdam, 315. The Hague, 316. Breda, 317. Utrecht, 318. Dordrecht, 319. Gouda, 320. Rotterdam, 321. The Hague, 322. Breda, 323. Utrecht, 324. Dordrecht, 325. Gouda, 326. Rotterdam, 327. The Hague, 328. Breda, 329. Utrecht, 330. Dordrecht, 331. Gouda, 332. Rotterdam, 333. The Hague, 334. Breda, 335. Utrecht, 336. Dordrecht, 337. Gouda, 338. Rotterdam, 339. The Hague, 340. Breda, 341. Utrecht, 342. Dordrecht, 343. Gouda, 344. Rotterdam, 345. The Hague, 346. Breda, 347. Utrecht, 348. Dordrecht, 349. Gouda, 350. Rotterdam, 351. The Hague, 352. Breda, 353. Utrecht, 354. Dordrecht, 355. Gouda, 356. Rotterdam, 357. The Hague, 358. Breda, 359. Utrecht, 360. Dordrecht, 361. Gouda, 362. Rotterdam, 363. The Hague, 364. Breda, 365. Utrecht, 366. Dordrecht, 367. Gouda, 368. Rotterdam, 369. The Hague, 370. Breda, 371. Utrecht, 372. Dordrecht, 373. Gouda, 374. Rotterdam, 375. The Hague, 376. Breda, 377. Utrecht, 378. Dordrecht, 379. Gouda, 380. Rotterdam, 381. The Hague, 382. Breda, 383. Utrecht, 384. Dordrecht, 385. Gouda, 386. Rotterdam, 387. The Hague, 388. Breda, 389. Utrecht, 390. Dordrecht, 391. Gouda, 392. Rotterdam, 393. The Hague, 394. Breda, 395. Utrecht, 396. Dordrecht, 397. Gouda, 398. Rotterdam, 399. The Hague, 400. Breda, 401. Utrecht, 402. Dordrecht, 403. Gouda, 404. Rotterdam, 405. The Hague, 406. Breda, 407. Utrecht, 408. Dordrecht, 409. Gouda, 410. Rotterdam, 411. The Hague, 412. Breda, 413. Utrecht, 414. Dordrecht, 415. Gouda, 416. Rotterdam, 417. The Hague, 418. Breda, 419. Utrecht, 420. Dordrecht, 421. Gouda, 422. Rotterdam, 423. The Hague, 424. Breda, 425. Utrecht, 426. Dordrecht, 427. Gouda, 428. Rotterdam, 429. The Hague, 430. Breda, 431. Utrecht, 432. Dordrecht, 433. Gouda, 434. Rotterdam, 435. The Hague, 436. Breda, 437. Utrecht, 438. Dordrecht, 439. Gouda, 440. Rotterdam, 441. The Hague, 442. Breda, 443. Utrecht, 444. Dordrecht, 445. Gouda, 446. Rotterdam, 447. The Hague, 448. Breda, 449. Utrecht, 450. Dordrecht, 451. Gouda, 452. Rotterdam, 453. The Hague, 454. Breda, 455. Utrecht, 456. Dordrecht, 457. Gouda, 458. Rotterdam, 459. The Hague, 460. Breda, 461. Utrecht, 462. Dordrecht, 463. Gouda, 464. Rotterdam, 465. The Hague, 466. Breda, 467. Utrecht, 468. Dordrecht, 469. Gouda, 470. Rotterdam, 471. The Hague, 472. Breda, 473. Utrecht, 474. Dordrecht, 475. Gouda, 476. Rotterdam, 477. The Hague, 478. Breda, 479. Utrecht, 480. Dordrecht, 481. Gouda, 482. Rotterdam, 483. The Hague, 484. Breda, 485. Utrecht, 486. Dordrecht, 487. Gouda, 488. Rotterdam, 489. The Hague, 490. Breda, 491. Utrecht, 492. Dordrecht, 493. Gouda, 494. Rotterdam, 495. The Hague, 496. Breda, 497. Utrecht, 498. Dordrecht, 499. Gouda, 500. Rotterdam, 501. The Hague, 502. Breda, 503. Utrecht, 504. Dordrecht, 505. Gouda, 506. Rotterdam, 507. The Hague, 508. Breda, 509. Utrecht, 510. Dordrecht, 511. Gouda, 512. Rotterdam, 513. The Hague, 514. Breda, 515. Utrecht, 516. Dordrecht, 517. Gouda, 518. Rotterdam, 519. The Hague, 520. Breda, 521. Utrecht, 522. Dordrecht, 523. Gouda, 524. Rotterdam, 525. The Hague, 526. Breda, 527. Utrecht, 528. Dordrecht, 529. Gouda, 530. Rotterdam, 531. The Hague, 532. Breda, 533. Utrecht, 534. Dordrecht, 535. Gouda, 536. Rotterdam, 537. The Hague, 538. Breda, 539. Utrecht, 540. Dordrecht, 541. Gouda, 542. Rotterdam, 543. The Hague, 544. Breda, 545. Utrecht, 546. Dordrecht, 547. Gouda, 548. Rotterdam, 549. The Hague, 550. Breda, 551. Utrecht, 552. Dordrecht, 553. Gouda, 554. Rotterdam, 555. The Hague, 556. Breda, 557. Utrecht, 558. Dordrecht, 559. Gouda, 560. Rotterdam, 561. The Hague, 562. Breda, 563. Utrecht, 564. Dordrecht, 565. Gouda, 566. Rotterdam, 567. The Hague, 568. Breda, 569. Utrecht, 570. Dordrecht, 571. Gouda, 572. Rotterdam, 573. The Hague, 574. Breda, 575. Utrecht, 576. Dordrecht, 577. Gouda, 578. Rotterdam, 579. The Hague, 580. Breda, 581. Utrecht, 582. Dordrecht, 583. Gouda, 584. Rotterdam, 585. The Hague, 586. Breda, 587. Utrecht, 588. Dordrecht, 589. Gouda, 590. Rotterdam, 591. The Hague, 592. Breda, 593. Utrecht, 594. Dordrecht, 595. Gouda, 596. Rotterdam, 597. The Hague, 598. Breda, 599. Utrecht, 600. Dordrecht, 601. Gouda, 602. Rotterdam, 603. The Hague, 604. Breda, 605. Utrecht, 606. Dordrecht, 607. Gouda, 608. Rotterdam, 609. The Hague, 610. Breda, 611. Utrecht, 612. Dordrecht, 613. Gouda, 614. Rotterdam, 615. The Hague, 616. Breda, 617. Utrecht, 618. Dordrecht, 619. Gouda, 620. Rotterdam, 621. The Hague, 622. Breda, 623. Utrecht, 624. Dordrecht, 625. Gouda, 626. Rotterdam, 627. The Hague, 628. Breda, 629. Utrecht, 630. Dordrecht, 631. Gouda, 632. Rotterdam, 633. The Hague, 634. Breda, 635. Utrecht, 636. Dordrecht, 637. Gouda, 638. Rotterdam, 639. The Hague, 640. Breda, 641. Utrecht, 642. Dordrecht, 643. Gouda, 644. Rotterdam, 645. The Hague, 646. Breda, 647. Utrecht, 648. Dordrecht, 649. Gouda, 650. Rotterdam, 651. The Hague, 652. Breda, 653. Utrecht, 654. Dordrecht, 655. Gouda, 656. Rotterdam, 657. The Hague, 658. Breda, 659. Utrecht, 660. Dordrecht, 661. Gouda, 662. Rotterdam, 663. The Hague, 664. Breda, 665. Utrecht, 666. Dordrecht, 667. Gouda, 668. Rotterdam, 669. The Hague, 670. Breda, 671. Utrecht, 672. Dordrecht, 673. Gouda, 674. Rotterdam, 675. The Hague, 676. Breda, 677. Utrecht, 678. Dordrecht, 679. Gouda, 680. Rotterdam, 681. The Hague, 682. Breda, 683. Utrecht, 684. Dordrecht, 685. Gouda, 686. Rotterdam, 687. The Hague, 688. Breda, 689. Utrecht, 690. Dordrecht, 691. Gouda, 692. Rotterdam, 693. The Hague, 694. Breda, 695. Utrecht, 696. Dordrecht, 697. Gouda, 698. Rotterdam, 699. The Hague, 700. Breda, 701. Utrecht, 702. Dordrecht, 703. Gouda, 704. Rotterdam, 705. The Hague, 706. Breda, 707. Utrecht, 708. Dordrecht, 709. Gouda, 710. Rotterdam, 711. The Hague, 712. Breda, 713. Utrecht, 714. Dordrecht, 715. Gouda, 716. Rotterdam, 717. The Hague, 718. Breda, 719. Utrecht, 720. Dordrecht, 721. Gouda, 722. Rotterdam, 723. The Hague, 724. Breda, 725. Utrecht, 726. Dordrecht, 727. Gouda, 728. Rotterdam, 729. The Hague, 730. Breda, 731. Utrecht, 732. Dordrecht, 733. Gouda, 734. Rotterdam, 735. The Hague, 736. Breda, 737. Utrecht, 738. Dordrecht, 739. Gouda, 740. Rotterdam, 741. The Hague, 742. Breda, 743. Utrecht, 744. Dordrecht, 745. Gouda, 746. Rotterdam, 747. The Hague, 748. Breda, 749. Utrecht, 750. Dordrecht, 751. Gouda, 752. Rotterdam, 753. The Hague, 754. Breda, 755. Utrecht, 756. Dordrecht, 757. Gouda, 758. Rotterdam, 759. The Hague, 760. Breda, 761. Utrecht, 762. Dordrecht, 763. Gouda, 764. Rotterdam, 765. The Hague, 766. Breda, 767. Utrecht, 768. Dordrecht, 769. Gouda, 770. Rotterdam, 771. The Hague, 772. Breda, 773. Utrecht, 774. Dordrecht, 775. Gouda, 776. Rotterdam, 777. The Hague, 778. Breda, 779. Utrecht, 780. Dordrecht, 781. Gouda, 782. Rotterdam, 783. The Hague, 784. Breda, 785. Utrecht, 786. Dordrecht, 787. Gouda, 788. Rotterdam, 789. The Hague, 790. Breda, 791. Utrecht, 792. Dordrecht, 793. Gouda, 794. Rotterdam, 795. The Hague, 796. Breda, 797. Utrecht, 798. Dordrecht, 799. Gouda, 800. Rotterdam, 801. The Hague, 802. Breda, 803. Utrecht, 804. Dordrecht, 805. Gouda, 806. Rotterdam, 807. The Hague, 808. Breda, 809. Utrecht, 810. Dordrecht, 811. Gouda, 812. Rotterdam, 813. The Hague, 814. Breda, 815. Utrecht, 816. Dordrecht, 817. Gouda, 818. Rotterdam, 819. The Hague, 820. Breda, 821. Utrecht, 822. Dordrecht, 823. Gouda, 824. Rotterdam, 825. The Hague, 826. Breda, 827. Utrecht, 828. Dordrecht, 829. Gouda, 830. Rotterdam, 831. The Hague, 832. Breda, 833. Utrecht, 834. Dordrecht, 835. Gouda, 836. Rotterdam, 837. The Hague, 838. Breda, 839. Utrecht, 840. Dordrecht, 841. Gouda, 842. Rotterdam, 843. The Hague, 844. Breda, 845. Utrecht, 846. Dordrecht, 847. Gouda, 848. Rotterdam, 849. The Hague, 850. Breda, 851. Utrecht, 852. Dordrecht, 853. Gouda, 854. Rotterdam, 855. The Hague, 856. Breda, 857. Utrecht, 858. Dordrecht, 859. Gouda, 860. Rotterdam, 861. The Hague, 862. Breda, 863. Utrecht, 864. Dordrecht, 865. Gouda, 866. Rotterdam, 867. The Hague, 868. Breda, 869. Utrecht, 870. Dordrecht, 871. Gouda, 872. Rotterdam, 873. The Hague, 874. Breda, 875. Utrecht, 876. Dordrecht, 877. Gouda, 878. Rotterdam, 879. The Hague, 880. Breda, 881. Utrecht, 882. Dordrecht, 883. Gouda, 884. Rotterdam, 885. The Hague, 886. Breda, 887. Utrecht, 888. Dordrecht, 889. Gouda, 890. Rotterdam, 891. The Hague, 892. Breda, 893. Utrecht, 894. Dordrecht, 895. Gouda, 896. Rotterdam, 897. The Hague, 898. Breda, 899. Utrecht, 900. Dordrecht, 901. Gouda, 902. Rotterdam, 903. The Hague, 904. Breda, 905. Utrecht, 906. Dordrecht, 907. Gouda, 908. Rotterdam, 909. The Hague, 910. Breda, 911. Utrecht, 912. Dordrecht, 913. Gouda, 914. Rotterdam, 915. The Hague, 916. Breda, 917. Utrecht, 918. Dordrecht, 919. Gouda, 920. Rotterdam, 921. The Hague, 922. Breda, 923. Utrecht, 924. Dordrecht, 925. Gouda, 926. Rotterdam, 927. The Hague, 928. Breda, 929. Utrecht, 930. Dordrecht, 931. Gouda, 932. Rotterdam, 933. The Hague, 934. Breda, 935. Utrecht, 936. Dordrecht, 937. Gouda, 938. Rotterdam, 939. The Hague, 940. Breda, 941. Utrecht, 942. Dordrecht, 943. Gouda, 944. Rotterdam, 945. The Hague, 946. Breda, 947. Utrecht, 948. Dordrecht, 949. Gouda, 950. Rotterdam, 951. The Hague, 952. Breda, 953. Utrecht, 954. Dordrecht, 955. Gouda, 956. Rotterdam, 957. The Hague, 958. Breda, 959. Utrecht, 960. Dordrecht, 961. Gouda, 962. Rotterdam, 963. The Hague, 964. Breda, 965. Utrecht, 966. Dordrecht, 967. Gouda, 968. Rotterdam, 969. The Hague, 970. Breda, 971. Utrecht, 972. Dordrecht, 973. Gouda, 974. Rotterdam, 975. The Hague, 976. Breda, 977. Utrecht, 978. Dordrecht, 979. Gouda, 980. Rotterdam, 981. The Hague, 982. Breda, 983. Utrecht, 984. Dordrecht, 985. Gouda, 986. Rotterdam, 987. The Hague, 988. Breda, 989. Utrecht, 990. Dordrecht, 991. Gouda, 992. Rotterdam, 993. The Hague, 994. Breda, 995. Utrecht, 996. Dordrecht, 997. Gouda, 998. Rotterdam, 999. The Hague, 1000. Breda, 1001. Utrecht, 1002. Dordrecht, 1003. Gouda, 1004. Rotterdam, 1005. The Hague, 1006. Breda, 1007. Utrecht, 1008. Dordrecht, 1009. Gouda, 1010. Rotterdam, 1011. The Hague, 1012. Breda, 1013. Utrecht, 1014. Dordrecht, 1015. Gouda, 1016. Rotterdam, 1017. The Hague, 1018. Breda, 1019. Utrecht, 1020. Dordrecht, 1021. Gouda, 1022. Rotterdam, 1023. The Hague, 1024. Breda, 1025. Utrecht, 1026. Dordrecht, 1027. Gouda, 1028. Rotterdam, 1029. The Hague, 1030. Breda, 1031. Utrecht, 1032. Dordrecht, 1033. Gouda, 1034. Rotterdam, 1035. The Hague, 1036. Breda, 1037. Utrecht, 1038. Dordrecht, 1039. Gouda, 1040. Rotterdam, 1041. The Hague, 1042. Breda, 1043. Utrecht, 1044. Dordrecht, 1045. Gouda, 1046. Rotterdam, 1047. The Hague, 1048. Breda, 1049. Utrecht, 1050. Dordrecht, 1051. Gouda, 1052. Rotterdam, 1053. The Hague, 1054. Breda, 1055. Utrecht, 1056. Dordrecht, 1057. Gouda, 1058. Rotterdam, 1059. The Hague, 1060. Breda, 1061. Utrecht, 1062. Dordrecht, 1063. Gouda, 1064. Rotterdam, 1065. The Hague, 1066. Breda, 1067. Utrecht, 1068. Dordrecht, 1069. Gouda, 1070. Rotterdam, 1071. The Hague, 1072. Breda, 1073. Utrecht, 1074. Dordrecht, 1075. Gouda, 1076. Rotterdam, 1077. The Hague, 1078. Breda, 1079. Utrecht, 1080. Dordrecht, 1081. Gouda, 1082. Rotterdam, 1083. The Hague, 1084. Breda, 1085. Utrecht, 1086. Dordrecht, 1087. Gouda, 1088. Rotterdam, 1089. The Hague, 1090. Breda, 1091. Utrecht, 1092. Dordrecht, 1093. Gouda, 1094. Rotterdam, 1095. The Hague, 1096. Breda, 1097. Utrecht, 1098. Dordrecht, 1099. Gouda, 1100. Rotterdam, 1101. The Hague, 1102. Breda, 1103. Utrecht, 1104. Dordrecht, 1105. Gouda, 1106. Rotterdam, 1107. The Hague, 1108. Breda, 1109. Utrecht, 1110. Dordrecht, 1111. Gouda, 1112. Rotterdam, 1113. The Hague, 1114. Breda, 1115. Utrecht, 1116. Dordrecht, 1117. Gouda, 1118. Rotterdam, 1119. The Hague, 1120. Breda, 1121. Utrecht, 1122. Dordrecht, 1123. Gouda, 1124. Rotterdam, 1125. The Hague, 1126. Breda, 1127. Utrecht, 1128. Dordrecht, 1129. Gouda, 1130. Rotterdam, 1131. The Hague, 1132. Breda, 1133. Utrecht, 1134. Dordrecht, 1135. Gouda, 1136. Rotterdam, 1137. The Hague, 1138. Breda, 1139. Utrecht, 1140. Dordrecht, 1141. Gouda, 1142. Rotterdam, 1143. The Hague, 1144. Breda, 1145. Utrecht, 1146. Dordrecht, 1147. Gouda, 1148. Rotterdam, 1149. The Hague, 1150. Breda, 1151. Utrecht, 1152. Dordrecht, 1153. Gouda, 1154. Rotterdam, 1155. The Hague, 1156. Breda, 1157. Utrecht, 1158. Dordrecht, 1159. Gouda, 1160. Rotterdam, 1161. The Hague, 1162. Breda, 1163. Utrecht, 1164. Dordrecht, 1165. Gouda, 1166. Rotterdam, 1167. The Hague, 1168. Breda, 1169. Utrecht, 1170. Dordrecht, 1171. Gouda, 1172. Rotterdam, 1173. The Hague, 1174. Breda, 1175. Utrecht, 1176. Dordrecht, 1177. Gouda, 1178. Rotterdam, 1179. The Hague, 1180. Breda, 1181. Utrecht, 1182. Dordrecht, 1183. Gouda, 1184. Rotterdam, 1185. The Hague, 1186. Breda, 1187. Utrecht, 1188. Dordrecht, 1189. Gouda, 1190. Rotterdam, 1191. The Hague, 1192. Breda, 1193. Utrecht, 1194. Dordrecht, 1195. Gouda, 1196. Rotterdam, 1197. The Hague, 1198. Breda, 1199. Utrecht, 1200. Dordrecht, 1201. Gouda, 1202. Rotterdam, 1203. The Hague, 1204. Breda, 1205. Utrecht, 1206. Dordrecht, 1207. Gouda, 1208. Rotterdam, 1209. The Hague, 1210. Breda, 1211. Utrecht, 1212. Dordrecht, 1213. Gouda, 1214. Rotterdam, 1215. The Hague, 1216. Breda, 1217. Utrecht, 1218. Dordrecht, 1219. Gouda, 1220. Rotterdam, 1221. The Hague, 1222. Breda, 1223. Utrecht, 1224. Dordrecht, 1225. Gouda, 1226. Rotterdam, 1227. The Hague, 1228. Breda, 1229. Utrecht, 1230. Dordrecht, 1231. Gouda, 1232. Rotterdam, 1233. The Hague, 1234. Breda, 1235. Utrecht, 1236. Dordrecht, 1237. Gouda, 1238. Rotterdam, 1239. The Hague, 1240. Breda, 1241. Utrecht, 1242. Dordrecht, 1243. Gouda, 1244. Rotterdam, 1245. The Hague, 1246. Breda, 1247. Utrecht, 1248. Dordrecht, 1249. Gouda, 1250. Rotterdam, 1251. The Hague, 1252. Breda, 1253. Utrecht, 1254. Dordrecht, 1255. Gouda, 1256. Rotterdam, 1257. The Hague, 1258. Breda, 1259. Utrecht, 1260. Dordrecht, 1261. Gouda, 1262. Rotterdam, 1263. The Hague, 1264. Breda, 1265. Utrecht, 1266. Dordrecht, 1267. Gouda, 1268. Rotterdam, 1269. The Hague, 1270. Breda, 1271. Utrecht, 1272. Dordrecht, 1273. Gouda, 1274. Rotterdam, 1275. The Hague, 1276. Breda, 1277. Utrecht, 1278. Dordrecht, 1279. Gouda, 1280. Rotterdam, 1281. The Hague, 1282. Breda, 1283. Utrecht, 1284. Dordrecht, 1285. Gouda, 1286. Rotterdam, 1287. The Hague, 1288. Breda, 1289. Utrecht, 1290. Dordrecht, 1291. Gouda, 1292. Rotterdam, 1293. The Hague, 1294. Breda, 1295. Utrecht, 1296. Dordrecht, 1297. Gouda, 1298. Rotterdam, 1299. The Hague, 1300. Breda, 1301. Utrecht, 1302. Dordrecht, 1303. Gouda, 1304. Rotterdam, 1305. The Hague, 1306. Breda, 1307. Utrecht, 1308. Dordrecht, 1309. Gouda, 1310. Rotterdam, 1311. The Hague, 1312. Breda, 1313. Utrecht, 1314. Dordrecht, 1315. Gouda, 1316. Rotterdam, 1317. The Hague, 1318. Breda, 1319. Utrecht, 1320. Dordrecht, 1321. Gouda, 1322. Rotterdam, 1323. The Hague, 1324. Breda, 1325. Utrecht, 1326. Dordrecht, 1327. Gouda, 1328. Rotterdam, 1329. The Hague, 1330. Breda, 1331. Utrecht, 1332. Dordrecht, 1333. Gouda, 1334. Rotterdam, 1335. The Hague, 1336. Breda, 1337. Utrecht, 1338. Dordrecht, 1339. Gouda, 1340. Rotterdam, 1341. The Hague, 1342. Breda, 1343. Utrecht, 1344. Dordrecht, 1345. Gouda, 1346. Rotterdam, 1347. The Hague, 1348. Breda, 1349. Utrecht, 1350. Dordrecht, 1351. Gouda, 1352. Rotterdam, 1353. The Hague, 1354. Breda, 1355. Utrecht, 1356. Dordrecht, 1357. Gouda, 1358. Rotterdam, 1359. The Hague, 1360. Breda, 1361. Utrecht, 1362. Dordrecht, 1363. Gouda, 1364. Rotterdam, 1365. The Hague, 1366. Breda, 1367. Utrecht, 1368. Dordrecht, 1369. Gouda, 1370. Rotterdam, 1371. The Hague, 1372. Breda, 1373. Utrecht, 1374. Dordrecht, 1375. Gouda, 1376. Rotterdam, 1377. The Hague, 1378. Breda, 1379. Utrecht, 1380. Dordrecht, 1381. Gouda, 1382. Rotterdam, 1383. The Hague, 1384. Breda, 1385. Utrecht, 1386. Dordrecht, 1387. Gouda, 1388. Rotterdam, 1389. The Hague, 1390. Breda, 1391. Utrecht, 1392. Dordrecht, 1393. Gouda, 1394. Rotterdam, 1395. The Hague, 1396. Breda, 1397. Utrecht, 1398. Dordrecht, 1399. Gouda, 1400. Rotterdam, 1401. The Hague, 1402. Breda, 1403. Utrecht, 1404. Dordrecht, 1405. Gouda, 1406. Rotterdam, 1407. The Hague, 1408. Breda, 1409. Utrecht, 1410. Dordrecht, 1411. Gouda, 1412. Rotterdam, 1413. The Hague, 1414. Breda, 1415. Utrecht, 1416. Dordrecht, 1417. Gouda, 1418. Rotterdam, 1419. The Hague, 1420. Breda, 1421. Utrecht, 1422. Dordrecht, 1423. Gouda, 1424. Rotterdam, 1425. The Hague, 1426. Breda, 1427. Utrecht, 1428. Dordrecht, 1429. Gouda, 1430. Rotterdam, 1431. The Hague, 1432. Breda, 1433. Utrecht, 1434. Dordrecht, 1435. Gouda, 1436. Rotterdam, 1437. The Hague, 1438. Breda, 1439. Utrecht, 1440. Dordrecht, 1441. Gouda, 1442. Rotterdam, 1443. The Hague, 1444. Breda, 1445. Utrecht, 1446. Dordrecht, 1447. Gouda, 1448. Rotterdam, 1449. The Hague, 1450. Breda, 1451. Utrecht, 1452. Dordrecht, 1453. Gouda, 1454. Rotterdam, 1455. The Hague, 1456. Breda, 1457. Utrecht, 1458. Dordrecht, 1459. Gouda, 1460. Rotterdam, 1461. The Hague, 1462. Breda, 1463. Utrecht, 1464. Dordrecht, 1465. Gouda, 1466. Rotterdam, 1467. The Hague, 1468. Breda, 1469. Utrecht, 1470. Dordrecht, 1471. Gouda, 1472. Rotterdam, 1473. The Hague, 1474. Breda, 14
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No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISPENSERS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

NAME OF UNION.	NAMES OF DISPENSARY DISPENSERS.	No. of persons attending Dispensary, or taking any medicine, in each Union, in 1879.			EXPENSES OF YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER, 1879.										MEDICAL RELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ending 31st DECEMBER, 1879.				
					Medicines and Medical Appliances.		Rent of Dispensary Buildings.		Books, Forms, and Stationery.		Subsides.		Vaccination Expenses.		Total Expenditure for each Dispensary for the year ended 31st Decr., 1879.		Number of Sick Cases attended and treated during the year.		No. of Persons on which Medical Relief was granted.
Column 1.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
<b>PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—continued.</b>																			
<b>COUNTY OF LOWLAND.</b>																			
<b>BALLYMORAN.</b>																			
1. Ballymoran, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	23 10 2	10 0 0	—	160 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	173 15 5	423	107	686	—
2. Ballymoran, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
3. Ballymoran, . . . . .	3	3	3	3	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
<b>GRANARD.</b>																			
1. Ballinacree, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
2. Grange, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
3. Grange, . . . . .	3	3	3	3	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
4. Grange, . . . . .	4	4	4	4	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
5. Grange, . . . . .	5	5	5	5	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
6. Grange, . . . . .	6	6	6	6	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
<b>LOWLAND.</b>																			
1. Drumlisk, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
2. Drumlisk, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
3. Drumlisk, . . . . .	3	3	3	3	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
<b>COUNTY OF LONG.</b>																			
1. Ardara, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
2. Ardara, . . . . .	2	2	2	2	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
3. Ardara, . . . . .	3	3	3	3	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
4. Ardara, . . . . .	4	4	4	4	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
5. Ardara, . . . . .	5	5	5	5	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—
6. Ardara, . . . . .	6	6	6	6	23 10 2	23 10 0	—	120 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	153 13 0	623	239	1,291	—



Dispensary District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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● Ballymahon Union: Ballymahon Dispensary District.—A Midwife authorized for this District, but no appointment appears to have been made.

† Longford Union: Drinahall District.—A Midwife authorized for this District, but no appointment appears to have been made.

‡ Longford Union: Keshboro Dispensary District.—A Midwife authorized for this District, but the appointment does not appear to have been made.

§ Drogheda Union: Terenure Dispensary District.—No appointment of Midwife appears to have been made.

|| Drogheda Union: Donaboy Dispensary District.—A Midwife authorized for this District by Order of 18th March, 1879; appointment made.

[continued.]

No 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

[illegible]







No. 2.—DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, with the EXPENSES, and AMOUNT of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded, in the several Unions—continued.

[illegible]

COUNTY OF MAYO.	1. Carrigrohane.	2. Carrigrohane.	3. Carrigrohane.	4. Carrigrohane.	5. Carrigrohane.	6. Carrigrohane.	7. Carrigrohane.	8. Carrigrohane.	9. Carrigrohane.	10. Carrigrohane.	11. Carrigrohane.	12. Carrigrohane.	13. Carrigrohane.	14. Carrigrohane.	15. Carrigrohane.	16. Carrigrohane.	17. Carrigrohane.	18. Carrigrohane.	19. Carrigrohane.	20. Carrigrohane.	21. Carrigrohane.	22. Carrigrohane.	23. Carrigrohane.	24. Carrigrohane.	25. Carrigrohane.	26. Carrigrohane.	27. Carrigrohane.	28. Carrigrohane.	29. Carrigrohane.	30. Carrigrohane.	31. Carrigrohane.	32. Carrigrohane.	33. Carrigrohane.	34. Carrigrohane.	35. Carrigrohane.	36. Carrigrohane.	37. Carrigrohane.	38. Carrigrohane.	39. Carrigrohane.	40. Carrigrohane.	41. Carrigrohane.	42. Carrigrohane.	43. Carrigrohane.	44. Carrigrohane.	45. Carrigrohane.	46. Carrigrohane.	47. Carrigrohane.	48. Carrigrohane.	49. Carrigrohane.	50. Carrigrohane.	51. Carrigrohane.	52. Carrigrohane.	53. Carrigrohane.	54. Carrigrohane.	55. Carrigrohane.	56. Carrigrohane.	57. Carrigrohane.	58. Carrigrohane.	59. Carrigrohane.	60. Carrigrohane.	61. Carrigrohane.	62. Carrigrohane.	63. Carrigrohane.	64. Carrigrohane.	65. Carrigrohane.	66. Carrigrohane.	67. Carrigrohane.	68. Carrigrohane.	69. Carrigrohane.	70. Carrigrohane.	71. Carrigrohane.	72. Carrigrohane.	73. Carrigrohane.	74. Carrigrohane.	75. Carrigrohane.	76. Carrigrohane.	77. Carrigrohane.	78. Carrigrohane.	79. Carrigrohane.	80. Carrigrohane.	81. Carrigrohane.	82. Carrigrohane.	83. Carrigrohane.	84. Carrigrohane.	85. Carrigrohane.	86. Carrigrohane.	87. Carrigrohane.	88. Carrigrohane.	89. Carrigrohane.	90. Carrigrohane.	91. Carrigrohane.	92. Carrigrohane.	93. Carrigrohane.	94. Carrigrohane.	95. Carrigrohane.	96. Carrigrohane.	97. Carrigrohane.	98. Carrigrohane.	99. Carrigrohane.	100. Carrigrohane.
	1. Carrigrohane.	2. Carrigrohane.	3. Carrigrohane.	4. Carrigrohane.	5. Carrigrohane.	6. Carrigrohane.	7. Carrigrohane.	8. Carrigrohane.	9. Carrigrohane.	10. Carrigrohane.	11. Carrigrohane.	12. Carrigrohane.	13. Carrigrohane.	14. Carrigrohane.	15. Carrigrohane.	16. Carrigrohane.	17. Carrigrohane.	18. Carrigrohane.	19. Carrigrohane.	20. Carrigrohane.	21. Carrigrohane.	22. Carrigrohane.	23. Carrigrohane.	24. Carrigrohane.	25. Carrigrohane.	26. Carrigrohane.	27. Carrigrohane.	28. Carrigrohane.	29. Carrigrohane.	30. Carrigrohane.	31. Carrigrohane.	32. Carrigrohane.	33. Carrigrohane.	34. Carrigrohane.	35. Carrigrohane.	36. Carrigrohane.	37. Carrigrohane.	38. Carrigrohane.	39. Carrigrohane.	40. Carrigrohane.	41. Carrigrohane.	42. Carrigrohane.	43. Carrigrohane.	44. Carrigrohane.	45. Carrigrohane.	46. Carrigrohane.	47. Carrigrohane.	48. Carrigrohane.	49. Carrigrohane.	50. Carrigrohane.	51. Carrigrohane.	52. Carrigrohane.	53. Carrigrohane.	54. Carrigrohane.	55. Carrigrohane.	56. Carrigrohane.	57. Carrigrohane.	58. Carrigrohane.	59. Carrigrohane.	60. Carrigrohane.	61. Carrigrohane.	62. Carrigrohane.	63. Carrigrohane.	64. Carrigrohane.	65. Carrigrohane.	66. Carrigrohane.	67. Carrigrohane.	68. Carrigrohane.	69. Carrigrohane.	70. Carrigrohane.	71. Carrigrohane.	72. Carrigrohane.	73. Carrigrohane.	74. Carrigrohane.	75. Carrigrohane.	76. Carrigrohane.	77. Carrigrohane.	78. Carrigrohane.	79. Carrigrohane.	80. Carrigrohane.	81. Carrigrohane.	82. Carrigrohane.	83. Carrigrohane.	84. Carrigrohane.	85. Carrigrohane.	86. Carrigrohane.	87. Carrigrohane.	88. Carrigrohane.	89. Carrigrohane.	90. Carrigrohane.	91. Carrigrohane.	92. Carrigrohane.	93. Carrigrohane.	94. Carrigrohane.	95. Carrigrohane.	96. Carrigrohane.	97. Carrigrohane.	98. Carrigrohane.	99. Carrigrohane.	100. Carrigrohane.
	1. Carrigrohane.	2. Carrigrohane.	3. Carrigrohane.	4. Carrigrohane.	5. Carrigrohane.	6. Carrigrohane.	7. Carrigrohane.	8. Carrigrohane.	9. Carrigrohane.	10. Carrigrohane.	11. Carrigrohane.	12. Carrigrohane.	13. Carrigrohane.	14. Carrigrohane.	15. Carrigrohane.	16. Carrigrohane.	17. Carrigrohane.	18. Carrigrohane.	19. Carrigrohane.	20. Carrigrohane.	21. Carrigrohane.	22. Carrigrohane.	23. Carrigrohane.	24. Carrigrohane.	25. Carrigrohane.	26. Carrigrohane.	27. Carrigrohane.	28. Carrigrohane.	29. Carrigrohane.	30. Carrigrohane.	31. Carrigrohane.	32. Carrigrohane.	33. Carrigrohane.	34. Carrigrohane.	35. Carrigrohane.	36. Carrigrohane.	37. Carrigrohane.	38. Carrigrohane.	39. Carrigrohane.	40. Carrigrohane.	41. Carrigrohane.	42. Carrigrohane.	43. Carrigrohane.	44. Carrigrohane.	45. Carrigrohane.	46. Carrigrohane.	47. Carrigrohane.	48. Carrigrohane.	49. Carrigrohane.	50. Carrigrohane.	51. Carrigrohane.	52. Carrigrohane.	53. Carrigrohane.	54. Carrigrohane.	55. Carrigrohane.	56. Carrigrohane.	57. Carrigrohane.	58. Carrigrohane.	59. Carrigrohane.	60. Carrigrohane.	61. Carrigrohane.	62. Carrigrohane.	63. Carrigrohane.	64. Carrigrohane.	65. Carrigrohane.	66. Carrigrohane.	67. Carrigrohane.	68. Carrigrohane.	69. Carrigrohane.	70. Carrigrohane.	71. Carrigrohane.	72. Carrigrohane.	73. Carrigrohane.	74. Carrigrohane.	75. Carrigrohane.	76. Carrigrohane.	77. Carrigrohane.	78. Carrigrohane.	79. Carrigrohane.	80. Carrigrohane.	81. Carrigrohane.	82. Carrigrohane.	83. Carrigrohane.	84. Carrigrohane.	85. Carrigrohane.	86. Carrigrohane.	87. Carrigrohane.	88. Carrigrohane.	89. Carrigrohane.	90. Carrigrohane.	91. Carrigrohane.	92. Carrigrohane.	93. Carrigrohane.	94. Carrigrohane.	95. Carrigrohane.	96. Carrigrohane.	97. Carrigrohane.	98. Carrigrohane.	99. Carrigrohane.	100. Carrigrohane.
	1. Carrigrohane.	2. Carrigrohane.	3. Carrigrohane.	4. Carrigrohane.	5. Carrigrohane.	6. Carrigrohane.	7. Carrigrohane.	8. Carrigrohane.	9. Carrigrohane.	10. Carrigrohane.	11. Carrigrohane.	12. Carrigrohane.	13. Carrigrohane.	14. Carrigrohane.	15. Carrigrohane.	16. Carrigrohane.	17. Carrigrohane.	18. Carrigrohane.	19. Carrigrohane.	20. Carrigrohane.	21. Carrigrohane.	22. Carrigrohane.	23. Carrigrohane.	24. Carrigrohane.	25. Carrigrohane.	26. Carrigrohane.	27. Carrigrohane.	28. Carrigrohane.	29. Carrigrohane.	30. Carrigrohane.	31. Carrigrohane.	32. Carrigrohane.	33. Carrigrohane.	34. Carrigrohane.	35. Carrigrohane.	36. Carrigrohane.	37. Carrigrohane.	38. Carrigrohane.	39. Carrigrohane.	40. Carrigrohane.	41. Carrigrohane.	42. Carrigrohane.	43. Carrigrohane.	44. Carrigrohane.	45. Carrigrohane.	46. Carrigrohane.	47. Carrigrohane.	48. Carrigrohane.	49. Carrigrohane.	50. Carrigrohane.	51. Carrigrohane.	52. Carrigrohane.	53. Carrigrohane.	54. Carrigrohane.	55. Carrigrohane.	56. Carrigrohane.	57. Carrigrohane.	58. Carrigrohane.	59. Carrigrohane.	60. Carrigrohane.	61. Carrigrohane.	62. Carrigrohane.	63. Carrigrohane.	64. Carrigrohane.	65. Carrigrohane.	66. Carrigrohane.	67. Carrigrohane.	68. Carrigrohane.	69. Carrigrohane.	70. Carrigrohane.	71. Carrigrohane.	72. Carrigrohane.	73. Carrigrohane.	74. Carrigrohane.	75. Carrigrohane.	76. Carrigrohane.	77. Carrigrohane.	78. Carrigrohane.	79. Carrigrohane.	80. Carrigrohane.	81. Carrigrohane.	82. Carrigrohane.	83. Carrigrohane.	84. Carrigrohane.	85. Carrigrohane.	86. Carrigrohane.	87. Carrigrohane.	88. Carrigrohane.	89. Carrigrohane.	90. Carrigrohane.	91. Carrigrohane.	92. Carrigrohane.	93. Carrigrohane.	94. Carrigrohane.	95. Carrigrohane.	96. Carrigrohane.	97. Carrigrohane.	98. Carrigrohane.	99. Carrigrohane.	100. Carrigrohane.





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(continued)

Newport Union : Newport and Ashill Diocesan Districts.—No appointments of Midwifery appears to have been made.



SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 2.

PROVINCES.		MEDICAL BELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st SEPTEMBER, 1878.				EXPENSES OF YEAR ENDED 31st SEPTEMBER, 1878.										MEDICAL BELIEF AFFORDED IN YEAR ENDED 31st SEPTEMBER, 1879.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Number of Districts.		Number of Dispensaries or Sub-dispensaries.		Number of Patients.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.		Medicine.		Medical Appliances.	

No. 3.—GENERAL SUMMARY of previous TABLES, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. FINANCIAL STATEMENT; showing the 1878, to 29th September, 1879:—and 3. RELIEF RETURN; showing the Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; year ended 30th September, 1879.

HEADS OF PARTICULARS in Recurring Tables.	PUNTER.		MUNSTER.	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<b>STATISTICS OF UNIONS AND DISTRICTS:</b>				
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1871.	.	1,831,551	.	1,793,185
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres.	.	5,483,206	.	6,067,732
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1879.	.	£4,325,410	.	£3,603,481
Number of Unions.	.	44	.	55
" Electoral Divisions.	.	879	.	1,745
" Dispensary Districts.	.	214	.	305
" Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein.	.	290	.	334
" Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts.	.	235	.	320
" Apothecaries.	.	8	.	30
" Midwives.	.	77	.	85
<b>EXPENDITURE IN YEAR ended 30th September, 1879:—</b>				
Medicines and Medical Appliances.	£ 7,220	.	£ 7,183	.
Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	2,388	.	2,288	.
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	348	.	289	.
Salaries of Medical Officers.	25,001	.	25,167	.
" Apothecaries.	361	.	347	.
Vaccination Expenses.	2,340	.	1,808	.
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses.	2,750	.	2,898	.
Total Expenditure in year ended 30th September, 1879.	.	£40,268	.	£40,657
<b>RELIEF RETURN, and DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS for year ended 30th September, 1879:—</b>				
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets.	118,604	.	127,041	.
" on Visiting Tickets.	59,633	.	56,844	.
Total New Cases in the year.	.	178,237	.	183,885
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year.	.	243	.	117
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year.	.	36,363	.	32,932
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year.	.	300	.	224
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year.	.	34	.	92

STATISTICAL STATEMENT; showing the number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic. c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's Relief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Number of Patients attended at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the

LEINSTER.		CONNAUGHT.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	For Unions.	For Parliamentary Divisions.	For Medical Officers.
	1,339,451		846,213		5,410,700	33,154	7,515	6,695
	4,870,834		4,302,080		20,819,947	127,730	28,917	—
	£4,681,014		£1,366,008		£18,658,913	£83,797	£18,971	—
	40		29		168	—	—	—
	945		585		3,444	21	5	4
	208		98		739	4	—	—
	322		145		1,094	7	—	—
	260		113		808	5	—	—
	13		3		39	—	—	—
	114		21		247	1	—	—
£		£		£		£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
7,397		4,092		25,901		108 18	30 19	32 1
2,340		1,021		8,318		30 8	11 8	—
439		135		1,211		7 9	1 14	—
24,878		12,094		58,640		543 16	123 2	109 14
1,508		190		4,754		—	—	70 12
2,000		1,626		7,704		47 13	10 16	—
4,750		1,165		11,547		70 17	16 1	—
	£44,967		£20,230		£142,030	£893 18	£202 16	—
158,971		56,659		471,277		2,691	556	583
66,243		18,250		200,079		1,233	279	249
	225,214		74,918		672,355	4,134	934	582
	114		63		587	—	—	—
	31,560		24,129		126,911	779	176	157
	475		101		1,109	—	—	—
	85		82		193	—	—	—

No. 4.—VACCINATION:—SUMMARY of the Number of Persons VACCINATED in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number VACCINATED in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1879:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.

PROVINCES.	No. Vaccinated in Workhouses by Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases Vaccinated by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total Number returned in Columns 4 and 5.	PROVINCES.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.			
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
ULSTER, . . .	384	14	398	38,303	38,701	ULSTER.
MUNSTER, . . .	609	7	616	22,259	22,875	MUNSTER.
LEINSTER, . . .	614	8	622	31,560	32,182	LEINSTER.
CONNAUGHT, . . .	198	5	203	24,129	24,332	CONNAUGHT.
Total, . . .	1,805	34	1,839	126,911	128,750	

No. 5.—NUMBER of CASES of SCARLATINA, SMALLPOX, and FEVER, reported by Medical Officers of Dispensaries in Ireland, as having been attended in the Quarters ended 31st December, 1878, 31st March, 30th June, and 30th September, 1879.

PROVINCES.	Quarters ended	Scarlatina.	Smallpox.	Fever.
ULSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1878, . . .	398	5	690
	March 31st, 1879, . . .	284	3	680
	June 30th, 1879, . . .	180	8	604
	September 30th, 1879, . . .	187	12	620
MUNSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1878, . . .	135	6	725
	March 31st, 1879, . . .	161	2	951
	June 30th, 1879, . . .	177	7	1,353
	September 30th, 1879, . . .	344	—	1,077
LEINSTER, . . .	December 31st, 1878, . . .	329	365	703
	March 31st, 1879, . . .	174	403	775
	June 30th, 1879, . . .	290	284	817
	September 30th, 1879, . . .	310	152	640
CONNAUGHT, . . .	December 31st, 1878, . . .	35	78	304
	March 31st, 1879, . . .	27	29	228
	June 30th, 1879, . . .	54	—	400
	September 30th, 1879, . . .	63	—	359
SUMMARY.				
IRELAND, . . .	December 31st, 1878, . . .	897	414	2,419
	March 31st, 1879, . . .	586	437	2,606
	June 30th, 1879, . . .	631	299	3,183
	September 30th, 1879, . . .	894	164	2,705
	Total, . . .	3,008	1,314	10,909

No. 6.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with NAMES of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

[illegible]

Excluding the north

[illegible]

I configured









NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to		NAME of DISPENSARY DISTRICT.	TOWNS in which situated.	References to	
		Dispensary Districts Detailed Table, App. E, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts and Rural Tables, App. E, No. 2.			Dispensary Districts Detailed Table, App. E, No. 1.	Dispensary Districts and Rural Tables, App. E, No. 2.
St. Mary's, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	-	245	Termenlockin, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	-	275
St. Michael's, . . .	New Ross, . . .	-	278	Terryglass, . . .	Barrinckane, . . .	-	267
Southdown, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	-	255	Thomastown, . . .	Thomastown, . . .	-	278
Scrubby, . . .	Granagh, . . .	-	274	Thurles, . . .	Thurles, . . .	-	269
Seakins, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	-	269	Timoleague, . . .	Glinskilly, . . .	-	262
Shanagolden, . . .	Glin, . . .	-	266	Tinabally, . . .	Shillagh, . . .	-	279
Shrook, . . .	Ballinacorney, . . .	-	253	Tipperary, . . .	Tipperary, . . .	248	268
Shinrone, . . .	Deserola, . . .	-	269	Tisocoffin, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	-	273
Silvermines, . . .	Benagh, . . .	-	258	Tobaccoary, . . .	Tobercomry, . . .	-	264
Six Mile Cross, . . .	Omagh, . . .	248	260	Toome, . . .	Ballymena, . . .	-	261
Skibbereen, . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	-	264	Toomevara, . . .	Nenagh, . . .	-	268
Slieve, . . .	Dromore West, . . .	-	284	Trillick, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	266
Skull, . . .	Skull, . . .	-	265	Tramore, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	266
Shieremagh, . . .	Midroom, . . .	-	263	Trim, . . .	Trim, . . .	-	278
Sligo, . . .	Sligo, . . .	-	284	Tuan, . . .	Tuan, . . .	249	261
Slocum, . . .	Kenmare, . . .	-	265	Tulla, . . .	Tulla, . . .	-	261
South City, . . .	South Dublin, . . .	-	271	Tullagh, . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	-	264
Spiddal, . . .	Galway, . . .	-	279	Tullamore, . . .	Coeshel, . . .	-	267
Stamullen, . . .	Drogheda, . . .	-	275	Tullamore, . . .	Tullamore, . . .	-	273
Stewartstown, . . .	Cookstown, . . .	-	259	Tullaroan, . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	-	273
Strabane, . . .	Shobane, . . .	-	260	Tullow, . . .	Carlow, . . .	-	279
Stradally, . . .	Athy, . . .	-	271	Tullyvin, . . .	Coeshel, . . .	-	263
Stradone, . . .	Cavan, . . .	-	263	Tuncol, . . .	Kenmare, . . .	-	265
Strangford, . . .	Downpatrick, . . .	-	235	Turloghmore, . . .	Galway, . . .	-	279
Stranorlar, . . .	Stranorlar, . . .	-	265	Tynan, . . .	Armagh, . . .	-	262
Street, . . .	Grassard, . . .	-	274	Tyrrellspass, . . .	Maltingar, . . .	-	277
Struckstown, . . .	Struckstown, . . .	-	264	Ulin, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	269
Summerhill, . . .	Trillick, . . .	-	278	Union Hall, . . .	Skibbereen, . . .	-	261
Swanlinbar, . . .	Bawnboy, . . .	-	263	Ullingford, . . .	Ullingford, . . .	-	273
Swineford, . . .	Swineford, . . .	-	263	Valencia, . . .	Caheravreen, . . .	-	265
Sweda, . . .	Balsoderry, . . .	-	270	Ventry, . . .	Dingle, . . .	-	265
Tagmon and Glyn, . . .	Wexford, . . .	-	276	Virginia, . . .	Oldcastle, . . .	-	275
Telagh, . . .	South Dublin, . . .	-	271	Walshstown, . . .	Midleton, . . .	-	261
Tellow, . . .	Lisnare, . . .	-	269	East, . . .	Lurgan, . . .	-	262
Tenderages, . . .	Bambridge, . . .	-	268	Waringstown, . . .	Newry, . . .	-	266
Tarbert, . . .	Glin, . . .	-	266	Waterford, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	269
Tartaraghan, . . .	Lurgan, . . .	-	262	Westport, . . .	Westport, . . .	-	265
Templemore, . . .	Bandon, . . .	-	261	Wexford, . . .	Wexford, . . .	-	276
Templemichael, . . .	Youghal, . . .	-	265	Whitechurch, . . .	Cork, . . .	-	262
Templemore, . . .	Thurles, . . .	-	260	Whitechurch, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	-	269
Templepatrick, . . .	Antrim, . . .	-	260	Wicklow, . . .	Rathdrum, . . .	249	279
Templedigan, . . .	New Ross, . . .	-	278	Williamstown, . . .	Gleannamaddy, . . .	-	260
Temps, . . .	Kinnikilly, . . .	-	266	Woodford, . . .	Loughrea, . . .	-	260
Tomon, . . .	Ballinacorney, . . .	-	268	Woodstown, . . .	Waterford, . . .	-	269
				Youghal, . . .	Youghal, . . .	-	265

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